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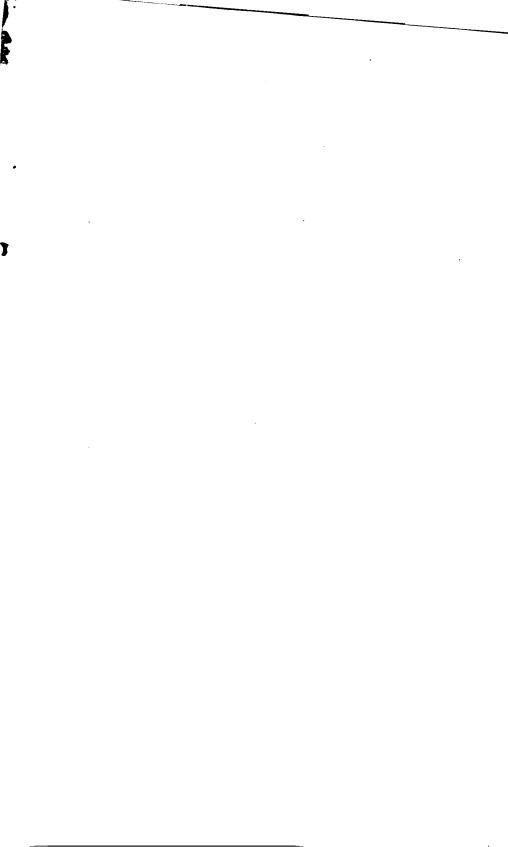
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# REGISTER AND JOURNAL

OF THE

# AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

conducted by Elias

REV. E. CORNELIUS,
SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY,

MR. B. EDWARDS,
Assistant Socretary.

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# INDEX

## TO THE PRINCIPAL MATTERS CONTAINED IN

## VOL. I.

Page.	Page.
Address to Christians on observing the	Milton 130; Pearce's Memoirs 157
Monthly Concert 2	Facts Miscellaneous 100, 101
of Jer. Evarts Esq. at the 10th	- showing the need of minis-
annual meeting 4	ters 137, 142
to Christians on prayer for Col-	General notices 16, 35
leges 27	Generous Proposal of an individual in
Agencies for raising funds 141	Connecticut 113
Agency of Rev. W. T. Hamilton 189	Hebrew, Rev. Prof. Stuart on the study
Anniversaries, Conn. Branch 15; Fem.	of 193
Ed. Soc. Providence 57; Maine	Intelligence general 58, 142, 189, 190, 242
Branch 15, 112; N. H. Branch 33,	Lowell, resolutions of a church in 82
140; North Western Branch 140;	MaryvilleThe. Sem. cheap boarding in 30
Parent Society 111; West. Ed.	Ministry, President Porter on thorough
Soc. 111, 141, 241; Presb. Branch	course of study for , 145
111; Young Men's Ed. Soc. Bos-	Ministers, means of multiplying 12
ton 58; New York 57; Newburyport 57	Rev. Dr Rice's Letter on Qual-
Bangor Theol. Sem. change in course	ifications of 209
of study 23	Missionaries, pious sons of 79
Beneficiaries, fruits of the labors of 42	Money refunded 41
happy influence of 54	New Haven Reports, Review of 204
Benevolent Effort. Early history of	Notices-Prof. Newman's address 7;
117; new impulse to 40	Dr Wisner's Sermon on the death
Clergymen, Baxter's advice to 25	of Hon. W. Phillips 9; Eleventh
Clothing, demand for 15, 33; received 244	Ann. Report 11; Mr Cumming's
Conn. Branch of Am. Ed. Soc. 98	Sermon 20; Ninth Report West.
Correspondence 29, 30, 54, 99, 131, 186, 239	Ed. Soc. 21; Mr Hitchcock's Ser-
Deaths of Ministers, Quarterly Lists	mon 124; Course of study in Un-
of 28, 52, 78, 109, 134, 185, 237	ion Theol. Sem. 126; Dr Payson's
Donations, Quarterly List of 28, 52, 78,	Sermons 127; Pres. Wood's Inau-
109, 134, 185, 237	gural Sermon 154; Dr Griffin's
Education Societies—Notice of Cana-	Dedication Sermon 155; Map of
da 83; Conn. Baptist 191; Dutch	Palestine 155; Gazetteer of Mas-
Reformed 112; Mass. Baptist 191;	sachusetts 155; Mr Perry's con-
Presbyterian of Kentucky 83;	templated Gazetteer 155; Second
Protestant Episcopal 190	Ann. Report N. H. Branch Am.
Education among the Methodists 112	Ed. Soc. 156; Prof. Hodge's Lec-
Exercise, account of the plan of in An-	ture at Princeton 216
dover Theol. Sem. 17, 123	Obituary, Mr Joseph Peck 28; Rev.
Extracts miscellaneous, Beecher's Miss.	Pliny Fisk, 66; Dr Payson 67;
Sermon 41; Foster 99, 130; Mar-	Mr Solomon Maxwell 135; Mr
twn 158 910 · Miller's Lecture 70 ·	Samuel Moseley 928

## INDEX.

Ordinations and Installations, Quarter-	ſ	Societies, female for Prayer 53,	78
ly Lists of 27, 51, 77, 108, 134, 184, 23	36	Students, professional, number of in	
Qualifications for the ministry 43; Rev.	1	United States 26.	236
	09	Study of the Classics, Rev. Prof. Stu-	
Quarterly meeting of Directors Am.		art's letter on	85
Ed. Soc. 14, 31, 55, 81, 110, 136,	1	Superintending Committees of Schol-	
187,	41	arships	82
	42	West, physical—civil—and moral pow-	
State of Religion in Colleges, Quarter-	!	er of	61
	40	View, concise of the American Ed. So-	
	<b>80</b>	ciety 60, 116,	144
Statistics, Benevolent Societies 13, 14,	1	Vigorous effort in the cause of Christ,	
100; Colleges 26,75, 134,224, 235;		Essay on importance of	150
Population of United States 13,	}	Unconverted ministers, prayer for	79
73; Religious Denominations 27,	1	Union of labor with study	153
44, 102, 106, 159; Slave trade and		Young men, of piety, opinion of Brai-	
Slavery 13, 128; Theol. Semin-		nerd on the importance of educating	
aries 105, 107, 118, 220, 2	33	suggestions to a particular class of	100

# QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

# AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

No. I. JULY 1827.

Every institution which depends upon public interest and confidence for support must maintain a free and uninterrupted intercourse with those whose patronage it seeks. For this purpose it often becomes necessary to establish a vehicle of its own, by means of which it may regularly make known its progress, and its wants, and be able to communicate any thing else which is important to its welfare. The Directors of the American Education Society have long felt the need of some such medium of communication, and at a recent meeting it was voted, to publish a sheet quarterly, to be devoted to the interests and objects of the Society. It is not intended, by taking this course, to supersede the aid which has been so long and so generously given to the Society by the Editors of religious newspapers, but rather to supply them with more frequent and copious materials from which to make extracts; and the hope is cherished that instead of publishing less hereafter in support of the object which the Society is aiming to accomplish, they will publish more.

The Quarterly Journal will contain, original communications, addresses, and occasional extracts, upon any subjects interesting to the friends of copies taken by a responsible agent.

the American Education Society, calculated to enlighten the public mind, and to secure general confidence and support. It will devote a few pages to miscellaneous matter, consisting chiefly of literary notices and of facts, intended to promote the cause of christian piety and of general benevolence. The department of intelligence will exhibit a detailed view of the operations of the Society and of the Board of Directors, including a complete quarterly list of donations, of every kind to the Society.

The following statement will furnish all the additional information, which is necessary to explain the object of the publication, and the manner in which it will be conducted.

- 1. The Quarterly Journal will be published regularly, by a Committee of the Board of Directors of the American Education Society in July, October, January, and April; and will be issued as soon after the quarterly meetings of the Board in those months as circumstances will permit.
- 2. It will be furnished gratuitously to individuals, or associations, paying not less than \$5 a year into the Treasury of the Society.
- 3. The price to subscribers will be 50 cents a year; or \$5 for every dozen

### ORIGINAL ADDRESSES.

ADDRESS TO CHRISTIANS ON OBSERVING
THE CONCERT OF PRAYER INSTITUTED
FOR THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY, AND FOR THOSE UNDER ITS PATRONAGE.

Friends of the Lord Jesus,

When you think of the vast multitudes who are yet to be supplied with the preaching of the gospel, we doubt not that your hearts are moved. and that you long to see the number of heralds increased who are to carry to them the messages of heavenly mercy. When you hear that societies have been formed to encourage young men of promise to seek an education for the ministry, you rejoice, and contribute freely of your property to aid the design. But is it felt, as it should be, that the most important of all means for accomplishing this object, is prayer? This was the means which the Saviour directed his disciples to use, when he spread before them the spiritual wants of Judea. " PRAY ye the Lord of the harvest, that HE will send forth labourers into his harvest."

The direction is as appropriate and as necessary now, as it ever was. ministers of the gospel are to be provided, in sufficient numbers to meet the wants of the world, there must be fervent and effectual prayer for this Christians must every where pray with more faith, and with more importunity. Human effort alone is totally inadequate to the work of preparing men for the ministry. There must be divine, as well as human teaching; an experimental acquaintance with the truths to be taught, as well as a speculative knowledge of them. If God do not prepare men for this holy calling, they will never be prepared for it. Neither human learning, nor societies for patronizing indigent young men, nor millions of money, will avail any thing without the enlightening and sanctifying influ- where they are pursuing their stu-

ence of the Holy Spirit. Other means are indeed necessary, but they cannot, combined, qualify one soul for the work of an ambassador of Christ, if this influence be withheld.

As important, then, as it is, that the millions who are destitute, should be furnished with the preaching of the gospel, so important is it, that Christians should be engaged in united and earnest prayer for those spiritual gifts and qualifications which are requisite to fit men for the sacred office. Directors of the American Education Society would be deeply impressed with this truth, themselves, and they would, Christian friends, labour to impress it indelibly upon your minds. However dependant other institutions may be upon the blessing of God for success, and there is not one which is not dependant, it is certain that this Society must utterly fail without Without help from on high, it will never furnish one herald of salvation, as he should be, for the high duties of his station. We implore you, therefore, by all the good which the Society may do if God should prosper it, and by all the evil which it will inflict on the world if he should not; by the endless happiness, or woe, of the millions who are probably to be saved or lost through its influence, to pray for it when you lie down, and when you rise up; in the closet, and in the social circle; when you gather around the family altar. and when you mingle your devotions in the sanctuary. The conductors of the Society would in this way seek a daily remembrance in the supplications of the Christian Church. But while they do this, they would especially invite the friends of the Lord Jesus to bear in mind the season for united prayer which has been recently instituted, on the Tucsday afternoon and evening immediately following the first Monday of every month. This concert was begun by the young men under the patronage of the society, and is now observed in all the colleges and seminaries

dies. Four leading topics of prayer The first, has refare kept in view. erence to the young men themselves, that they may be holy and devoted men, prepared for a life of active labour, and of usefulness; the second, refers to the Society, that it may ever be kept under the guidance of heaven, and be preserved from perversion; the third, respects those who are destitute of the gospel in our own country and in other parts of the world, that they may speedily be supplied with faithful pastors and missionaries; and the fourth topic relates to revivals of religion in academies and colleges, that hundreds of young men in them may be converted to God and become preachers of righteousness. Each of these important subjects of prayer is exhibited, at length, in a printed constitution adopted by the young men, and may be seen in the appendix to the Eleventh Annual Report.

And now, Christians, of every name, we come to you, and ask, will you help us, by your prayers, while we go forward in this arduous, and difficult, but glorious enterprise, of raising up labourers for the wide spreading spiritual harvest? Will you, as often as the season which has now been mentioned returns, go into your closet and pour forth one fervent and effectual prayer in our behalf, and in behalf of the mighty object which we are striving to accomplish? Heads of families, will you, as you draw around the domestic altar on the consecrated evening, remember the topics which have been suggested, and endeavour to add new faith to your devotions? Christian females! we especially appeal to you. Some of you already meet, and pray together for the prosperity of Zion. Will you not, once in a month, assemble in circles suited to your convenience, and pray for the cause which now solicits a remembrance in your supplications? Will it add any serious burden to your other duties; or will the hour, which you may spend in this manner, be an unprofitable one to your own souls? Is there not at least one praying fe-

male in every church, who, if she should make the effort, might easily persuade, six, or eight, or ten, or more, of like spirit, to subscribe the constitution which is subjoined to this address, and thus increase the cloud of incense which is to ascend from this newly erected altar? Should you, christian female, whose eye may chance to meet this address, make the attempt, would you not succeed? and are you satisfied to go and meet your Saviour, without giving him this small proof of your love to his cause?

The time for prayer and effort is short. In a little while those who need either, will be beyond our reach; and eternity, with its amazing and unalterable scenes, will have opened upon them, and upon us.

In behalf of the Board, E. Cornelius, Sec'ry.

Form of a Constitution suitable for a Praying Circle, agreeing to observe the Concert of Prayer, appointed in behalf of the American Education Society.

The undersigned, in view of the want of able and devoted ministers of the Gospel, to supply the destitute in our own country and in other parts of the world, and believing that one of the most important means of increasing the number of such ministers is prayer,— and being persuaded that the American Education Society and other similar institutions, are fitted to exert, with the blessing of God, a most auspicious influence in accomplishing this desirable end, do agree to associate together for the purpose of observing a monthly season of prayer with reference to this object, with the following rules:—

1. There shall be a meeting for prayer on the *Tuesday* afternoon, or evening, as may be convenient, immediately following the first Monday of every month, at such place as shall be agreed upon.

2. The topics recommended in the address of the Directors of the American Education Society, shall be particularly remembered, though not to the exclusion of other subjects which may be suggested.

3. The officers shall consist of one to preside in the meetings, and of a Secretary to keep the records, and to correspond, when necessary, with the Secretary or Treasurer of the American Education Society.

4. A contribution shall be taken at the close of each meeting; and the members

will endeavour in this, or in other ways, to raise a sum not less than five dollars, annually, to be paid into the Treasury of the American Education Society.

It shall be the duty of the Secretary, after the first meeting has been held, to address a line to the Secretary of the American Education Society, giving him notice of the formation of the concert, and directing him how to forward such copies of the publications of the Society, as the concert may be entitled to receive gratuitously.—The same person shall act also as Treasurer, and transmit from time to time the contributions raised, to the Treasurer of the American Education Society. Communications of the above kind should be post paid.

The pastoral Association of Massachusetts recently passed the following resolution, recommending the above concert.

"Considering the great and increasing want of ministers of the Gospel, to supply our own country and other parts of the world, and the important influence which the American Education Society is destined to exert in raising up ministers of the Gospel, therefore, Resolved, That we cor-dially recommend the observance of the concert of Prayer which is appointed on Tuesday afternoon and evening following the usual monthly concert, to pray for the Society, for those under its patronage, and generally for the great object of praying the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest."

The General Association of Connecticut at their late meeting passed a similar resolution.

## ADDRESS OF MR. EVARTS.

The following address was delivered by Jeremiah Evarts Esq. Corresponding Secretary of the A. B. C. F. M. at the anniversary of the American Education Society, but was furnished too late for the Annual Report. It well deserves to be put into a permanent form, as expressing the views of one who has been long and successfully engaged in promoting the cause of Christian benevolence.

### MR. PRESIDENT,

It is less than thirteen years since the first Education Society, on an extensive plan, was formed in our country; and less than twelve, since the American Education Society was projected. Though this lapse of time is not great, it is sufficient to afford some test of the principles and designs which were then avowed, and of the practicability of accomplishing the great objects which were then contemplated. I have been an observer of the whole process, from the incipient measures to the present advanced state of the work; (and there are many others, who have been observers also;) and I feel warranted in saying, that the cause of educating pious young men for the gospel ministry has gained a complete and absolute triumph. But let me not be understood as as paying a tribute to human wisdom. All I mean by the triumph of the cause is, that those, who engaged in it, judged rightly as to the plain duty of sending laborers into the Lord's harvest. They saw the exigency of the case; they deliberated as to the means to be used, and the object to be gained; and, casting themselves upon Providence, they determined to do something toward providing faithful preachers for the destitute parts of our own land, and the perishing millions of heathen countries. They determined to do something, which should answer for a specimen of what should afterwards be accomplished, on a more extensive scale and under more favored auspices.

There were not wanting persons, who objected to the plan, on what they deemed practical grounds; and among the sincere friends of Christ and of their country, there were some who hesitated to give their approbation, and were inclined to predict a failure. The principal grounds of objection and hesitation were

the three following.

1. The need of a great number of additional ministers of the Gospel was thought to be much less urgent, than the founders of our Education Societies had represented. The fact, however, that strong representations had been made, led to inquiry and thorough investigation; and it may be considered as conclusively proved, if it is not universally admitted, that there are millions of people in the United States who are not within the reach of the regular ministrations of the Gospel, and who cannot receive religious teaching at all, unless the number of preachers be greatly augmented; and who cannot be well taught, unless vigorous and persevering efforts are made to have thoroughly educated men brought into the ministry. The founders of Education Societies were right therefore on this point.

2. It was alleged, that these extraordinary efforts would not increase the number of educated ministers; for it was supposed, that all the young men, who were fit for the ministry, already obtained an education either at the expense of them-

selves or their friends, or by means of extraordinary exertions. On particular inquiry, however, it was found that very many youths of promising character as to piety and talents, could be brought into the service of the church, if the expense of their education, or a part of it, could be defrayed from charitable sources. And while this investigation was going on the Spirit of the Lord was poured out, and many new converts were prepared for entering upon a course of education. so it has continued till the present hour, when there are probably thousands of young men, between the ages of fifteen and twenty five, who might be trained for the ministry, if every practicable exertion were made to bring them forth to the work. The number now in a course of education is greatly increased by what has been already done. Probably at least twice as many are looking to the ministry, as there would have been, if no extraordinary movement had been made; and the prospect at present is, that the advance will be still more rapid, so long as the wants of the world shall be unsupplied, and the disciples of Christ shall be willing to do their duty.

It was urged that, even if the destitution should be found as great as had been alleged, and if young men in great numbers could be educated by charitable efforts, still one formidable difficulty would remain. The people continuing destitute, it was said, would still continue so, for want of zeal and public spirit to settle a minister; so that, if ever so many young men should be educated for preachers, it would still avail nothing for want of hearers. If the people wished for preachers, it was added, they would apply for them and secure them, in accordance with the commercial maxim, that the supply will keep pace with the demand. It was urged, by way of answer, that ministers could not be supplied to meet the demand till they were first educated; and that, although destitute people might not feel their wants so deeply, as to send a thousand miles for a clergyman, and then wait several years for the completion of his preparatory studies; yet they might gladly settle a minister, who should present himself before them, in the full exercise of the clerical functions, and in the possession of all these attainments, which would promise a life of emigent usefulness.

And, Mr. President, what do facts prove on this point? If there is any one feature, in the religious aspect of the present times more cheering and delightful than any other, it is the general eagerness for obtaining well educated ministers. All the young men of our theological seminaries of their patrons. And here I do not feel

are applied for, over and over again, long before they have completed their course of study. Where fifty are sent forth, five hundred are needed, and would be immediately employed; provided always that they are self-denying and devoted men, fond of their Master's work, and rejoicing in the progress of his cause. Such men are demanded in our cities and old settlements as well as in the wilderness; along the whole Atlantic frontier, as well as beyond the Alleganies and on the gulf of Mexico. Take any one of our populous cities, or great towns, as a centre, and draw around it a circle of dimensions, and you have a field which invites a considerable number of spiritual cultivators. It is not extravagant to say, that if fifty new evangelical labourers could this day assemble where we are, in the metropolis of New England, they might within a week commence their work, some in this city, others in the immediate neighborhood, and none of them sixty miles distant, and might probably gather a harvest of almost unequalled richness and abundance, and with almost unparalled ease and expedi-Dim indeed is the eye, that does not behold this field waving for the sickle ;-callous the heart, that is not saddened at the thought of such a harvest being lost; -and palsied the tongue, that is not often moved in prayer to the great Proprietor, that He would send forth labor-

Nor is it necessary, that the laborers now wanted, either in the old or the new parts of our country, should possess other qualifications than may rationally be expected, with the use of proper means and the favor of heaven. They should possess piety, prudence, disciplined minds, a sound judgment, common sense, and operative love to the souls of men. qualifications have been possessed by a large proportion of the beneficiaries of Education Societies, and may with increased caution and diligence, be possessed by a still larger proportion. But this train of thought leads me to mention another ground of objection, which, in the progress of the work, has been made to Education Societies. It is this:

That, among the persons charitably educated for the ministry, some have proved unsuitable and defective in their character, before they had completed the course of their education; and others have been found unsuccessful candidates for settlement, after they have entered upon preaching. I say some; for I believe it has never been alleged by the most confident opposer of charitable education, that all beneficiaries have disappointed the hopes greatly concerned to admit, that there will be particular cases of disappointment in the prosecution of this work, as well as in all other human agencies. Were the patrons of Education Societies understood to offer a guaranty, that all the young men taken under their patronage would be preserved from error; that no mistake should occur, in regard to their capacity for improvement; or even that no cases of apostasy should exist? Such a guaranty can neither be given nor required. fact is, that imperfection cleaves to the plans and doings of man universally in this state of trial. The city of Boston pays more than \$50,000 annually for the support of its public schools, besides large additions occasionally for the erection of school-houses. Are the city authorities supposed to guaranty that no boy, who enters these schools, shall leave them without improvement, or ever after become a bad citizen? Is it not a sufficient justification of the school system, that it has been long proved to be favorable to public morals, intelligence, virtue, and happiness? And ought we not to be satisfied, when it is proved, that charitable efforts to educate young men for the ministry not only bring forward a greater number, for that sacred work, but manifestly tend to raise the tone of piety among the clergy, and in our churches? That this is the fact is beyond all rational controversy. Much more than this might be asserted; and with the pains now taken, in the formation of the character of the beneficiaries, we may hope they will acquire a firmness of purpose, a humble sense of their dependence on God, and a spirit of holy enterprise, which shall be followed by great blessings upon their labors. But our religious public must make up their minds to admit, what we are daily taught by observation and experience, as well as by the Soriptures, that human agents are always imperfect; and sometimes those, in whom great confidence has been placed, prove radically unsound and corrupt. Unless Christians have moral courage enough to look at these truths without dismay, they are not yet prepared for the arduous exertions of the present times. Are we to sit down with folded hands, and wait till a race of perfect men shall appear? or till the agency of men shall be superseded by the ministry of angels? We shall do so at our peril. We shall do so shall do so at our peril. with the certain foreboding of hearing from our offended Judge the awful words, Ye wicked and slothful servants, addressed to ourselves.

Let it then be settled once for all, that beneficiaries of Education Societies, and those who superintend their course of pre-

paration for the ministry; -that missionaries, and those who have the assignment of their fields of labor, are, like their fellow professors of Christianity, liable to err, encompassed with infirmities, and exposed to the multiplied dangers, temptations, and sins, of which the history of the church affords so many examples. And this humiliating fact, (for such it certainly is,) far from affording just occasion for cold and unfeeling censure and bitter reproach, should excite in the breasts of the faithful the deepest solicitude and the tenderest sympathy for all who are to become future teachers of divine things, and especially for those, who are called to take more responsible parts, in administering the religious charities of the day.

And here, Sir, you will permit me to allude to a subject of great interest,

Within a year past, a clergyman in the prime of life, occupying a desirable station, and one of great usefulness, has been removed from a beloved people, by the voice of the churches, and made the most important agent, in conducting the affairs of this Society. Motives of delicacy prevent my saying any thing of a personal nature, except that it fell to my lot to know, with what ardor this individual, in early youth, entered into the plans of those public exertions, which have respect to the spread of Christ's kingdom, and the salvation of men; and the public know, that after years of pastoral labor, and opportunities of becoming acquainted with the various claims of the church universal upon her sons, he has deliberately consecrated himself to this high ministration.

It is now understood, and fully acknowledged, that the larger charitable institutions of our country require, and must receive, the undivided labors of competent functionaries, regularly set apart for the service of superintending their concerns. This general fact should lead the Christian public at large to pray, that those, upon whom so heavy a responsibility rests, may be sustained in their arduous labors; -may be taught from above in regard to the wisest and most successful plans of operation; -and may retain that confidence, which is indispensable to the discharge of the duties assigned them. The multitude of their brethren should feel a truly fraternal responsibility; and should cherish an ardent desire, that laborers in this cause may be eminently men of God; and that our successors may be highly honored instruments in bringing forward those days of millennial glory, which will assuredly arrive, and be hailed with joy and gratulation by the countless millions of the enlightened, renovated, sanctified family of man.

### NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

Address delivered before the Benevolent Society of Bowdoin College, Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, 1826. By Samuel P. Newman.—Portland, printed at the Mirror office, 1826.—pp. 29.

The specific object of the Society before which this address was delivered is "to assist indigent young men of promising talents and of good moral character in procuring an education at Bowdoin College." It does not like the American Education Society confine its aid to young men who have the ministry in view; but many of its principles are the same, and admit of a similar illustration. The sentiments of the address are moreover analogous to what Professor Newman exhibited with much force, at the late anniversary of the American Education Society, on moving the third resolution which was expressed in the following words—
"That since a large proportion of the most useful and distinguished men of every profession, and in every age, have sprung from humble life, the friends of the American Education Society have peculiar reason to expect that in consequence of their efforts, a great addition will be made to the piety, talent, and effective influence of the Christian ministry." Not having been able to obtain a copy of Professor Newman's remarks delivered in support of this resolution, we the more gladly avail ourselves of a few paragraphs from the Address to the Society in Bowdoin College.

Professor N. directs the attention first to that peculiar and important class of persons in our country whom he styles "self made men;" and in the next place to those who, though equally poor, instead of trusting "to their own unaided efforts for the attainment of knowledge and the discipline of the mind, have sought the aids of education." The following striking example is introduced for the purpose of illustrating the former class.

"Perhaps it may tend to the definite-

ness of our views of a self made man, to fix the attention on an individual instance. I will mention Roger Sherman of Connecticut. He was the son of poor parents. The business marked out to him for life. was the sedentary and laborious employment of a shoemaker. But while his hands wrought in this humble, though useful occupation, a providential occurrence led him to aspire after a higher station in life. He was requested by a friend to seek for him legal advice at a neighboring town. The precision and accuracy, with which he made known the case to the attorney consulted, excited surprise, and led to the intimation, that his mind was fitted to higher pursuits. But how could this hint be improved? The advantages of education were not within his reach. should he relax his daily toil, want and suffering were near to him, and to those he loved.

'Alone the oar he plied; the rapids nigh, To pause but for a moment was to die.'

Neither, at that time, were there kind liberal patrons, or generous associations, to which he might look with the hope of assistance. He saw, that all his resources were in himself; and he resolved, that the power of these resources should be tried, and, in the strength of this resolution, he rose from the beach of the shoemaker, seated himself in the Halls of our Congress, and when there, he took his place with the first. For powers of discrimination, and for solidity of judgment, he had not his superior in that assembly Yes, this was the man, of mighty men. whom Fisher Ames, when he had been prevented from hearing a debate, felt it safe to follow in his vote, for he always voted right. This is the man too, of whomthe late illustrious Jefferson declared, that he never said a foolish thing in his life; and yet this same man, was a SELF MADE MAN."

Mr. Newman, in adverting to the services which have been rendered to the country by this noble class of men, exhibits their deeds with a just and impressive eloquence. He reminds us that it was men of this hardy, independent, and resolute character, who acted with such prudence, and at the same time with such a determined and invincible energy in the revolutionary struggle.

"There is something," he remarks "in the discipline, to which the minds of these self-made men were subjected, which well suited them to the exigencies of the times. Our country needed men of resolution and strength of purpose, of bold, enterprising habits,—ready men, able to meet the exigencies of new conditions and unexpected events,—men of independence of mind, who could and would think and act for themselves; and it was among those, whose whole lives had been a course of persevering resolution, and a succession of attempts and expedients, and whose opinions and mode of reasoning were their own, shackled by no system, and biassed by no prescriptive prejudice, that she found them."

Speaking of his second class of indigent students, namely, those who, though they received the aids of education, still had to struggle with penury and depression in every stage of their preparation for usefulness, and who exhibited "hardly less of bold adventure and determined resolution" than those whom he styles self made men," Mr. N. asks,

"But where are these men now to be found,—in obscurity and penury still? No, they are on your benches of justice, in your departments of State, in your halls of legislation; they are the divines, and lawyers, and physicians, and instructers, whom you love and revere. Educated as they were under all the disadvantages of indigent circumstances in life, in addition to the imperfection of the system of instruction, then found in our Seminaries of learning, still they have risen above all these disadvantages and made themselves conspicuous."

"Our country needs such men. She will always need them; and if the citizens of this republic preserve, as I hope they will, the purity of our free institutions, she will always have them."

Yes, our country needs such men. She needs men of a sturdy and enterprising character, who have been taught by the severities of early discipline to surmount obstacles, and to vanquish difficulties,-men who possess those determined and effective habits of soul which are peculiarly the result of the trying labors and conflicts, to which a hard penury often subjects the worthy student in the course of his preparations for usefulness.-She needs such men to go with the spirit and self denial of apostles to her Western and Southern borders, and there raise the standard

of the cross, and preach Christ and him crucified, and contend against prevailing iniquity with a resolute courage, and endure hardships and privations without injury or discouragement. She needs this day a thousand such, to meet the wants of a rapidly extending population, and to arrest the fearful progress of moral desolation, which now so portentously threatens her political interests.

Professor N. thus states and answers another objection, which may be made to the practice of affording pecuniary assistance to the indigent student preparing for the ministry,

as well as to others.

"It may be said: If the discipline, to which the indigent student is subjected, be thus advantageous, if to overcome the difficulties and hardships which poverty places in the way, conduce to the formation of a superior mind, why diminish the force of these favoring causes? Let the lion be met and conquered, if it is the struggle which will give strength to the victor .-Carry us back to the simplicity of former times, and I will allow that there is force in the objection. But the demands of the age have increased. More knowledge and further progress in literature and science are required in our educated men. To meet these demands, our course of instruction has been extended, and consequently the expenses of a public education increased. The changes also, which, in the progress of our country, have taken place in our modes of living, and which have extended themselves to our literary institutions, (though I rejoice to say, that a spirit of retrenchment has gone abroad,) have thrown new obstacles in the way of our indigent students. And in connexion with these causes of increased expenditure, consider also, that the effect of extending our course of education has been to increase the difficulties of competition. He must indeed have a rarely gifted mind who under the disadvantages to which poverty subjects him, can vie with the well educated scholar of the present day. Take these circumstances into view, and you will at once perceive, that they diminish the force of the objection that has been made."

In regard to this subject, the Directors of the American Education Society believe that a middle path is the path of wisdom and of safety. They would grant so much assistance

that a young man of proper disposition and endowments may obtain, without serious embarrassment or loss of health, a thorough education for the ministry; -and they would afford aid in such a manner, as to excite him to diligence and economy, and to leave unimpaired every desirable motive to personal effort. They have studied to fix upon a course, which while it in a measure removes the excessive and disheartening pressure of want is at the same time calculated " to encourage young men to do all they can for themselves, and to make them feel that they " are dependent, ultimately, upon themselves for an education."

We close with one more quotation from this address.

"It may be said, that the calls on the benevolence of the public are numerous. It is true, they are so. There are many objects, and noble objects, of christian charity; and all that I ask is, that each may receive a share, and a just share, of I do not ask you christian benevolence. to forget your fellow man, who sits in the region of moral darkness. O, no. Do all that you can, to pour upon these remote parts of the earth the light of Gospel truth. I do not ask you to be unmindful of the savage, who roams our western wilds—O, no. Do all that you can, to make him feel the power of that religion, that can subdue the fierceness of the tiger, and change the lion to the lamb. I do not ask you to forget the sons of affliction and want. O, no. Go visit the cold hut of poverty, go stand by the thorny bed of disease, and be angels of mercy there. But I do ask you, that you would also remember the indigent scholar, in his discouragements and his struggles. I do ask you, that you would extend an arm for his support, when worn down with mental toil, he is ready to sink beneath the burden of poverty, that presses heavy upon him."

A Sermon occasioned by the death of the Hon. William Phillips, preached on the third of June, 1827, being the Sabbath after the Funeral. By Benjamin B. Wisner, Pastor of the Old South Church in Boston.—pp. 52.

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The design of this discourse is to perpetuate the memory of one of the most benevolent men whom the present age has produced. The American Education Society, of which he was chosen President for twelve

years in succession, and whose interests were cherished by him with strong affection, has already recorded its deep sense of the obligations which it is under for so generous a benefactor, and so valuable a friend. In performing the duty assigned him, Mr. Wisner, has selected for his text, the appropriate and beautiful description of the character and end of the upright man in Ps. 112: 4, 5, 6. "Unto the upright there ariseth light in darkness: he is gracious, and full of compassion, and righteous. A good man sheweth favour, and lendeth: he will guide his affairs with discretion. Surely he shall not be moved forever: the righteous shall be in everlasting remem-

The preacher first delineates the character, and then describes the blessedness, of a good man. The application to the case of his deceased and distinguished parishioner, follows. It is seldom that we find, in the records of benevolence, a more interesting history than Mr. Wisner has given of Mr. Phillips, and of the family with which he was connected. To their enlightened views, and princely benefactions, the church and the community are indebted for some of the most useful and flourishing Institutions of learning.

The late Hon. WILLIAM PHILLIPS was born April 10, 1750, and died May 26, 1827.

In presenting us with the prominent outlines of his character Mr. W. describes him as a man possessed of a strong and discriminating judgment; a decided friend of the liberties of his country in the times of the greatest peril; as deeply interested in the improvements of his native city, and in the progressive advancement of society. His natural disposition was generous, and affectionate, united with a strong sense of moral justice. But the predominant feature of his character was his piety.

"Of the reality of this, none who knew him, and were qualified to judge, could entertain a doubt. His religious sentiments were thoroughly and decidedly orthodox, or evangelical. These, he firmly

believed, after diligent, prayerful, and long continued study of the scriptures, are the truths which God has revealed for the renovation and sanctification of men. He deeply lamented the prevalence of opposite opinions, especially a denial of the atonement of Christ, which he was firmly persuaded is the only ground of hope for sinful men.?

"His faith was not a mere speculative, inoperative principle; it worked by love,—love to God, and love to men. A regard to the will and the glory of God, was the principle which shaped and ruled all the considered actions of his life. What does duty to God require? was the question which controlled, not only those actions which are more appropriately denominated religious, but those also which arose from the varied relations and circumstances of life. Few men were more habitually actuated by the fear of God; few have aimed more constantly to do all things to the glory of God."

The following account of the views, and feelings, and actions of this truly excellent man, in regard to the various works of benevolence which distinguish the present day, is worthy of being recorded on the memory and heart of every man to whom God has entrusted the important talent of wealth.

"Of his deep and lively interest in the extension of the Redeemer's kingdom, it is universally known that he has long. given the most substantial evidence. property, he habitually felt, was a talent committed to him, to be used for the glory of God, and the good of his family and of the world. Deeply, I have had the most satisfactory evidence, did he feel the responsibility involved in its possession; and earnest was his solicitude that he might be found faithful in his trust. His charities have been long continued, munificent, widely extended, and applied to every variety of proper objects. poor have lived upon his bounty. Many are the widows and the fatherless children whom he has rescued from want and wo. Many are the friends whom his lib-· erality has aided, and comforted. Very many are the souls which his beneficence has enlightened, and sanctified, and saved. He did not indeed give as much in proportion to his means as some in more moderate circumstances. This, whatever may be thought of the question of duty, was not, at least in the present state of the church and the world, to be expected. But there has, I believe, no man of wealth lived and died in this country who

has, in proportion to his ability, done so much for the cause of charity. remembered also, that he was educated, and his habits formed, when, in this country, liberal benefactions were unknown. With him, it may almost be said, began that spirit of liberality, which has sprung up, and spread so rapidly in our community. It is also to be recollected, that most of the measures and associations now in operation for extending the blessings of education, of civilization, and of religion, were formed after he had passed the meridian of life; and that he was, from his habits of thinking and feeling, rather averse to new and untried expedients. Yet scarcely a measure has been adopted or an association formed, in this city and vicinity, for the improvement of the physical, the intellectual, the moral, or the spiritual condition of men, which has not received his cooperation and his liberal support. Nor did this proceed from an ostentation of charity, or a blind impulse of generosity. No man was ever farther from ostentation in his charities; and in reference to all new applications to his bounty, he always took time for deliberation, consultation, and prayer. Or the numerous plans which have, within a few years, been adopted for the promotion of evangelical religion, I know of but one to which he wholly refused his cooperation; and it is a remarkable fact, that that one is now generally regarded as having entirely failed.

"I courses that when I consider all these circumstances, I look with wonder,—and I hope with gratitude to God whose grace made him what he was,—at the variety and the amount of his charities. Hey have been, for a series of years, from eight to eleven thousand dollars a year. And by his will he has contributed to various lenevolent objects, most of them religious charities, sixty-two thousand dollars."

In a note in the appendix to the sermon it is stated that "During the last three weeks of his life, he contributed to different charitable objects above \$5000; an amount which would have been nearly doubled, had he lived a few days longer, and been permitted to attend the religious anniversaries held on the week of General Election." Thus did this good man

<sup>\*</sup>The donations of Mr. Phillips to the American Education Society, exclusive of his annual contributions, which probably amounted to more than a thousand dollars, were as follows:

In the year 1818 a donation . . . . . . . . \$1,000 1826 to constitute a scholarship 1,000 1827 a legacy . . . . . . 5,000

go down to the very gates of death, distributing, like a faithful steward, the bounty with which his Lord had entrusted him; and leaving behind him, a name which time, that casts the mantle of oblivion on many a favoured son of wealth and distinction, will serve only to brighten.

O ve men of wealth, to whom God has committed a talent of unspeakably higher value than that of silver and gold, the power of doing good to thousands of your fellow men for time and eternity, behold here an example worthy of your imitation! The property with which you are entrusted cannot descend with you into the grave, nor be carried with you into eternity. But, if used for the glory of God, to promote the cause of piety and benevolence, it will follow you in the good which it will accomplish, through the dark valley of the shadow of death, and be felt and enjoyed when these heavens and this earth are no more.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Directors of the American Education Society, for the year ending May, 1827.—pp. 76.

We notice this Report, which has been published several weeks, and is already in extensive circulation, merely for the purpose of inviting attention to it from those who wish to have a general view of the principles and operations of the American Education Society. For this purpose, it is a more complete document than any which has before been issued by the Society.

The Directors state three "fundamental maxims," as forming the basis of most of their measures for promoting the interests and objects of the Society. These are, —"That the good which the Society is to accomplish must depend under God upon the character of the men whom it patronizes; that the enterprise is undertaken and should be prosecuted with reference to the entire wants of our country and of the world; and that the Society is destined to continue for generations and ages to come."

With these leading principles, for their guide, they aim to exercise great caution in selecting candidates for patronage; preference is given to those who seek a thorough education; assistance is rendered in the way of loans, and not as a charity; a pastorul supervision is extended over all who are patronised; scholarships are founded, instead of placing the whole dependance of the society upon contingent funds; and patronage is extended to young men of different denominations, provided they possess the qualifications specified in the constitution. Each of these topics is fully illustrated in the Report.

Written testimonials are given in the appendix from nearly all the Presidents of Colleges in New England, and from some out of it, and from other intelligent men, both ministers and laymen in different parts of the country, who have had opportunity of forming a correct opinion on the subject, all approving, in decided terms, of the system which the Society has adopted.

We subjoin the following from President Tyler, Dr. Spring of NewYork, and Jeremiah Evarts, Esq. as specimens.

"I have ever regarded the American Education Society as one of the most important and useful of these benevolent institutions which are the glory of the present age; and the recent changes which have been adopted in the mode of conducting its operations appear to me to be great improvements, and preeminently adapted to secure the confidence of the public, and to extend and perpetuate the usefulness of the Society.

The establishment of scholarships, by means of which a permanent fund is created, is calculated to give stability to the institution; and while it will enable the Directors at all times to redeem their pledges, and to reduce their operations to system, it will save them from the embarrassment, to which they must often be subjected, if dependent solely on occasional contributions.

The plan of converting their benefactions into loans, possesses many advantages. While it operates as a stimulus to the young men to do all in their power for their own support, and relieves them from many of those unpleasant associations, which their dependent situation suggests, it lays the foundation of an accumulating fund, which is destined to increase with the increasing wants of our

growing population.

The organization of Branch Societies in different sections of the country, is peculiarly adapted to awaken the interest—and call forth the resources of the whole christian community; and at the same time gives the most ample security against the future perversion of the funds.

But there is no part of the present plan of operations with which I am more highly satisfied, than that system of supervision and close inspection which has been adopted, and which will enable the Directors to become intimately acquainted with the character, standing, and habits of every one of its beneficiaries, and which lays the surest foundation for public confidence that no unworthy individual will be patronized."

Bennet Tyler.

"I have perused with no common interest, a brief view of the present system of operations pursued by the American Education Society : and with a still deeper and gratified interest, have I histened to the details of the plan, as developed to me in a personal interview with their respectable Secretary, the Rev. Elias Cor-To furnish young men of piety and talent with a thorough education for the pulpit-to relieve them from the mortifications of mere pensioners on charity, and perpetuate the resources of the Society, by the appropriation of monies loaned, rather than gratuities bestowed-and to test the character of young men, by the methods proposed by this Society, appear to me to be a most judicious improvement upon all the plans hitherto adopted by Education Societies. The establishment of scholarships, as proposed by this Society, strikes my mind, as one of the noblest The business of edcharities of the age. ucating young men for the sacred ministry, I do not believe, can be successfully car-Though I am not one ried on without it. of those, who distrusts the bounty of Heaven, through future generations, yet am I persuaded, that the cause of this Society needs a permanent fund, as really, as any institution of learning in the land. I trust the efforts of the agent in this most important concern will receive the favour of all the friends of God and GARDINER SPRING.

New York, Dec. 25, 1826.

"These lines may certify, that I have for some months been acquainted with the principal features in the plan of the American Education Society, as presented and explained by the present Secreta-

ry; and that I cordially approve it, not doubting that in case experience shall suggest modifications, they may easily be

adopted.

"Two excellent traits in the plan I conceive to be these: the thorough supervision of the education of the young men, during the whole course of their studies, and the establishment of scholarships to such an extent, as shall exempt the Directors of this weighty concern from extreme embarrassment, and constant apprehension, as to the means of carrying forward the beneficiaries whom they have taken under their patronage. The last of these objects I conceive to be indispensable in order to the attainment of the other; for there can be no time for superintending the education of young men, while the mind of the Directors and executive agents are engrossed with the perplexing question, how they are to provide for pressing exigencies.

"I am not willing to close this certificate without expressing my entire confidence in the Board of Directors of the American Education Society, and in their present Secretary. JEREMIAH EVARTS,

Cor. Sec. of the A. B. C. F. M.

Boston, Dec. 26, 1826.

The following letter was received by the Secretary, from the President of Waterville College in Maine, after the above were published in the Annual Report.

"I am happy in being able to say, that the officers of this College unanimously approve of the plan of operations adopted by the American Education Society, as stated in the remarks made by yourself when you were at my house, and in the "Brief View" which you then had the goodness to put into my hands.

Yours respectfully, JER. CHAPLIN.

## MISCELLANEOUS FACTS.

Important means of multiplying ministers.

The Secretary of the American Education Society has frequent occasion, in discharging his official duty, to become acquainted with the early religious history of the young men who are under the patronage of the Society. These interviews often disclose interesting facts. Among them the following are peculiarly noticable. The young men in many cases acknowledge themselves indebted to the influence of a pious mother; and they generally refer the time of their conversion to a season of Rerival. This combined influence is doubtless the source, from which

the church is to look for a large proportion of her ministers. Let mothers, in view of this fact, early consecrate their sons to God, and spare no pains to train them for his service. Let the friends of Revivals keep it in mind, and labour and pray for the continuance of these powerful instruments of regenerating the world.

Rapid growth of population in the United States.

An intelligent gentleman who has long resided in Ohio, was recently in New England, and, to show the rapid growth of the population in the state where he belongs which already exceeds 800,000, stated to another gentleman that he had ascertained, after careful inquiry, two facts of great interest on this subject; one was, that there is not a native born citizen in the state as old as himself, and he is but 45; and the other, that Ohio is, at the present time, the greatest emigrating state in the Union.

Yet this is but a specimen of what is taking place in the Western states generally: 37 years ago the entire white population beyond the Alleghany amounted, by actual enumeration, to scarcely one hundred thousand; now it is more than Three millions. At the same time the Atlantic states have been steadily increasing. The present ratio of increase is at the rate of one thousand a day, or nearly 400,000 a year. An addition is thus made to the nation, every twelve months, of a population equal to that of the states of Connecticut and Rhode Island! What a prospect is this for the Patriot and Christian to contemplate! Who can predict the future safety and happiness of the nation, if the means of moral influence are not greatly increased? It is no time to be idle. The generation has not lived, which was charged with a more responsible duty to posterity, than the present inhabitants of the United States.

### The slave trade.

The Directors of the London African Institution give a list of 218 vessels which, during the year 1824, were engaged in this infamous traffic. These it is estimated carried away one hundred thousand miserable human victims. How many others were carried off, by vessels which escaped the vigilance of British cruisers, no one can tell. At the commencement of the present year, a vessel arrived in England which had boarded 30 slave ships under different flags, during a single short cruise; and it was believed that 30,000 slaves were ready for embarkation at the different stations along the coast. The laws

of civilized nations against the slave trade are little more, therefore, than a dead let-Nothing can stop the enormous evil, but the establishment of christian colonies along the coast. The influence of the British colony at Sierra Leone has been already extensively felt. A short time since a tribe, from whose shores fifteen or twenty thousand captives had been annually embarked on board of slave ships, put themselves under the protection of the colony, and are now no longer troubled with the dealers in human flesh. The late Gen. Turner recently wrote from the colony and stated, that he had but little doubt that the slave trade would be speedily abolished for a thousand miles around Sierra Leone. Our settlement at Liberia already guards 150 miles of the long haunted coast. Twenty such colonies as Sierra Leone and Liberia spreading along the western shore of Africa, at suitable distances, would put an end to the slave trade forever, and diffuse the light of christianity over a large part of the African continent. What friend of humanity, or of religion, will not, then, bid such a society as the American Colonization society, God speed, in its noble undertaking; be the degree of its influence in mitigating the evils of slavery in America, what it may?

## Benevolent Societies.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions have forty three stations among the heathen, and about the same number of ordained ministers. These would supply one county of 50,000 inhabitants, with christian institutions, at home. The annual receipts of the Board are greater than those of any benevolent Society in the United States: and yet there are individuals in the country whose yearly private income exceeds those receipts, and who could therefore, if disposed, do more for Foreign Missions, than the christian community now do.

The American Bible Society has been in operation nine years. It has published half a million of copies of the scriptures. Three millions of people are estimated to be destitute of the Bible in the United States, and twenty millions more in Spanish America and Brazil. Hundreds of millions are destitute in other portions of the world.

The American Tract Society at New York has printed in two years 44,000,000 of pages of tracts; less than one million of which have crossed the Alleghany mountains. Four millions of tracts have been published, while the population is twelve millions. The London Society publishes Ten millions of tracts annually.

The American Home Missionary Society employed last year 109 ministers, and paid on an average one fourth of their support. There are, of the Presbyterian denomination alone, one thousand church-

es which have no Pastors
The American Sunday School Union, embraces 2415 schools, 22,291 teachers, and 159,000 scholars in 28 states and ter-The number of children in the United States, of an age suitable to attend sunday schools, is probably 3,000,000.

Comparative receipts of British and American Societies for 1826-7, in round numbers.

Societies for 1836-7, in round numbers.

R.& For Bib. So. \$356,622
Church Miss. So. 204,000
Wesleyan Miss. So. 201,804
Loudon Miss. So. 157,137
Religious Tr. So. 66,675
London Jews Soc 64,257
Hibernian Society 32,945
Ruday Sch. Union 20,870
Bunday Sch. Union 20,870
Br. & For. Sch. So. 8,353
Continental Soc. 8,340

Am. Jews Society 1,266

Am. Jews Society 1,266

Am. Jews Society 1,266

Let the people of the United States give to religious charities three cents, for every dollar they now spend for ardent spirits and the pauperism occasioned by it, and a greater sum would be raised than the above societies, in England and America put together, now receive. What a fund, then, might this favoured nation possess for works of benevolence, should the monster, Intemperance, be destroyed, as there are at length some rising hopes that it will be!

### intelligence.

Quarterly meeting of the Board of Directors.

The Directors of the Am. Ed. Soc. hold a meeting regularly, on the 2d Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, to receive the returns of those under the patronage of the Society, to make appropriations, to attend to the cases of new applicants for side and to transact any other besters. cants for aid, and to transact any other business which the interests of the Society may require.

The Board held their quarterly meeting in Boston on the 11th inst. Sixteen new applications for aid were presented, and fourteen young men were received and placed on probation for the usual term. This is a larger number than has occurred for nearly 2 years past at a similar meeting. \$2,369 were appropriated to 149 young men, belonging to 11 Colleges and as many Academies. \$332 33 were voted to the Branch Society in Connecticut, and \$57 to the Branch in New Hampshire, to complete appropriations in those states. The treasury of the Society is entirely exhausted, and Twenty fire hundred dollars will be needed in October, to meet the appropriations for the en-

suing quarter. But little can be expected previous to that time, from the income of scholarships, or from auxiliary societies. The friends of the Society must step forward and replenish the treasury, by fresh donations and contributions, or the Board have strong apprehensions that they shall. not be able to meet the demands which will then be made upon them. They earneatly request that their wants may be remembered, and that without waiting for further solicitation every friend of the cause will forward his freewill offering to the General Treasury, or to either of the treasuries of the Branch Societies, as may be most convenient. The pledge has been given, and must be redeemed, that no young man who is worthy of being patronized for the Sacred Office, shall ask for aid in vain. But for the means of redeeming this pledge the Board have no where to look, but to the community, whose agents they are. We would ask ministers of the Gospel, to keep in mind the wants of the Society, and before the period which has been mentioned arrives, to address their congregations, and to solicit a contribution, or subscription, in aid of the funds. We would especially ask those ministers of the Gospel who once stretched forth their hands to this Society, and received its kind and timely aid, not to forget its claims now that it comes to them, and asks for help. Other youth are struggling with the same difficulties which they had to encounter. By returning into the treasury of the Lord what they once received from its sacred funds, many a heart will be made glad which is now sad, and many a heavy load will be lightened which is pressing upon the indigent youth, with all the weight with which it formerly fell upon them. Remember, Brethren, the days of want and despondency; and "all things whatsoever ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them."

It is also desired, that females will make their Pastors members for life, of the Branch Societies formed within the States or districts where they reside.

This will not only give their pastors an opportunity of extending an influence, by means of their counsels, in the meetings of the Branch Societies; but it will augment the funds, and essentially promote the cause. A donation of 30 dollars will constitute a minister a life member of the Branch Societies in Connecticut and New Hampshire, and a little less will be sufficient in some of the other Branch districts. 40 dollars will constitute a minister an Honorary member of the General Society.

### CLOTHING WANTED.

Very important aid may be afforded to beneficiaries of the American Education Society, by furnishing them with suitable articles of clothing. The money which they receive from the Society does but barely pay for board and tuition; leaving books, clothing, and other expenses, to be defrayed by such other means as they can find. Many worthy young men are often in want of comfortable clothing. This is the case at the present time, with some whose wants have come to the knowledge of the Directors. The articles most in demand are cloths suitable to be made up into coats and pantaloons. In general, it is decidedly better, to leave the cloth to be made up, as it is called for by the indigent student himself, than to send it manufactured into garments.

It is also found on experience, that there is less advantage from second hand clothes, than might be supposed by the Not only are alterations and repairs frequently necessary, and expensive, but the garment is less durable, and if the texture happens to be very fine, as it often will be, it subjects the student to the charge of extravagance from those who are ignorant of the manner in which he received the garment. Pieces of cloth. such as discreet persons would judge suitable for the beneficiaries of the Society in the various stages of education, of a dark color, either gray or black, cotton or woolen, and such as may be had at most of our manufacturing establishments in exchange for the raw material, would be exceedingly useful and very thankfully received. If a few neighbours would each contribute a small quantity of wool, or some other material, and exchange it at our manufactories for cloth, they might with a small sacrifice to themselves, greatly assist the young men whom the society Of shirts, there is, at prepatronizes. sent, a supply. Cravats and handkerchiefs are wanted. Socks for summer are wanted; and a few, in addition to those now on hand, for winter. Articles of bedding are often extremely acceptable, as are also pieces of flannel. But what is most wanted, are pieces of cloth, especially woollen, like what have been mentioned.

Donations in clothing may be forwarded to the Treasurer at Boston, or to the Secretary at Andover; to the Treasurers or Secretaries of either of the Branch Societies, (a list of whom may be found in the present number of the Quarterly Journal,) or, if more convenient, to the places where the young men are engaged in their studies, care being taken to send them to a responsible person, say the principal Instructer, and to specify that they are sent for beneficiaries of the American Education Society.

### Anniversaries of Branch Societies.

The Connecticut Branch of the American Education Society held its first anniversary at Stratford, on the 20th of June; and the Maine Branch its ninth, at Hallowell, on the 27th of the same month. At the former meeting, addresses were delivered by Rev. Joel H. Linsley, of Hartford, Rev. John Chester, D.D. of Albany, Rev. Samuel Merwin, of New Haven, Rev. Samuel Green, of Boston, and the Secretary of the Parent Society. At the latter meeting a sermon was delivered by Rev. Asa Cummings of Portland. Interesting reports were read, which have since been published. The prospects of both Societies are such as to animate the feelings, and to raise the hopes, of the friends of Zion.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Am. Ed. Society, from April 1, to July 1, 1827.

### DONATIONS.

A. Enclosed in a letter signed A.	25	00		
Andover, Ch. in Theol. Seminary	100	00		
Ashby, collected at Mon. Concert	11	33		
Avails of goods sold	25	75		
Avails of goods, from Misses W. & 1	F. 6	00		
Barnstable Co. Aux. Miss. Society		50		
Berkshire Education Society		99		
Billerica, from a few females, by Re-				
W. Fav		09		
Boston, Ladies of Union Church		99		
Boston & Vicinity Fem. Aux. Ed. So.		00		
Brookfield, Mr. James Ross		06		
Brookline, charity box		08		
Charleston, S.C. from an indigent fen		00		
Do. Rev. John Dickson		00		
Chilmark, Beneficent Society		98		
Dublin, N.H. Mrs. Persis Hinds		õõ		
Essex Aux. Ed. Soc. from 2d Parish		••		
Fem. Cent So. Newburyport		00		
Fitchburg Female Jews Society		00		
Hampden Aux. Ed. Soc.		00		
Ipswich, 1st parish, Fem. Ed. Soc.		00		
Leominster, Miss Sarah Hale		00		_
Carried fo			<b>2341</b>	70
antited to		-	40.27	

Brought up 341 70 Marshfield, Azel Ames 10 00	CLOTHING RECEIVED DURING THE QUARTER.
Mendon, Ladies in 4 00 Newburyport Seminary, from Associate Circle of Industry 25 00	Ashby, Flannel, valued at \$1,25.  Boston, bundle of Socks, by Miss Eaton.
Do. and Vicinity, Fem. Aux. Ed. and Missionary Society 25 00 Norfolk Co. Aux. Ed. Soc. 539 70	Gloucester Female Benevolent Society, 12 pr. Socks. Holden Fem. Reading Society, articles of Clothing. Mount Vernon, N. H. Ladies Char. So. 14 pr. Socks.
Norfolk Co. Aux. Ed. Soc. 539 70	Mount Vernon, N. H. Ladies Char. So. 14 pr. Socks. Westford, Education Society, 7 pr. Socks.
Rowley, Fem. Ed. So. 1st parish 4 00 Do. Misses 2 10	***************************************
Salem, Fem. mem. of Tab. Church 1 00 Seekhoak, Bible Class 2 50	All inquiries on the subject of clothing, whether
Shirley, Margaret Little 9 50 Do. Louis Bartlett 1 00	by donors, or by those fer whom the donations are intended, should be sent to the Secretary of the So-
Templeton, Madam Naomi Sparhawk 6 00 Topsfield, Fem. Ed. Soc. 15 38 Do. Friends in 2 50	ciety at Andover, Mass. who is the General Agent appointed by the Board to communicate information,
Do. Friends in 2 50 Warwick. Monthly Concert 5 00	and to regulate the distribution of clothes.
Westford, Education Society 11 00	The Editors of the Recorder and Telegraph, to
Worthington, Hon, E. Starkweather 5 00	whose columns the Board and the Society have been specially indebted from the first formation of the So-
\$1026 38 ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	clety, are requested to copy all donations made to the General Society, and other articles of intelli- gence, which are published in the Quarterly Journal
Charleston, S. C. Mrs. Barksdale 5 00	gence, which are published in the Quarterly Journal
Do. Mrs. John Gradson 5 00 Do. Mrs. Jane Keith 5 00	relating to the immediate wants or interests of the Society.
Do. Miss Huxham 5 00—20 00	The Editors of other religious Newspapers, particularly of the Christian Mirror, N. H. Repository,
To constitute the following persons HONORARY MEMBERS for life,	Vermont Chronicle, Connecticut Observer, and New York Observer, are desired to copy general notices
of the Society.	and intelligence, and such summary of the donations
Rev. HOSEA HILDRETH, Glouces- ter, from the Fem. Benev. Soc. 40 00	made to the Society as may be particularly interest- ing, or desirable, to its friends within the states where their respective papers are issued. The above Editors are also requested uniformly to copy hists of
Rev. WILLIAM A. M'DOWELL	Editors are also requested uniformly to copy lists of
Charleston, S.C. from the Juven- ile Soc. in the Sabbath School of the 3d Presb. Church 40 00	donations made to the Branch Societies in their respective states, from the Quarterly Journal of the
Ray, FREDERICK FREEMAN, Ply-	General Society, where they will hereafter regularly appear.
mouth, from a Society of Ladies in 3d Cong. Church and Soc. 40 00 Rev. LEVI NELSON, Lisbon, Ct.	
a Bequest of late Eben Bishop . 40 00—160 00	Officers of the American Education Society, and of
INCOME FROM SCHOLARSHIPS.	its Branches, to whom communications or dona- tions are to be sent.
The Richard Cobb scholarship 60 00 Mehitable Cobb Do 60 00	Rev. E. CORNELIUS, Sec'ry of the General Socie-
Ropes Do 60 00	ty, Andover, Mass.
Parker Do 48 83	Mr. AARON P. CLEVELAND, Treasurer of Do. No. 6, Water street, Boston.
Vose Do 60 00	Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Sec'ry of the Maine
Martyn Do 30 00 Tappan Do 60 00	Branch, Augusta, Me. Rev. SAMUEL P. NEWMAN, Treasurer of Do.
Do 60 00 Marblehead Do 60 00	Brunswick, Me.
Bartlet Judson . Do 30 00 Wheelwright . Do 60 00	Rev. CHARLES B. HADDUCK, Sec'ry of the N.H. Branch, Hanover, N. H.
Bumstead Do 60 00 Newton Do 60 00	SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Concord, N. H.
Green Do 54 00—862 83  Total for present use \$2069 21	RevCHARLES WALKER, Sec'ry of the North Western Branch, Rutland, Vt.
PRINCIPAL RECEIVED ON SCHOLARSHIPS.	IRA STEWART, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Middle- bury, Vt.
Palmer scholarship, by Mr. S. Palmer, Boston 1000 00 John D. Dunlap scholarship, by Mr. David	Rev. LEONARD BACON, Sec'ry, of Conn. Branch, New Haven, Ct.
Dunlap, Brunswick, Me 1000 00 Beecher scholarship, by Ladies of Hanover	Mr. ELIPHALET TERRY, Treasurer of Do. Hart-
Church, Boston	ford, Ct.
Boston	Rev. AUSTIN DICKENSON, Sec'ry of the Presby- terian Branch, New York.
Cong. Church and Society, Salem 234 60 Dartmouth scholarship, Hanover, N. H 78 00	PETER LUDLOW, Esq. Treasurer of Do. 144 Nas- sau street, New York.
\$2512 60	
GENERAL PERMANENT FUND.	The next Quarterly meeting of the Board of Direc-
Legacy of Mrs. Eunice White, late of Bolton, Conn 1000 00	tors of the General Society, will be held, on Wednesday the 10th day of October next, in Boston. An Examining Committee on the preceding day will strend
Legacy of the late Rev. Walter Lyon, in part, from Executor, Pomfret, Conn. 200 00	to such new candidates for aid as may apply for pa-
	tronage.

Grand Total \$5,781 81.

The Boards of the several Branch Societies meet two weeks previous to this time.

# QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

#### AMERICAN **EDUCATION** SOCIETY.

Vol. I.

OCTOBER, 1827.

No. 2.

PLAN OF EXERCISE RECENTLY ADOPTED IN THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AT

THE necessity of a thorough system of exercise to preserve the health and vigor of young men, who are pursuing a course of education, is beginning to be extensively felt. Every year adds to the catalogue of invalid students, and multiplies the victims of premature disease and death. Twenty-five young men under the patronage of the American Education Society, some of them youth of the highest promise, have been cut down within the last twelve years, while engaged in their preparatory studies. A still larger number, for want of health, have entirely failed of their object, or entered upon the duties of the ministry with greatly diminished means of usefulness. The change which is experienced in passing from an active and laborious employment to a sedentary and studious life, as is often the case with those who go into the ministry, is greater than most constitutions will bear. Frequent, systematic, and laborious exercise is requisite to maintain the animal functions, and to preserve their accustomed vigor. To provide the means of such exercise, is of the first importance to the successful prosecution of a course of study in any of our public seminaries of learning. It is gratifying to observe that this subject is taking strong hold of the public mind. It augurs well for the future usefulness of our public and professional men; for never will intellectual and moral effort be carried in some instances, for their tuition

to the highest point of success, until that most invaluable of earthly blessings, mens sana in corpore sano, shall become a common possession of literary men.

Various methods have been devised for accomplishing this object. nastic exercises have recently been introduced into several of the colleges, and, it is thought, with good effect. But, the difficulty, so common in almost all plans of exercise, that of keeping up a uniform and lively interest in the students and persuading them to be regular in their exercise, attends this scheme also; and, if we may judge from the appearances of neglect already visible within the precincts of gymnastic grounds, their utility is likely to be, in many cases, of limited duration. In addition to this. the frequent interruptions to which this mode of exercise is liable, when taken in the open air, in consequence of the weather, and its want of congeniality, as usually practised, with the feelings and habits of serious young men, make it doubtful whether it can ever be generally introduced among this class of students.

Agricultural labor has sometimes been resorted to for the same general object, and in a few instances, academies have been instituted, with small farms appended, on which the students are required to work several hours every day. Such is the plan of the Methodist seminary established at Readfield in the state of Maine, where the students pay for their board, and,

also, by means of their labor. similar institution has been lately commenced in Oneida county in the state of New York. Where the entire plan of an institution is constructed with reference to such a system of exercise, and it is made the duty of the officers and students to conform to it, with the same regularity which is observed in other departments, success may reasonably be expected; but where arrangements are made for agricultural labor, and the students are left to perform it or not as their feelings or convenience shall dictate, all experience leads us to anticipate a failure. The fluctuations of the weather and the change of the seasons, the necessity of being provided with different suits of clothing, and the number and expensiveness of the preparations needed for a large institution, were there no other obstacles, would prevent this mode of exercise from being extensively adopted.

Another mode, and one which gives, at least in our estimation, fairer promise of success, is that of a regular system of mechanical labor. An experiment, recently made by an association of young men in the Theological Seminary at Andover, has strengthened this belief.\* Twentyfive of the students voluntarily united some months since, and placed themselves under the obligations of a written constitution. A professed mechanic was obtained, who received a fixed compensation for his services, and devoted his whole time to the business of the work shop, as Superintendent and Agent. A building was provided and fitted up with the necessary apparatus. The association was divided into two companies, and each division labored three times a day, be-

fore meals, half an hour each time, except Saturday, when they labored but twice. Monitors were appointed to note tardiness and absences, and fines were inflicted in case of delin-The work was laid out for quency. every student by the superintendent, and the articles manufactured were disposed of by him for the benefit of the association. With these avails, and with the earnings of the superintendent in other ways, a treasury was formed, from which the superintendent in the first place was to be paid, and the remainder, should there be any, was to be applied or divided as the association should direct. the association proceeded through the summer, and no recitation or other exercise in the seminary was more regularly or constantly attended by the students, during the whole term The result has more than than this. answered their expectations. member of the association has had more than one hundred hours of systematic and profitable exercise, leaving him time for other kinds of recreation if he has desired to have them. The effect has been happy both upon the health and spirits of the members, and they have been enabled to pursue their studies with greater pleasure and advantage. More than two thousand boxes of various descriptions, besides chests, bedsteads, tables, and other articles of furniture, have been manufactured, and have found a ready sale under the direction of the superintendent. A sufficient sum has thus been earned to pay the wages of the superintendent, and to purchase stock; leaving a balance in fayour of the association of one hundred and eighteen dollars, most of which has been expended in the purchase of tools. Such has been the result for a single term, notwithstanding that the association has had to contend with the difficulties incident to a new undertaking. Future efforts, it may reasonably be hoped, will show still higher success. No doubt is entertained of the practicability of the plan, either by the students or the superinten-

<sup>\*</sup> It is proper to state that the students of the seminary have various methods of taking exercise which have not only been profitable to themselves, but highly useful to the seminary. The labor bestowed by them in the construction of gravel walks, during the last year, could not it is believed have been hired for a less sum than five hundred dollars. The system of mechanical labor, which has been recently adopted, will not prevent a portion of time from being devoted still, if there should be occasion, to this, or to any other kind of exercise.

dent. At the meeting of the Board of Trustees at the close of the term, the members of the association presented a petition for a larger and more convenient edifice, to be used as a workshop, with a view to the accommodation of a greater number of students. The Trustees with a liberality which does them great credit, authorized the erection of a building for this purpose, at an expense not exceeding two thousand dollars.

The following are some of the advantages, which it is thought, this plan of exercise possesses.

1. It is not liable to interruption from changes of the weather.

- 2. It requires little or no change of dress.
  - 3. It is not very expensive.
- 4. It is efficacious. Much of the labor consists in sawing and plaining, both of which exercise the chest and limbs.
- 5. It imparts the knowledge of a useful art; of an art, which to some, especially to missionaries, may be serviceable in after life.
- 6. It is capable of yielding a pecuniary profit to those who are indigent.
  7. The student has no care or re-
- sponsibility beyond what is necessary in taking the exercise itself.

Let our serious young men make it a matter of conscience, as they ought, to adopt a regular system of exercise; let them for this purpose sign a written constitution like the one adopted by this association; let a commodious and well furnished shop be provided, and an enterprising, upright, and skilful mechanic be put at the head of it. and we cannot but think much will be done towards solving that difficult problem, which has been so long under discussion, how the health and vigour of young men engaged in study may be preserved.

The constitution of the association is subjoined for the benefit of any who may wish to adopt the same, or a similar method of exercise.

CONSTITUTION OF THE MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION

1. This association shall be called the Mechanical Association of Andover Theological Seminary.

2. The object of the Association shall be the pro-

2. The object of the Association snall be the promotion of health, and vigour both of body and mind, by a regular system of mechanical exercise.

3. The officers shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Prudential Committee, Monitors, and Committee of Appeal; all of whom shall be chosen by ballot: the Prudential Committee on the last Friday of the summer term, and the other officers on the last

Friday of each term.

4. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association, and to call special meetings when necessary.

5. The Vice President shall perform the duties of President is the shown

President in his absence.

President in his absence.

6. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to record the proceedings of the Association.

7. The Prudential Committee shall consist of Six, of whom two may be Gentlemen residing near the seminary, and three members of the Association, together with the Superintendent of the shop, ex officio.

8. It shall be the duty of the Prudential Committee to provide and furnish a shop, employ a Superintendent, assign him his appropriate duties;—also to manage the finances of the Association, and make a report of their proceedings at each stated meeting.

manage the finances of the Association, and make a report of their proceedings at each stated meeting.

9. The number of the Monitors shall depend upout the number of divisions which the Association may make from time to time, for the convenience of labor.

10. It shall be the duty of the Monitors to collect a fine of 12 1-2 cts. for svery absence, and 6 1-4 cts. for every tardiness; unless the delinquent assign to them one of the following excuses, viz. sickness, absence from town, or company from abroad;—provided always, that the delinquents have the privilege of substituting other excuses to the Committee of Appeal.—The Monitors shall pay the fines thus collected to the Prudential Committee previous to each stated meeting. Their duties shall be confined to their respective divisions.

11. The Committee of Appeal shall consist of Three, whose duty shall be to remit fines to those de-

Three, whose duty shall be to remit fines to those de-linquents who offer to them any satisfactory excuse, and to audit the accounts of the Prudential Commit-

tee.

12. Any individual, who may be proposed to the Association by the President and Secretary, may become a member by vote of a majority of the Association, by signing the Constitution.

13. Any individual, not in debt for fines, requesting it, may be dismissed from the Association, by a vote of a majority of its members.

14. If any member, through carelessness or indif-

14. If any member, through carelessness or indifference to his work, shall be considered by the Super-intendent unprofitable to the Association, such mem-

ber, being advised by the Superintendent, shall ask a dismission from the Association. 15. No member shall perform, during his appoint-ed hours of exercise, other labor than that assigned by the Superintendent; nor at any other hours, except by a written permission from two of the Prudential Committee, with the consent of the Superintendent; nor in any case for persons not belonging to the Association.

the Association.

16. Every member shall labor for the Association one and a half hour each day (except Saturday, when only one hour shall be required) at such hours as may be specified by resolutions and by-laws.

17. A delay of five minutes, beyond the specified time for commencing labor, shall be accounted tardiness, and of more than fifteen, absence.

18. No tools shall at any time be carried out of the shape or removed from the benches to which they be

shop, or removed from the benches to which they be long, except by the direction of the Superintendent.

19. No individual, not belonging to the Association, shall be permitted at any time to use the tools, or labor in the shop, or enter the shop during the hours of labor.

20. Any surplus funds, which may be in the hands of the Prudential Committee, after defraying the expenses of the Association, shall be at the disposal of the Association.

the Association.

21. Should this Association ever be dissolved, its property shall be at the disposal of the Board of Trustees of the Seminary.

22. By-Laws and Resolves, not inconsistent with this Constitution, may be adopted by vote of a majority of the Association.

23. No alteration or addition shall be made to this Constitution, without a vote of three fourths of the members of the Association, nor until such alteration has been proposed to the Association at least I week.

\*a The hours of work the last term were 5 o'cl'k and half past 11 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. except Saturday, when they were 5 and 11 A. M. No conversation is allowed in the shop, except what relates necessarily to the work.

## MOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

A Discourse pronounced before the Maine Branch of the American Education Society, at its annual meeting in Hallowell, June 27, 1827. By Asa. Cummings.

" The Lord God hath given me the tongue of the learned, that I should know how to speak a u season to him that is weary." Isaiah 50: 4.

In the introduction, the preacher shows that the words of the text belong pre-eminently to Christ. But, as in every respect in which comparison is admissible, Christ is the great pattern for ministers in all ages, he employs the text to illustrate the connexion between sound learning, and simplicity, and adaptedness in communicating divine truth.

It is an obvious fact, that no one can communicate clearly what he does not himself fully apprehend. Simplicity, then, in communicating truth, depends on a clear perception of the truth. The author finds an illustration of this part of his subject, in the admirable history of Joseph, which was written by one "skilled in all the wisdom of the Egyptians." Another he finds in the instructions of Christ. The same is true, in a high degree, of the Apostles. Instead of being ignorant men, in the modern sense of the word, they were fully qualified for their office by the personal counsels and instructions of Christ, and by supernatural gifts.

The limits of this brief notice do not admit of introducing at length the argument of Mr. Cummings on this The following exinteresting topic. tracts will show however, that he is far from including all the qualifications of a minister in 'sound learning,' and may correct some erroneous impressions, which are sometimes entertained, in regard to the kind of estate, and treat the weakest and feeblest

men, who are patronised by Education Societies.

"Far be it from me, by any thing that has been said, to countenance for a moment the idea, that any human attainments of a teacher can serve as a substitute for an experimental knowledge of Jesus Christ and him crucified. He must have that knowledge of God and the Saviour, which is eternal life; and from his own experience of a pilgrim's life, must be able to speak a word in season to him that is weary. Without this, all other attainments are inadequate. If his

-learning, like the lunar beam, affords Light, but not heat; and leaves him undevout, Frozen at heart, while speculation shines,

it will fail of leading the burdened soul to Him, who has provided complete and eternal rest for the weary.' If he knows not the conflicts of a spiritual mind, struggling against its internal corruption, what aid can he bring to the souls of his fellow creatures, when ready to sink under the severity of similar conflicts? If he has never resisted the power and the arts of the god of this world, how shall he teach others to ward off the fiery darts of the wicked one? How shall he sympathize in the distresses of an awakened, convicted, anxious soul, if the 'commandment has never come ' with power to his own? How can he adequately desire the deliverance of others from the guilt and misery of sin, if he has not felt what it is to groan under the intolerable severity of its bondage? How can he bring the strength of faith, the ardour of prayer, the unwearied application of divine truth, to the case of a perishing fellow creature, if he has not formed some proper estimate of the worth of the soul, and been permitted to 'sing a new song, even praise to our God,' for the deliverance of his own?"

"Our subject throws some light upon the character of that class of men, whom Education Societies are striving to raise up and send abroad through the land and through the world. It is not a race who are to arrogate to themselves a questionable superiority—not a race to domineer over their fellow creatures in the ordinary walks of life—to look down upon them with scorn-to trample upon their natural rights-to walk through society in the strength of unfeeling pride and mock at the woes and sufferings of their fellowcreatures.-No-it is men who shall know how to speak a word in season to him that is weary—who shall possess a ten-der and sympathizing heart, be more forward to endure misery than to inflict it -who shall condescend to men of low

of their species as fellow-creatures, travelling to the same immortality with themselves

"It is not the design of the Education Society to raise up an Ecclesiastical aristocracy, who shall bind the consciences of men, or lord it over God's heritage; but such as show out of a good conversation their works in the meekness of wisdom-as shall be ensamples in word, in conversation, in doctrine, in faith, in purity.—Such as shall go and search out the scattered remnant of Christ's fold, and invite sinners from the highways and hedges to the Gospel feast;—such as will not shrink from arduous, humble, self-denying service, but cheerfully undergo any thing which a human being can be expected to sustain, in subserviency to the great object of bringing many sons to glory;
—such as shall feed the flock, and seek that which was lost, and bring again that which was driven away, and bind up that which was broken, and strengthen that which was sick.'

" It is not a race of mean spirited youth, who can find no other employment, or whose mental resources are so limited, that they cannot rise to eminence in another profession, or engage with fair prospects in another pursuit; whom we are moved by pity to themselves to help.-No-it is men of magnanimity, as well as Christian piety; men who have bowels of compassion, as well as greatness of soul; and are willing to give up themselves to the service of Christ and his church."



### WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Ninth Report of the Directors of the Western Education Society of the State of New York, presented May 2, 1827,-pp. 30.

The local situation of this Society is one of peculiar interest. Placed in the midst of a fertile country, rich in the productions of nature and of art, with an enterprising and teeming population, where the influences of God's Spirit are widely poured out, and numerous and flourishing institutions of learning are springing up, it can hardly fail of receiving a liberal share of patronage; while the wants of thousands within its own limits, and of tens of thousands in regions still more destitute beyond its bounds, open a wide and almost boundless field, for its ef-We are happy to see, among a people thus situated, a lively and growing interest in the work of edu- other benevolent objects.

cating young men of piety and promise, for the ministry.

The present efforts of the Western Education Society, as appears from the Report mentioned above, are chiefly directed to aid young men in Hamilton College, and to support a boarding establishment which has been put up in the vicinity of the College, by the Society, for this pur-A large part of the donations acknowledged, consist of provisions and other articles for the boarding house, and of clothing for the beneficiaries. A steward is appointed to superintend the concerns of the establishment; and a General Agent devotes his time to the interests of the Society, for which he receives a salary. The number of beneficiaries aided by the Society from Jan. 1826 to May 1827, the period embraced in the Report, is 26; the number aided at the boarding establishment, at Clinton, 16. The whole amount of cash and of property contributed during the same time, is estimated at \$2,881 38. The debts of the Society amount to \$1,550 00. A plan has been adopted, which has been found to be successful, of appointing agents in every town, to solicit donations and make collections for the Society; and 170 agents are thus appointed who reside in 130 towns and societies, extending from the St. Lawrence to Pennsylvania, and from Montgomery to Cayuga counties. One thousand and eighty individuals, belonging to 85 different congregations, contributed in various ways to the Society, during the period stated in the Report, besides 34 societies where the individuals are not named. Twenty-six of those aided in past years are preaching the Gospel, and some of them have been distinguished instruments of good. The Society is auxiliary to the Presbyterian Education Society, which has lately become a Branch of the A. E. S.

The following extract presents in a just and striking manner the connexion which the cause of Education Societies has with the success of

" After all that has been done, and all the efforts now making to increase the number of able and devoted ministers, it is a notorious fact, that the number of waste and destitute places in our country is very fast increasing. From the Report of the Western Domestic Missionary Society we learn, that within fourteen adjacent counties in this section of the state, eighty ministers are needed, more than are now laboring in this district, if we only number one minister to each town; and even this portion of country must be considered as well supplied, when compared with any given portion of the territory that lies west of us. A single glance over our western country, with a population increasing almost beyond a parallel, when we consider its prospects in a moral point of view, fills the mind with most alarming apprehensions. The moral desolations which overspread the western states; the flood of error and the deluge of wickedness that result from the want of religious instruction, threaten to sweep away not only the blessings of true religion, but the boasted freedom of our republican institutions. That none but a virtuous community can be free, and that virtue cannot be supported without religious institutions, are maxims universally acknowledged. But how can religious institutions be supported, without an adequate number of able and devoted ministers? And where are these min-The present number isters to be obtained? is not adequate to the present demand. Societies can be named, that have been for months without a minister, solely because no suitable men could be obtained for them. The young men from our seminaries are generally engaged for weeks, and often months, before they are licensed to preach. Seldom, indeed, do we find a devoted candidate, who has not more calls than he is able to supply. Where then, can we look for a supply to meet the necessities of the rapidly increasing population of our country?
"Vigorous and increasing efforts are mak-

ing, to extend the interest of domestic missions, of Sabbath schools, of bible and tract We rejoice in these exertions, societies. and would gladly co-operate in every thing that may encourage them. But how far can they be extended; and how long will they continue without Education Societies? What can missionary Societies accomplish without suitable missionaries? How difficult it must be to establish Sabbath schools, and how nearly impossible to maintain them permanently, where there is no stated preaching of the gospel? Bibles and tracts, it is true, can be circulated where there is no ministration of the word; but how little will they be read; and how much less regarded? The Sabbath itself cannot be long maintained, where there is no regular preaching. If other institutions for promoting religion and morality are not accompanied with the regular ministrations of the gospel, they will shortly languish and die. But where are

the ministers, to carry into effect, so far as preaching the gospel is concerned, all the extensive plans of benevolence, that are moving on and annually increasing, not only in this, but in most other parts of our country, and of the Christian world? They are not in the field of labor. They are not in our Theological Seminaries or Education Societies. All that are here pursuing their preparatory studies bear but a small proportion to the demands that are fast increasing. And how can we hope to supply these demands? How can we do any thing towards effecting this object, except by means of Education Societies? If these are suffered to languish; if special efforts are not made to increase their operations, all other religious and charitable institutions must be proportionally retarded. That these views accord with the sentiments of the religious community, appears from the increasing efforts now making, extensively to promote the object of these societies,"

The following are the officers of the Western Education Society.

Hon. THOMAS R. GOLD, President.
22 Vice Presidents.
REV. JAMES EELLS, Corresponding Sec'y.
MR. ALEXANDER SEYMOUR, Rec. Clerk.
JOHN BRADISH, Esq. Treasurer.
WALTER KING, Esq. Auditor.

Directors. Rev. Henry Davis, D. D. Rev. Asahel S. Norton, D. D. Rev. Israel Branerd, Rev. James Eells, Rev. Ralph Robinson, Rev. John Frost, Rev. Noah Coe, Rev. William R. Weeks, Rev. Samuel C. Aikin.

The Directors hold stated meetings in Clinton on the third Wednesday of August, October, and Feb-ruary, and in Utica, on the Tuesday before the first Wednesday in May.

To the above notice of the Western Education Society, the following resolutions may be properly subjoined.

## CONVENTION AT AUBURN.

A convention for inquiry, on the subject of raising up a competent number of ministers of the gospel, held an adjourned meeting, in the chapel of the Theological Seminary in Auburn, on Wednesday evening, August 15, 1827.

The Rev. John Brown, D. D. was appointed chairman, and the Rev. Samuel T. Mills, secretary.

Prayer was offered for the divine blessing and direction

rection.

The Committee appointed the last year by this Convention made a report, which was accepted.

Whereupon,
Resolved, That each member of this convention use his individual influence, to carry into full and vigorous operation the system of the Am. Ed. Socie-

ty, as arranged with the Prespyterian Lawrence The Committee introduced to the Convention the subject of a school, which is in contemplation to be subject of a school, which is in contemplation to be subject of a school, which is the subject of a school of the school established in the western district; "which, while it shall combine all the modern improvements in education, shall have as its great and leading object, to which all its regulations and instructions shall be subservient, the inculcation of evangelical principles and the promotion of vital piety."

Resolved, That the establishment of schools of the content of t

character be approved; and that in the opinion of this Convention, the duty of parents, and the inter-ests of the church and the world, demand that those who are employed in the education of children and youth, so far as is practicable, be persons of decidedly Christian character and evangelical sentiments; and that the course of instruction pursued in our schools be, as much as possible, such, as continually to present to the view of the pupils the truths and duties of the Christian religion, and to bring them under the governing influence of the gospel.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to procure the publication of the minutes of this convention in the religious journals of the western district.

Resolved, That this Convention be adjourned, to meet at this place on Wednesday evening succeeding the next annual examination in this seminary, for the purpose of deliberating on such subjects of general interest to the cause of evangelical religion, as may be then introduced.

The meeting was closed with prayer. SAMUEL T. MILLS, Sec'ry.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

The following notice appeared a short time since in the Christian Mirror of Portland. The alterations to which it refers are exceedingly important, and such as the circumstances of a flourishing and rapidly increasing state, like that of Maine, evidently demanded. It cannot be doubted, that they will have a happy influence upon the Seminary, and secure for it a more ample and general patronage than it has heretofore received.

### BANGOR THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Mr. Cummings,—At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Theological Institution, at Bangor, August 2, 1827, some important alterations were made in the course of study which has heretofore been pursued at this Seminary, which you are requested to make public through the medium of your paper.

"Whereas this Institution is authorized by its charter to provide the means of instruction both in Literature and Theology, the Trustees, desirous of fulfilling the purposes of the charter, with reference especially to those who contemplate the work of the ministry, and desirous of providing chiefly for their Theological instruction, do hereby adopt the following resolutions.

Theological instruction, do hereby adopt the following resolutions.

Resolved 1st.—That the regular course of study for members of this Institution shall be a three years' course of Theological study—comprising Biblical Literature, Systematic Theology, Pastoral Duties, and Sacred Retoric.

Resolved 2dly.—That for the present there shall be two Instructers, one of whom shall instruct Systematic Theology and Pastoral Duties, and the other in Biblical Literature and Sacred Retoric.

Resolved 3dly.—That in order to make suitable

Resolved Sdly,—That in order to make suitable provision for persons desirous of receiving the benefits of this institution, who may not have received a collegiate education, an additional Instructer shall be appointed, and appropriations, when needed, shall be made from the funds, to assist such persons in the necessary preparatory studies."

It will be seen from the preceeding resolves that this Seminary has now assumed a form corresponding with that of other Theological Seminaries of our country. will be seen also, that, in accordance with its original design, provision has been made for the necessary preparatory instruction of such persons as may not have enjoyed the advantage of a regular academic course of study. It is, however, the fixed determination of the Trustees to encourage none to regard this holy day. Ah, where will

enter upon Theological studies without a collegiate education except in peculiar cases.

At the same meeting of the board, Mr. Geo. E. Adams, late of Andover Theol. Seminary, and Classical Instructer in this Institution the past year, was unanimously elected Professor of Biblical Literature and Sacred Rhetoric; and a committee was raised to procure an instructer in the literary department.

S. L. POMROY, Sec'ry of the Board. Bangor, Aug. 7, 1827.

It is expected that the way will be prepared for beginning the three years' course of theological study, contemplated by the Trustees at the commencement of the next term. Provision will then also be made for those, who may wish to pursue a

preparatory course.

Charitable assistance will be afforded on the same

ground as formerly.

EXTRACT FROM DR. PORTER'S SERMON. preached in Boston before the Pastoral Association of Massachusetts, May 29, 1827.

The remarks below are as seasonable, as they are forcible. They relate to a subject of fundamental importance to the civil and religious prosperity of our country. Is it not time, and more than time, that the friends of good order and Christianity were rallying their forces around this. common bulwark of our religion? A Society is loudly called for that shall concentrate the influence of the good, and bring public opinion to bear with steady and resistless energy upon this subject, as it is already beginning to do upon several kindred subjects. Dr. Porter is speaking of the importance of pastoral influence to counteract the growing vices of the land.

"The time does not allow me to confirm these remarks, by any detail of reasoning or facts. We can look at one illustration only, the growing profana-tion of the Christian Sabbath. All my hearers know, as well as I, on what authority this institution rests, and with what degree of sanctity, and of salutary influence, it has been observed by the past generations of New England. You know, too, that multitudes now, have come to discard, in theory, all obligation to keep the Sabbath holy, beyond the obligation of human expediency; and that in practice a greater number still, throughout this Christian country, including not a few of its legislators, and magistrates, habitually dislaw on this subject is gone. The force of ancient habit is dying away. ship in full sail keeps on her course for a short time after her canvass is taken in; but if the propelling power is not renewed, she moves slowly,—stops, and is drifted backward by the tide. Let me solemnly ask, brethren, if the progress of our declension is not stayed, who can undertake to say, that within fifty years, the carman and the ploughman will not prosecute their labor on the Sabbath, under the very windows of the sanctuary; and its songs of devotion be drowned, by the revelry of the shooting match, or the noise of the military parade. Henceforth statutes will exert no influence to preserve our Sabbath. It must be preserved by another influence, the influence of that gospel, which it is your business, brethren, to carry home with its sanctifying power And the call on to the hearts of men. you is for a combined influence; for when your efforts shall be as united and earnest, as the call is urgent, they will be little enough to achieve an object so momentous.

"There is another thought, which gives to this subject a still more fearful interest. Suppose that, without this union and effort, Christian institutions might be preserved here, amid the graves of our Winthrops and Mathers; what is to become of those immense regions of our country, where no influence of a pious ancestry will ever be felt. We can only give a glance at the prospect, and yet that glance is appalling. flood of emigration is rolling westward, from Europe and the Atlantic states. Where the forests of ages lately stood, cultivated fields, and commercial villages and cities appear, as by the hand of enchantment. Think of the unborn millions that will overspread these re-Without Christian institutions, what influence can fit them for eternity? What influence can control the fierceness of their passions, and make them good citizens? None. Tell me not of the lofty patriotism, the love of liberty, and of national glory, so often the theme of boastful declamation among us. Allow to these principles in worldly minds their utmost efficacy; still they will sanctify no man's heart; they will restrain no man's tongue from perjury or blasphemy, -no man's hand from violence. To the multitudes that will

this current carry us? The force of law on this subject is gone. The force of ancient habit is dying away. The ship in full sail keeps on her course for a short time after her canvass is taken in; but if the propelling power is not renewed, she moves slowly,—stops,—and is drifted backward by the tide.

Let me solemnly ask, brethren, if the

We cannot forbear to add one more extract, since it is not only calculated to enforce what is said above, but to encourage Christians to unite their efforts in a thousand other objects.

"Union is strength. A single hempen filament is snapped asunder by the gentlest touch; but multiply such slender filaments, and combine them together, and you have a cable, by which the ship may be held to its anchorage, amid the fury of the waves, and ride out the tempest in safety. Ten soldiers might defend a fortification, against a million of assailants, who should make their attacks one by one; while they could not resist, for a moment, the combined onset of an army with heavy artillery. The united efforts of five men may easily raise a weight, which no individual of the five could stir. The principle holds not more universally of mechanical than of moral power, that union is strength; and in the latter, the converse is especially true, that division is weakness. For here is not merely the loss sustained by each individual from the failure of a brother's agency to support, but often from its being opposed to his own. The difficulty lies not so much in want of co-operation, as in counteraction.

"Union is strength, in our holy warfare. What soldier of the cross, must not feel invincible, when surrounded by fellow soldiers, who are inspired by one spirit, trained to the same holy discipline and marching under the standard of the same divine Leader.

"Union is strength, in our work of faith and labor of love. A comparatively feeble band of pious Jews under Nehemiah, in fifty-two days, built the walls of a city, from a heap of rubbish. How different must have been the result, if each laborer, while he worked with one hand, had used the other, not to wield a weapon of defence against the common enemy, but to annoy his fellow laborers, and throw down their work."

IMPORTANT ADVICE TO CLERGYMEN. An extract from Baxter.

"Take heed to yourselves," that your graces be maintained in life and in action.

For this end, preach to Yourselves the sermons you study, before you preach them to others. If you were to do this for your own sakes, it would be no lost labor. But I principally recommend it on the public account, and for the sake of the church. When your minds are in an holy frame, your peo-ple are likely to partake of it. Your prayers and praises and doctrine will be sweet and heavenly to them. They are likely to feel it when you have been much with God. That which is on your hearts most, will be most in their ears. I confess, I must speak it by lamentable experience, that I publish to my flock the distempers of my soul. When I let my heart grow cold, my preaching is cold, and when it is confused, my preaching is confused also. And I have often observed it in the best of my hearers, that when I have grown cold in preaching they have grown cold accordingly. next prayers I have heard from them, have been too much like my sermons. not decline and neglect your duty, but others will be losers by it as well as yourselves. If we let our love decrease, and if we abate our holy care and watchfulness, it will soon appear in our doctrine. If the matter shew it not, the manner will; and our hearers are Whereas, if likely to fare the worse for it. we could abound in faith and love and zeal, how would they overflow to the refreshing of our congregations! Watch therefore, brethren, over your own hearts. Keep out lusts, and worldly inclinations; and keep up the life of faith and love. Be much at home, and be much with God. If it be not your daily serious business to study your own hearts, to subdue corruptions, and to "walk with God," all will go amiss with you, and you will starve your audience. Or if you have an affected fervency, you cannot expect any great blessing to attend it. Above all, be much in secret prayer and meditation. There you must fetch the heavenly fire that must kindle your sacrifices."

Brainerd's opinion of the importance of assisting indigent and pious young men in obtaining an education for the minis-

An extract from his Diary for Dec. 1742. Dec. 11. Conversed with a dear friend, to whom I had thought of giving a liberal education, and being at the whole charge of it, that he might be fitted for the gospel ministry. I acquainted him with my thoughts in that matter, and so left him to consider of it, till I should see him again. Then I rode it, till I should see him again. Then I rode to Bethlehem, came to Mr. Bellamy's lodgings, and spent the evening with him in sweet conversation and prayer. We com- this day for prayer.

mended the concern of sending my friend to college to the God of all grace.

To the above paragraph, Pres. Edwards adds the following explanatory note.

"Brainerd, having now undertaken the business of a missionary to the Indians, and expecting in a little time to leave his native country, to go among the savages into the wilderness, far distant, and spend the remainder of his life among them-and having some estate left him by his father, and thinking he should have no occasion for it among them, (though afterwards, as he told me, he found himself mistaken,)—set himself to think which way he might spend it most for the glory of God; and no way presenting to his thoughts, wherein he could do more good with it, than by being at the charge of educating some young be of good abilities, and well disposed, he fixed upon a person here spoken of to this end. Accordingly he was soon put to learning; and BRAINERD continued to be at the charge of his education from year to year, so long as he lived, which was till this young man was carried through his third year in college."

The following extracts from the Diary of this eminently holy and devoted servant of Jesus Christ, gathered from the incomplete records of a few months. while he was a student in theology, will show how he lived, and how others should live who would attain to similar eminence in piety.

Lord's Day, April 18, 1742.—I retired early this morning into the woods for pray--at noon God enabled me to wrestle with him, and to feel, as I trust, the power of divine love in prayer. At night I saw myself infinitely indebted to God, and had a view of my failures in duty.

April 19 .- I set apart this day for fasting and prayer to God for his grace; especially to prepare me for the work of the ministry. Lord's Day, April 25.-This morning I

spent about two hours in secret duties, and was enabled more than ordinarily to agonize

for immortal souls.

June 18.—Considering my great unfitness for the work of the ministry, my present deadness, and total inability to do any thing for the glory of God that way, feeling myself very helpless and at a great loss what the Lord would have me to do; I set apart

#### STATISTICAL.

It is intended to publish in the Quarterly Journal, from time to time, the most accurate statistical information which can be obtained, relative to the religious and literary condition of the United States. The documents, or sources, from which this information is derived, will commonly be mentioned, that the reader may judge for himself of the degree of credit to which it is entitled. The following Tables relate to New England. In future numbers of the Journal, these will be enlarged so as to include other parts of the United States.

TARLE I

Showing the number of Ministers of all denominations in New England, as given in the Registers of the several States for 1827.

States.	Congregat	Baptist.	Methodist	Episcopal,	Presbyter.	Freew. Ba.	Universal.	Christyans	Total.
Maine N. Hamp. Vermont Mass. Conn. Rhode Isl.	101 111 114 352 184	96 36 80 111 82	9 33 49 7 69	2 7 9 9 45	7 3 5	18 46 18	1 5 13 3	6	228 241 284 497 383 51
	862	605	167	72	15	85	24	6	1,684

In Sword's Pocket Almanack for 1827, the number of Episcopal clergymen is given with greater accuracy. It is there stated that the number of Episcopal ministers in Vermont is 11, in Mass. 27, and in Conn. 52, making the total of ministers of this denomination in New England, 99, A Baptist Religious Newspaper recently stated the number of ordained Baptist ministers in Mass. to be 119. The number may be somewhat larger in the other New England States than the Registers show; and the same remark will apply to the other denominations. Probably the whole number of stated ministers in New England, educated and uneducated, orthodox and heterodox, engaged in cetual labor, is not far from 1,800. The entire maximion is probably at this time 1,800,000. In 1775 there was in New England one seducated minister at 228 souls. Now there is not more than one such minister to 1,500 souls, and but one of any kind to 1,000 souls.

### TABLE II.

Showing the number of Students in the several New England Colleges, as given in the Catalogues for 1836-7. The 2d column of figures represents the number of professors of religion in each class, or College, so far as known.

Colleges.	3eni	ors.	Jun	iors.	So	ph.	Free	h. '	Tot. P	rof.
Harvard Un.			55		66		36		199	*
Yale Col.	81	31	88	29	94	19	66	8	329	87
Dart. Col.	38	13	48	22	41	11	38	9	165	55
Williams C.		25	18	12	14	6	19	2	85	45
Bowdoin C.	32	6	23	7	34	12	21	3	110	28
Middlebury	18	9	26	16	23	10	20	11	87	46
Vermont U.	12		9		15		8		44	15
Brown Un.	30	6	26	2	24	3	17	3		14
Watervil. C.	16	6	14	4	9	6	12	5	51	21
Amherst C.	24	20	40	22	55	41	51	32		115
Washington	9		14		13		12		48	*

336 116 361 114 388 108 300 73 1,385 426

In addition to those who are professors of religion, there are more than 50 others in several of the colleges who have, it is hoped, recently become pious.

Of those who have graduated the present year, one third are professors, and most of them will probably go into the ministry.

Latra are professors, and most of them will probably go into the ministry.

A few years ago this proportion was one fifth, or one sixth. The difference is owing chiefly to the efforts of Education Societies, which have had an influence to increase the number of pious students in the colleges directly, by sending their beneficiarios to them, and indirectly, hy promoting, through their instrumentality, revivals of religion in the colleges.

### TABLE III.

Showing the number of Students (1826-7) in the different Colleges of New England, from each State in New England; from New York and the States beyond; and from Foreign Countries.

Colleges.	Maine.	N. Ham.	Ver.	Mass.	Conn.	R.Island	N. York	Other States.	Foreign.	Total ir Colleges
Harvard U. Yale Col.	3	5 3	3	170	1150	3	3	11 76	3 6	199 329
Dart. Col.	1	97	30	30	2		4	1		165
Bowd. Col.	86	7	1	13	3		12	100		110
Mid. Col.	10.1		48	5	4		20	10	N.	87
Ver. Univ.*		4	47	1.0			4	3	1	58
Wil'ms Col.	1 4	1	4	51	6		18	5	1	85
Amh'st Col.	1	10	10	109	29		2	9	2	170
Wat'ville C. Brown Un. Wash, Col.	39	4	3	4	1					51 97 48
	130	131	146	431	196	6	96	115	12	1399

The students of Brown University are chiefly from Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Those of Washington College, for the most part, from Connecticut. The sum under each of these States, should therefore be increased probably from 20 to 40 each. From this table it appears that Massachusetts has in a course of education at the Colleges more than double the number of students of any other State. Connecticut has the next largest number, and Vermont the next. The same order prevails in regard to the number of ministers belonging to each State, as appears from Table I. The total number of Students in all the Colleges in New England is 1,400. Of these 336, nearly one fourth of the whole, belunged to the classes which graduated the present autumn, which is not far from the number of liberally educated men annually sent into the world by this section of the Union; about as many as are sent by all the rest of the United States put together.

### TABLE IV.

Showing the whole number of Alumni of some of the principal Colleges of New England.

Date	1	whole	whole	whole	whole
ofCat-		no. of	now	no. of	no.
alogue	Coll.	Alum.	living.	Minis.	living.
~~	~	·~~	~	·~~	~~
1827	H. U.	4.941	1,842	1,271	287
1826	Y. C.	4,054		985	408
1825	D. C.	1,426	1,135	363	279
1827	Br. U.	1.089	864	212	181
1826	W. C.	627	542	178	161
1826	M. C.	444			
1825	B. C.	<b>£</b> 63	246	25	24
		12,844	7,232	3,187	1,478

Yale College has the largest number of alumni now living; and much the largest number of living ministers. If the Dertmouth catalogue were brought down to the present year, it would probably show the next largest number of living ministers. The proportion which the whole number of ministers bears to the whole number of alumni in all the colleges is one fourth. The proportion of living ministers, to the whole number of alumni now living, is one fifth, which of course indicates a decrease in the proportion of ministers decated now, and in former times.

<sup>\*</sup> Number of Professors not known.

<sup>\*</sup> Catalogue for 1825-6.

#### TABLE V.

Showing the number of Medical schools in the Unit-ed States with their Students in 1826-7.

The following list has been given from recollection by a distinguished medical Professor in New Eng-land. It may not be exact, but it is sufficiently so for general purposes.

State.	Location.	No. Students.
Maine	Brunswick	55
New Hampshire	Hanover	104
Vermont	Castleton	100
Massachusetts	Boston	100
	Berkshire	108
Connecticut	New Haven	80
Rhode Island	Providence	
New York	Fairfield	144
	University	- 75
	Rutgers College	n 100
New Jersey		
Pennsylvania	University	400
	Jefferson Schoo	
Maryland	Baltimore	175
Dist. of Columbia	Washington	25
North Carolina		
South Carolina		*
Ohio	Cincinnati	
Kentucky	Lexington	150

Probably a complete list would show about seven teen hundred medical students at the different medical schools in the United States the last season The number of students of law was estimated in

1825 at one thousand.

The number of theological students at all the sem inaries may be not far from siz kundred.

### TABLE VI.

Showing the number of Congregational Associations of ministers, belonging to the General Associations of Mass. and Conn. with the Clerks or Registers, number of ministers, and the times of meet-ing.—From special correspondence, by the Secretary of the American Education Society.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Berkshire, 18 min. Rev. E. W. Dwight, clerk,
Richmond, 2d Tuesday of June and October.

2. Mountain, 10 m. No information.

- Mountain, 10 m. No information.
   Franklin, 9 m. Rev. Benjamin F. Clark, c. Buckland, 2d Tues. Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.
   Hamp. Cent. 19 m. Rev. L. P. Bates, c. Whately, lat Tuesday Feb. May, Aug. and Nov.
   Hampolen, 15 m. Rev. Dorus Clark, c. Blanford, 2d Tuesday June and February.
   Brookfield, 9 m. Rev. Joseph Vaill, jr. c. Brimfield, 1st Wed. Jun. Oct. 3d Wed. April, and 2d Tuesday June.
- Tuesday June.
  7. Worcester Cent. 10 m. Rev. George Allen, clerk, Tuesday June.

  7. Worcester Cent. 10 m. Rev. George Allen, clerk, Shrewsbury, lat Tues. Jan. May, Aug. & Nov. 8. Harmony, 11 m. Rev. E. Pond, c. Ware, 3d Tu. Aug. Nov. and probably Feb. and May.

  9. Worcester North, 9 m. Rev. R. A. Putnam, c. Fitchburg, 3d Tu. May, July, Sept. Nov. Jan. 10. Middlesex Un. 7 m. Rev. John Todd, c. Groton, 3d Tues. Jan. May, July, Sept. and Nov. 11. Andover, 12 m. Rev. S. Sewell, c. Burlington, lat Tues. May, June, July, Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. 12. Haverhill, Rev. John H. Church, c. Pelham, N. H. 2d Tues. June, August and October.

  13. Essex Middle, 10 m. Rev. D. T. Kimball, c. Ipswick, 2d Tues. May, July and Sept.

  14. Salem and Vicinity, 14 m. Rev. B. Emerson, c. Salem, 2d Tues. Jan. Mar. May, July, Sept. Nov. 15. Suffolk, 13 m. Rev. E. Beecher, c. Goston, 3d. Tues. Feb. April, June, August, October, December. 16. Norfolk, 11 m. Rev. Josiah Bent, c. Weymouth, last Tues. April, July and October.

  7. Taunton and Vicinity, 8 m. Rev. E. Maltby, c. Tauston, list Tues. May, Aug. and Nov. 18. Old Colony, 9 m. Rev. D. Homenway, c. Wareham, last Tues. Jan. April, July and Oct. 19. Barnstable, 11 m. Rev. Nathaniol Cogswell, c. Yarmouth, last Tues. April and October.

### \* Not known.

### CONNECTICUT.

Hartford North, 23 ministers, no information.
 Hartford South, 15 m. Rev. Calvin Chapin, register, Rocky Hill, 1st Tues. June and Oct. monthly meeting of ministers 3d Tues. of every month

ter, Rocky Hill, 1st Tues. June and Oct. monthly meeting of ministers 3d Tues. of every month except June and October.

3. New Haven West, 12 m. Rev. E. Scranton, r. Orange, last Tues. May and 1st Tues. Oct.

4. New Haven East, 12 m. Rev. M. Noyes, r. Northford, last Tues. May and September.

5. New London, 15 m. Rev. A. M'Ewen, r. N. London, last Tues. May and September.

6. Fairfield West, 12 m. Rev. W. Bonney, r. New Canaan, last Tues. May, Cons. 2d Tues. Oct. ministers' meetings 3d Tuesday each month.

7. Fairfield East, 9 m. Rev. A. Brundage, r. Brook field, last Tues. in May, 1st Tues. Oct. ministers' meetings 2d Tuesday each month.

8. Windham, 19 m. Rev. D. G. Sprague, r. Hampton, 3d Tues. May, Cons. 1st Tues. Oct. ministers' meetings 2d Tuesday each month.

9. Litchfield North, 22 m. Rev. E. Goodman, r. Tor ringford, 2d Tues, June, last Tues. Sept. ministers' meetings 2d Tuesday each month.

10. Litchfield South, 14 m. Rev. C. A. Boardman, reg. Washington, 1st Tues. June, 2nd Tues. Oct. min. meet. 2d Wednesday each month.

11. Middlesex, 13 m. Rev. A. Hovey, r. Saybrook, 1st Tuesday June and October.

12. Tolland, 15 m. Rev. A. Nash, r. Tolland, 1st Tues. June, Cons. last Tues. Sept. ministers meetings Wednesday before 1st Sabbath in each month.

If any of the above statements are incorre incomplete, the Secretary of the Am. Ed. Soc. will be obliged to the Clerks or Registers of Associations for information. He will be glad also to be informed of any changes which may occasionally take place.

## ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

from July to October, 1827.

Rev. Messrs. HIRAM ADAMS, JOHN W. CURTIS, WM. A. CURTIS, SAMUEL FULL, & GEORGE L. HINTON, to the order of Deacons, in St. Thomas Church, New York. July 1.

Rev. AARON GARRISON, as an Evangelist, at Chatham, N. Y. July 3.

Rev. BENJAMIN N. HARRIS, over the Baptist chair Light Light Chatham.

Rev. BENJAMIN N. HARRIS, over the Baptist ch. in Leicester, Mass. July 3.

Rev. BARNES SEARS, over the Baptist church, at Hartford, Conn. July 11.

Rev. GEORGE C. BECKWITH, over the first congregational church in Lowell, Mass. July 18.

Rev. ENOCH CONGER, over the Cong. chhs. of Ridgefield and Lyme, Ohio. July 24.

Rev. JOHN BEACH, at Peru, Ohio. July 25.

Rev. CHARLES HOOVER, to the work of the Gospel Ministry, in the lat. Presb. ch. Newark, N. J. July 31.

Rev. CORNELIUS VAN CLIFF, as an Evangelist, by the classis of Philadelphia. Aug. 2.

by the classis of Philadelphia. Aug. 2.
Rev. GEORGE C. SHEPHERD, admitted to the or-

Rev. GEORGE C. SHEPHERD, admitted to the order of Priests, at Hebron, Conn. Aug. 8.
Rev. SAMUEL. C. BRADFORD, over the cong. ch. and soc. in Derby, Mass. Aug. 8.
Rev. HOSEA BIOKLEY, over the cong. ch. and soc. in Dummerston. Aug. 8.
Rev. MOSES CURTIE, over the Baptist church in Canton, Mass. Aug. 8.
Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, as associate Pastor in the Collegiate Dutch ch. New York. Aug. 8.
Rev. J. H. MARTIN, as an Evangelist, at Hanover, Mass. Aug. 82.

Mev. J. H. MARTIN, as an Evangelist, at Hanover, Mass. Aug. 22.

Rev. PHILETUS CLARK, over the cong. church, in Londonderry, N. H. Aug. 29.

Rev. NATHANIEL KINGSBURY, and EDWARD W. PEET, ordained Deacons. Supt. 2.

Mr. ISRAEL AKINS, at the request of the Baptist church in Southington, Conn. Sept. 5.

Rev. JOHN T. BALDWIN, as an Evangelist, at Springville, N. Y. by the Presbytery of Buffalo. Sept. 6.

Rev. AMARA CLARD

Rev. AMASA CLARK, as an Evangelist, at Russell, Mass. by the Westfield Bap. Asso. Sept. 6.

Rev. JARED CURTIS, chaplain of the State Prison at Auburn, N. Y., as an Evangeliat, at Stock-bridge, Mass. Sept. 12. Rev. GED RGE COWLES, over the 2d cong. church

in Danvers, Mass. Sept. 12.

Rev. WAKEMAN G. JOHNSON, over the 1st. Bap. church in Pittsford, Vt. THOMAS ROBINSON, as an Evangelist, at

Rev. JOHN BOYNTON, over the cong. church in Durham, N. H.

### DEATHS

of Clergymen and Students in Theology, noticed between July 1, and Oct. 1, 1827.

Rev. ABRAHAM CUMMINGS, et. 73, Evangelist, Cong. Phipsburg, Maine.
Rev. WALTER CHAPIN, at. 48, Pastor of Cong.

church, Woodstock, Vt.
Rev. JOEL HAYES, set. 74, Pastor of congregational church, South Hadley, Mass.
Rev. JOSEPH THAXTER, set. 83, Pastor of congregational church, Edgarton, Mass.
Rev. NATHANIEL BRADSTREET, set. 57, West-

ford, Mass.

Rev. THOMAS K. PECK, æt. 34, Paquetannak, Cona. Episcopal church. Rev. FRANCIS G. MACCOMBER, æt. 30, Pastor of

Rev. FRANCIS G. MACCOMBER, et. 30, Fastor of Bap. ch. Beveily, Ms., formerly patronized by the American Education Society.
Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, et. 38, Rector of St. Thomas church, New York city.
Rev. JOSIAH MOULTON, est. 52, Ashford, N. Y.
Rev. DANIEL BANKS, et. 48, Preceptor St. Lawrence Academy, Potsdam, N. Y.
Rev. ENOCH BOUTON, et. 48, Preble, N. Y.
Rev. CHARLES THORP, et. 48, Pastor Presb. ch.

Rev. CHARLES THORP, et. 48, Pastor Presb. ch. Brighton, N. Y. Rev. FREEBORN GARRETSON, et. 76, Methodist

Rev. FREEBORN GARKET'SON, &t. 70, methodist Episcopal church, New York. Rev. JAMES M'LAUGHLIN, &t. 59, Pastor of Bap-tist church, New Britain, New Jersey. Rev. GEORGE C STREIN, &t. 59, Pastor of Evan-gelical Lutheran church, Hamburgh, Peun. Rev. MAXAMILLIAN RAUTZAU, &t. 58, Fred-

ericksburg, Maryland.
Rev. ROBERT LITTLE, at. 58, Pastor of Unita-

Kev. ROWERT LITTLE, et. 58, Pastor of Unitatian church, Washington, D. C.
Rev. JOSEPH WILL'ARD, et. 72, congregational church, Littleton, New Hampshire.
Rev. ISRAEL KEMP, Bap. church, York co. Va.
Rev. BARZILLIA GRAVES, Caswell co. N. C.
Rev. WILLIAM H. WILMER, D. D. Pres't William and Mary College, Va.
Rev. WILLIAM JONES. et. 23, Meth. Episcopal church, Trenton, N. C.

Rev. WILLIAM JONES. st. 23, Meth. Episcopal church, Trenton, N. C.
Rev. MALIGHI REEVES, Wilkes co. Ga.
Rev. THEOPHILUS PIERCE, st. 60, Bap. church, Twigs county, Ga.
Rev. THOMAS D. HOWELI, Meth. Epis. ch. Ga.
Rev. HARRIS POPE, st. 28, West Tennessee.
Rev. HARRIS POPE; st. 20, West Tennessee.
Rev. HORACE HOLLEY, D. D. late President of Transylvania University, Kentucky.
Rev. JOSEPH P. HOWE, Montgomery, Ky.
Rev. JAMES DESIGRAND, late Pres't of St. Thomas College, Kentucky.

mas College, Kentucky.
Rev. THOMAS ODELL, Meth. Epis. church, Ohio.

## Students in Theology.

Mr. JOHN INGALLS, set. 28, a member of the se-nior class in Theol. Sem. Andover.

Died at Andover, Mass. Sept. 24, 1827, Mr. JOSEPH Died at Andover, Mass. Sept. 24, 1827, Mr. JUNETH PEUK, æt. 30; for several years under the patronage of the American Education Society. Mr. Peck was born at Amherst, Mass. where his mother, a widow, now resides. He became hopefully pious during a revival of religion in his native town, and made a public profession while a member of Amherst College. He possessed an amiable disposition, was

highly consistent and exemplary in his deportment, and gave evidence of being sincerely devoted to the cause of the Redeemer. His health had been failing for some time, when he was attacked with a violent fever which terminated his life in a few days. ing his last illness he manifested a calm and submising his lust illness he manifested a calm and submissive temper. His mind, even when laboring under delirium occasioned by the disease, dwelt much upon religious subjects. He was frequently engaged in prayer, for himself and others, and was observed to be thus engaged but a short time before he expired. Being seized with one of those paroxysms which frequently precede dissolution, he raised himself up and exclaimed, O death, death! And not long after, was permitted, we trust, to triumph over its sting, and to enter into rest. It is said to have been his purpose, had he lived to davote himself as a Missionery. to had he lived, to devote himself as a Missionary, to the West.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from a minister, formerly aided by the American Education Society, who has refunded all which he received.

The spirit which the following communication breathes, and the sentiments which it expresses, entitle it to a wider circulation than it can have if suffered to remain on the files of the American Education Society. The letter is highly honorable to the writer, and is worth a thousand speculations on the subject to which it relates.

To the Rev. Elias Cornelius, Secretary of the American Education Society.

Dear Brother,—I have this day received your Circular Letter, appealing for aid to those who were patronized by your Society and who have entered the ministry. It is a privilege and an honor to belong to that number, which I value more and more every year, but of which I should be undeserving were I not moved by the representations in your Circular. To me, indeed, the Society made its appropriations before its present judicious system of requiring notes without interest, came into operation, and therefore, in view of human law, it has no claim upon me; but it has a moral claim of a very sacred nature: such have been my views ever since I entered the ministry.

For this reason, and because I place a high estimation on this species of charity, I have been endeavoring to pay the Society all I have received from it (including interest as well as principal) as fast as I could do so, consistently with the claims of other benevolent institutions and objects; and I have aimed to proceed just as if I had given such a written obligation to the Society, as is required by its present plan. Enclosed is which added to what I have given the last year makes the amount of the benefactions I received from your Society. My donations for several years previous, whether more or

less, you may regard in the light of interest : | and in the same light you may regard all my future donations, which I purpose to con-tinue, annually, as long as I have any thing

to give.

My salary is small; and though my family is also small, we have to consult the principles of economy and to deny ourselves many things, in order to have an agency in the various great departments of Christian charity. Our rule is, first, to economise; secondly, to give "bountifully," according to the Scripture maxim, 2 Cor. 9: 6; and then, thirdly, if we have any thing to spare, to lay it up, until the Lord shall call for it ;- and we find so much enjoyment in this course, that we shall probably continue it.

I hope you will send your Circular to all who have received the bounty of the Society, and have entered the ministry, and are not actually laboring among the heathen, or in the desolate places of our own land. Surely there are few who cannot pay something, and none who will not gladly contri-In my judgment, bute what they can. these who have not given notes for the money they have received, are as really bound to make payment, as those who have given them; and at the same time they have the singular privilege of making this payment as though it were a free gift.

Your brother and fellow laborer.

October, 1827.

This same correspondent says in another communication, "I wonder clergymen are not more ambitious of the luxury of giving. Let them think that out of 100 dollars, five handsome donations can be made of twenty dollars each, and from 60 dollars, five, of twelve dollars each. Let them give thus and insist upon it as their right and privilege of which no man shall deny them, and great would be their influence. People would complain less at their giving twenty dollars, than at their laying up that sum; and less of their laying up money than they do, if ministers only gave away as much as they laid up. A man with a salary of 600 dollars, ought, as it seems to me, to give 60 dollars a year, or one tenth of his income; and a man with a thousand dollars income, ought to give 100 dollars in charity; to do so, only requires calculation, economy, and decis-

The following certificate and letter are subjoined to the above interesting documents, as a proof, that while the Directors of the American Education Society appropriate aid in the way of loans, they do it, however, upon principles purely parental and benevolent. Cases may occur in which it would

be unsuitable to require a young man The rules of the Directo refund. tors make provision for such instances, and they have recently decided. that the case of the self-denying missionary who devotes his life, and his all, to the service of Jesus Christ. among the benighted and destitute portions of our race, is of this nature. The certificate and letter have been forwarded to a missionary who is soon to embark for the Sandwich Islands. Similar certificates will be sent to several others, who were once patronized by the Society, and who have devoted their lives to the missionary work.

"This is to certify, that having devoted himself to the service of Christ among the heathen, is by special vote of the Board of Directors, bearing date Oct. 10, 1827, released, so long as he shall continue in this holy and self-denying work, from his pecuniary obligations to the American Education Society.'

The certificate was accompanied with the following letter, and with a copy of the life of David Brainerd, as a memorial of affection and interest.

Signed in behalf of the Board of Directors.

" My dear brother,

I herewith enclose a certificate, by which you will learn that, in consequence of the high and holy service to which you have devoted yourself, your pecuniary obligations to the American Education Society cease to be binding upon you. In doing this, we cherish no doubt, that should Divine Providence hereafter place you in a situation to aid the Society by refunding the whole, or a part of what you have received, and should you meet with no higher claims upon your resources, you will be as happy to return something into this sacred Treasury, as we shall be to receive it.

But, go, my brother, and let your first object be to win souls to Christ among the heathen; and, whether you ever render any other other recompense or not to the Christian Church, whose son, I trust, you are, and of whose bounty you have partaken while preparing for the ministry, if you shall be successful in bringing sons and daughters to glory, from among the benighted nations, a rich and glorious reward will

May the God of Apostles and Martyrs go with you, and bless you, and make you faithful unto death. The benedictions and prayers of your patrons will not cease to follow you, and with the supplications of the Christian church will, I trust, prevail for you. In the bonds of the most sacred friend-

ship I subscribe myself, in behalf of Your Patrons,

E. Cornelius, Sec'ry of A. E. S.

Extract of a Letter from a former beneficiary of the American Education Society, now a minister of the Gospel in the Southern part of the United States. It illustrates the manner of life of many others who were once beneficiaries.

-44 Rev. and Dear Sir.

My first object in coming to -– was to preach the blessed gospel to the destitute. This I have been enabled to do, not without effect. At a late meeting in my neighborhood 25 were added to the church. On last Sabbath 13 were added to one of the churches to which I preach, and an anxious class was formed of 26, which was said to be not one fourth part of the really anxious persons in the Society. An anxious class is a new thing in this part of the country.

My second object has been to establish Sabbath Schools, and juvenile libraries after the plan of the North. In this too God has

prospered my efforts.

My third object has been to find youths of piety and talents who will devote their lives to the Gospel ministry—I have found four, two of whom are nearly ready for col-lege, and the others have not yet commenced preparation, who are needy, and

unable to educate themselves.

The truth is, that the South cannot expect to be supplied from the North. The climate forbids it. My stay here is at the hazard of my life, and at the sacrifice of my health. Within a year I have had one billious fever, and four attacks of fever and ague. I preach to three congregations, one 40 miles from the other two, which distance I must travel and return once, and often twice, in the month. The anxiety of so great a charge, the extreme fatigue in performing pastoral duties, (for in my upper congregation there are names belonging to my anxious class 30 miles distant from each other,) the labor of preparing for the Sabbath,—all this has reduced me to a state of weakness, that for months past I have been able to ride my horse only in a There are 100 more or less serious where I preach once in a month; but my meetings are so few, and my visits so unfrequent, and no lay members to assist, the work cannot advance. I have made these remarks to make you feel that we need ministers."

be experienced by those who have assisted | Students boarded in the Theological Seminary at Maryville, East Tennessee, for \$1 per month.

> A letter from Professor Anderson, dated the 7th of Sept. contains the following remarks upon the cheapness with which indigent young men, preparing for the ministry, are boarded in this Seminary.

> "You have some knowledge of our plan, namely, that connected with the Seminary is a farm and boarding house. Our Steward got possession of the boarding house on the first of Jan. last. Of course there is but nine months from that time to the end of this month. During this time we have had 19 boarders the whole, or part of the time, averaging 11 all the time. We find by a careful calculation that each student will just cost us one dollar per month for boarding. This will look so incredible that I must explain it to you. Then our expenses in supplying the house, and carrying on the farm have been \$812 91 1-3. The proceeds of the labor of the Steward and charity students, upon a fair calculation, amounts to \$712 98. The difference between these two sums is, say, \$100. Divide this sum by 11, the number of students, and it makes \$9, that is, one dollar per month for boarding. The charity students who assisted on the farm, did not lose more time, than is usually lost in recreation, and kept up with their classes. Is there any parallel to this? I acknowledge it has outdone my most sanguine expectations. If cheapness and economy can entitle us to public patronage, we have the title.'

#### VIEW OF THE STATE OF RELIGION IN THE COLLEGES.

The young men who are assisted by the A. E. S. at the different colleges are organized, as has before been stated, for the purpose of observing a monthly concert of prayer. A communication is sent by the members of each concert, to the Secretary of the Society once in three months, in which, among other things, an account is given of the state of religion in the college the preceding quarter. From these communications a quarterly view of the state of religion in the colleges is easily derived, which may occasionally furnish interesting articles for the Journal. The communications are prepared regularly in January, April, July, and October. The last quarter embraces the period of commencement and vacation, and is not likely to be distinguished by accounts of religious prosperity. Most of the letters deplore the present low state

of religion, and contrast it feelingly with the interest which was manifested some months ago.

The revival which commenced in Amherst Gollege, the last spring, and which continued through a part of the summer, is thus described.

"At the commencement of the past year, and throughout the first term, there was but little concern manifested either by professors, or the impenitent themselves, for their eternal welfare. The Almighty sent the arrows of death among us and cut off an amiable youth in the morning of life. This afflictive event failed to produce its desired effect on the minds and hearts of our fellow students. Nothing of importance transpired during that term. Soon after the commencement of the next term, the chapel, which had been completed the preceding winter, was dedicated to the service of God. The occasion was an interesting and a solemn one.

" On the day appointed by public authority for fasting, humiliation, and prayer, divine service was held, for the first time, in the chapel. On this day, and on several succeeding Sabbaths, a very pungent course of preaching was adopted by the President, calculated to arouse the Christian to activity, and to make the impenitent reflect on their situation. These had the desired effect. Professors were led to examine their past lives, especially since they had been members of this seminary, and this examination we believe, was conducted with great candor and deliberation. We believe they saw and felt in a great degree their unfruitfulness, and the lamentable stupidity that had too long reigned among them. They humbled themselves before God, and we believe earnestly prayed for the descent of the Holy Spirit upon this College. In answer to their prayers, and the prayers of God's children abroad, he was pleased to come into our midst, to convict sinners of sin, and to bring them unreservedly to bow to his sovereign will. Before the close of the term, upwards of thirty indulged a hope in the pardoning love of God.

"The summer term was throughout an interesting one. Although the deep interest, which was manifested the preceding term, had in a degree subsided, yet the punctuality with which the students attended the stated religious meetings of the college, and the constant solemnity apparent in the same, induces us humbly to hope that the standard of piety still possesses a more elevated character than formerly. On the last Sabbath in the term, the church for the first time assembled around the table of the Lord, when twenty came forward and publicly professed their faith in Christ. The season was one of deep interest."

Let it be remembered, that our colleges are sources of moral and intellectual influence to our whole land, and in some degree to the world. Seven hundred young men have left them within a few months to enter: into the various departments of public and professional life; and as many more have probably entered the colleges in the same time, who are here to acquire the means of doing incalculable good or ill to their fellow men. What if they should become heralds of the everlasting Gospel! Christians every where send up their supplications to Him, who has said, Open thy mouth wide and I will fill it; and let them be looking forward with growing interest to the approaching concert of prayer, to be held on the last Thursday in February, for the colleges.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMELICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors held their quarterly meeting in Boston on the 10th inst. Twenty young men, whose recommendations were many of them unusually satisfactory, were received on trial. Of this number, 3 are natives of New Hampshire, 7 of Vermont, 4 of Massachusetts, 1 of Connecticut, 4 of New York, and 1 of Delaware. This is the largest number which has been received at one meeting for nearly seven years. In regard to one of the applicants, whose case is represented as pe> culiarly needy, the President of one of our colleges writes-" He tells me that he has been repeatedly advised to apply for aid to your Society, but never could so far sacrifice his love of independence as to consent to it. He was, however, from the difficulty of getting along without too much loss of time from his studies, becoming discouraged, and on the point of abandoning the hope of public usefulness. I explained to him the method of loaning money, now adopted by the Society, as calculated

to save the feelings of young men, and advised him to apply. He concludes to do so, and has gone to \_\_\_\_\_\_ to procure the required testimonials." Other instances of a similar kind have occurred. Several other applications were made for assistance which are, for various reasons, deferred to a future meeting.

The cases of five young men, belonging to three different seminaries, were reported to the Board, when it was voted, that their character and standing are not such, as to justify, in the opinion of the Board, a continuance of patronage. In performing this very unpleasant duty, the Board acted from a sense of their high responsibility to the community, and to the great Head of the Church, They have published to the world their determination to patronize no young man who does not evince sincere piety, with talents and scholarship, at least up to mediocrity-and by this rule they are resolved, in the fear of God, to abide, whatever may be the trials of private feeling, to which it shall subject them.

The prospect is becoming brighter and brighter, that young men enough may be found in our country, of decidedly promising character, to supply our own population and millions of benighted pagans with the preaching of the Gospel, if the means of educating them for the ministry can be found. alas! until there is a greater, and more general liberality manifested by Christians, this bright anticipation cannot be Notwithstanding the efforts realized. which the Board have made, the funds of the American Education Society, for the last quarter, were not enough by a thousand dollars to meet the usual and necessary appropriations for this small part of the year. The embarrassment which was feared when the last number of the Journal was issued, has come, and unless the imploring cry which is now to achieve the victory.

sent forth for help should be heard, that embarrassment will be speedily and greatly increased; and we shall be reduced to the necessity of diminishing the number of future heralds of the Gospel, at the very time when there is fairer prospect of increasing them, than has been enjoyed for years. We rejoice in the growing liberality which is manifested in the support of foreign and domestic missions, and in other kindred objects of Christian benevolence;—the Lord in mercy grant that this liberality may be increased an hundred fold; but do the Christian public need to be told that three fourths of allour foreign missionaries, and a large number of domestic missionaries, to say nothing of many of the most distinguished ministers and pastors now laboring in the churches at home, belong to the class of men who have once been charity students? Such men were Newell, Mills, Richards, Warren, Nichols, Parsons, Fisk, Chapman, Mosely, and Frost, now among the deadand such are a still larger number among the living, whose names, if we might repeat them, would be no lessfamiliar to every benevolent and Christian ear. Our Lord has said, "the poor ve have with you always." And all history shows that from this class he has, for wise reasons, been pleased to take a large part of his most faithful and self-denying ministers. Let Christians observe and properly weigh the signs of the times. A glorious day is coming-preparations are going on for the greatest attack which has yet been made upon the kingdom of darkness. Other institutions and societies are furnishing the outward armour, the materials for sustaining, directing, and carrying on the warfare; but to this Society and to others like it, must we look to a great extent for the men who are to breast the foe, and under God,

#### NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

The New Hampshire Branch of the American Education Society, held its first Anniversary on Wednesday the fifth of September at Rindge, during the session of the General Association of the State. The Annual Report was read by Professor Hadduck, the Secretary. Addresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Cook of Acworth, and by Rev. Dr. Tyler, President of Dartmouth We have not yet seen the College. Report. A correspondent of the Vermont Chronicle, who was present, takes notice of the meeting in the following language-

"The N. H Branch of the American Education Society is yet in its infancy, its first anniversary having been celebrated at this meeting. This Society acknowledges the receipt of between four and five hundred dollars, and from the interest now manifested there can be no doubt that subsequent reports will prove that they duly appreciate the importance of a well educated ministry. The Secretary's Report and the addresses before the Society were able efforts, of able and pious men, which could not fail to move Christians to do their duty."

#### CLOTHING WANTED.

We are induced to republish the following Notice in the hope that it may receive a further attention from the friends of the Society. But two pieces of Cloth are known to have been sent since it was published in July. Woolen Cloth and Flannel are much wanted.

Very important aid may be afforded to beneficiaries of the American Education Society, by furnishing them with suitable articles of clothing. The money which they receive from the Society does little more than pay for board; leaving books, clothing, and other expenses, to be defrayed by such other means as they can find. Many worthy young men are often in want of comfortable clothing. This is the case at the present time, with some whose wants have come to the knowledge of the Directors. The articles most in demand are cloths suitable to be made up into coats and pantaloons. In general, it is decidedly

better, to leave the cloth to be made up, as it is called for by the indigent student himself, than to send it manufactured into garments.

It is also found on experience, that there is less advantage from second hand clothes, than might be supposed by the donors. Not only are alterations and repairs frequently necessary, and expensive, but the garment is less durable, and if the texture happens to be very fine, as it often will be, it subjects the student to the charge of extravagance from those who are ignorant of the manner in which he received the garment. Pieces of cloth, such as discreet persons would judge suitable for the beneficiaries of the Society in the various stages of education, of a dark color, either grey or black, cotton or woolen, and such as may be had at most of our manufacturing establishments in exchange for the raw material, would be exceedingly useful and very thankfully received. If a few neighbors would each contribute a small quantity of wool, or some other material, and exchange it at our manufactories for cloth, they might with a small sacrifice to themselves, greatly assist the young men whom the society patronizes. Of shirts, there is, at present, a supply. Cravats and handkerchiefs are wanted. Socks for summer are wanted; and a few, in addition to those now on hand, for winter. Articles of bedding are often extremely acceptable, as are also pieces of flannel. But what is most wanted, are pieces of cloth, especially woolen, like what have been mentioned.

Donations in clothing may be forwarded to the Treasurer at Boston, or to the Secretary at Andover; to the Treasurers or Secretaries of either of the Branch Societies, (a list of whom may be found in the present number of the Quarterly Journal,) or, if more convenient, to the places where the young men are engaged in their studies, care being taken to send them to a responsible person, say the principal Instructer, and to specify that they are sent for beneficiaries of the American Education Society.

All inquiries on the subject of clothing, whether by donors, or by those for whom the donations are intended, should be sent to the Secretary of the Society at Andover, Mass. who is the General Agent appointed by the Board to communicate information, and to regulate the distribution of clothes.

54 LIST OF I	OONATIONS.	OCT.
Descints into the Transaction of the Am Ed	MAINE BRANCH.	
Receipts into the Treasury of the Am. Ed.	Collection at the Anniversary in Hallowell	29 80
Society, from July 1, to Oct. 1, 1827.	From N. Coffin, Esq. his annual subscription	2 00
' DONATIONS.	From Rev. D. Thurston, Do. Collected at month, conc. in Brunswick	2 00 4 60
Andover, avails of clothing sold by	Interest received on Ellingwood scholarship	43 80
Mrs. Porter 13 00 Boston, collected in May and not be-	Do. on money lent	11 71
fore entered 70 00		<b>2</b> 93 91
Do. from James How 5 00	NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.	<b>4</b> 00 01
Brookline, avails of a small cherry tree 1 40 Charleston, S. C. from Rev. J. Dickson 10 00	From Ladies in Amherst, to constitute Rev.	
Danvers, coll. at the mo. con. S. par. 6 32	Nathan Lord, Life Member	30 00
Friend 5 00 Do. by Rev. W. Fay 2 00	From Ladies in Concord, which with a for-	
Falmouth, from Fem. Ed. Soc. 22 59	mer donation is to constitute Rev. N. Bouton, Life Member	18 30
Nelson, N. H. avails of a charity box 2 03	From Ladies in Dover, to constitute Rev. J.	
L. Presson 2 00 Richmond, from Mr. David J. Burr 50 00	W. Cary, Life Member From Ladies in Canterbury, in pt. to consti-	30 00
Salem, from Fein. Aux. Ed. Soc. 43 11	tute Rev. Win. Patrick, Life Member	16 62
Sutton, from Form praying society 9 81	From Ladies in Rindge, to constitute Rev. A.	20.00
Townsend, from the Benev. society 28 87 Western, from L. Bliss 10 00	W. Burnham, Life Member From Ladies in Henniker, to constitute Rev.	30 00
Wilton, N. H. from Fem. Ed. Soc. 11 86	Jacob Scales, Life Member	30 00
Wethersfield, Vt. coll. at mo. conc. 2 75 Wethersfield, Ct. from Rev. J. Emerson 5 00	From Friend \$5, from do. \$1, in part to con- stitute Rev. Broughten White of Wash-	
Wilmington, Del. Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. 26 00-	ington, Life Member	6 00
\$326 74	From Ladies and Gentlemen in Hillsborough,	11 09
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	by Rev. Mr. Lawton Annual Subscription of Dr. Richard Steele	5 00
Boston, from Mr. David W. Child, 2d	Rev. Robert Page	1 00
annual subscription for 5 years 30 00  Newburyport, from Samuel Newman 10 00—40 00	Hon. Joshua Darling Mr. Joseph Shattuck	1 00 1 00
10 00 10 00	Note of Hon. D. L. Morrill, life subscription	30 00
To constitute the following persons	Interest on above Note for one year	1 80
HONORARY MEMBERS for life, of the Society.	Cash received from sundry persons, and ac- counted for by Mr. Alex. Aikman, agent*	21 00
Rev. JOSEPH EMERSON, Wethers-	Do. by Mr. Thomas A. Ogden,†	56 12
field, Con. from members of Fem.		\$288 84
Seminary 40 00  Rev. ISAAC LEWIS, Greenwich, Ct.	Box of clothing from Ladies in Francistown,	
from Ladies in his Soc. in part 25 00	by Mrs. S. Bradford, valued at \$14 10	)
Rev. PLINY DICKENSON, Walpole,	CONNECTICUT BRANCH.	
from collections at the mon. con. and from Fem. Cent. Soc. in part 30 00——95 00	From a clergyman in the western part of	
and note a contract of the party of the	Connecticut, a Marringe fee	10 00
INCOME FROM SCHOLARSHIPS.	From a clergyman's wife, a present From a Lady in Fairfield	3 00 2 00
The Train scholarship 60 00	From Ladies in the 1st Soc. Norwich (being	
Proctor Do 60 00 Fay Do 42 00	From Ladies in Chelsea, income of the	60 00
1st Dorchester . Do. (for 6 m.) 30 00	scholarship	67 00
Direct Do 60 00	From the Young Ladies Charity Ware-house	
Dixon Do 60 00 Lord Do. (for 6 m.) 30 00	in Chelsea. \$30 of which is to constitute the Rev. Alfred Mitchell a member for life	
Part of a schol. from friend in Essex 24 00-366 00	of the Connecticut Branch	40 00
INCOME FROM OTHER FILINGS	Interest in part, on Yale College scholarship. The above sums rec'd and paid over by Rev.	18 00
INCOME FROM OTHER FUNDS.	E. Cornelius, Sec'y of the Parent Society.	
Interest on money loaned	From sundry friends in Middletown, by Mr.	3 50
REFUNDED	S. Southmayd	
By ——, a former beneficiary 47 72		203 50
Total for present use \$1,124 09	PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.	
• • •	No Report.	COD 04
PRINCIPAL RECEIVED ON SCHOLARSHIPS.	Grand Total acknowledged in above list, \$6	,023 34
Train scholarship, by Mr. S. Train, Boston 1000 00	CLOTHING RECEIVED DURING T	HE
Proctor scholarship, by Dea. J. C. Proctor 1000 00 Lord scholarship, hy Mrs. Phebe Lord, Ken-	QUARTER.	
nebunk Port, Me	Shirley, a piece of black fulled cloth, and 2	pair of
Daniel Metcalf scholarship, by Mr. Daniel  Metcalf, Lehanon. Con 1000 00	socks, by Mrs. Jenny Little.	-
Fay scholarship, Charlestown, in part 260 00		
Greenwich scholarship, Greenwich, Ct. in pt. 200 00 Dwight scholarship, Boston, in part 60 00	* Of Dr. Parsons of Rye ,75. From Hampstead,	
Worcester scholarship, Salem, in part, from	to constitute Rev. Mr. Kelly a life member, 6,00. Fro in part, to constitute Rev. Mr. Southerland a life	
Ladies and Gentlemen 193 00	11,25. From Haverhill, 3,00. 221,00.	
TECACIES	† From W. P. Boscawen, 2,00. From E. P. Bosc	wen, to
LEGACIES,	constitute Rev. Dr. Woods a member for life, 30,00	
From the late Samuel Postlethwaite, Esq. of Natches, a legacy 200 00	Francistown, 11,80. From Hancock, in part, to cons	titute the
	Rev. Archibald Burgess a life member, 5,25. From	-
	in part, to constitute the Rev. John Whiton a life mem! From Stoddard 1,72. == 256,12.	er, 5,85.
Total Aslant and	a com angrance change and pas	

LIST OF DONATIONS.

The following Scholarships have recently been completed or begun, in Connecticut, during a short agency of the Secretary of the Parent Society .- The subscriptions are generally for a term of five years. The amount for the whole term is the sum named helow.

#### HENRY STILLMAN SCHOLARSHIP.

By members of the Congregational Church and Society in Wethersfield.—Completed.

Gentlemen's committee. Dea. Timothy Stillman, Mr. Samuel Galpin, Mr. Barzillah Buck.

	Subsc	ribers.		
Timothy Stillman			20	00
Caleb J. Tenney	100	John Butler	20	
Martin Wells	50	Josiah Curtis	12	
M. C. Pilsbury	25	Barzillah D. Buck	25	
John Williams	100	F Raphel	25	
Thomas Warner	25	Mrs. B. Wells	10	
John Palmer	10	Leonard Welles	20	
A. Robbins	25	Abraham Skates	10	
R. Clapp	12	Joseph Stillman	10	
Samuel Galpin	15	Samuel Churchill	10	
Winthrop Buck	25	Moses Griswold	10	
H. Robbins	-20	Elisha Williams	40	
J. Warner	5	George Stillman	10	
Young Gentlemen	's subsci	iption, most of it		
annual .			62	50
Ladies' subscripti-	on for th	e purpose of rais-		
		inte use equal to		
the income of			66	45

#### MIDDLETOWN SCHOLARSHIP.

By members of the Congregational Church and Society in Middletown.—Not Completed.

Gentlemen's committee. Nehemiah Hubbard, Esq. Mr. John P. Watkinson, Mr. Samuel Southmayd.

	Subsci	rioers.	
Nehem'h Hubbard	50 00	Cornelius Bull	25 00
Sam'l Southmayd	25	E. G. Hubbard	25
Heth F. Camp	10	Elihu Hubbard	25
C. Wetmore	15	Josiah Danforth	5
Noah Wells	10	John H. Sumner	10
Samuel Eelis	10	Several donors	2 50
L. Pratt	5		

#### SMALLEY SCHOLARSHIP.

By members of the Congregational Society in New Brittain.—Not Completed.

Gentlemen's committee. Dea. David Whittlesey, . Mr. Seth J. North. Mr. Alfred Andrews, Dea. Eli-jah Francis, Mr. Aaron Stanley.

	Suosci	rioers.		
Seth J. North Renry Jones	50 00 25	Alvin North E. Couch's Legacy	30 40	
monty somes	~~	2. Coden's Loguey	10	

By members of the Congregational Church and Socisty in Chelsea (Norwich.)—Completed.

SCHOLARSHIP.

Gentlemen's committee. Mr. Francis A. Perkins, Mr. E. H. Mansfield, Mr. William C. Gilman.

	Su	bscr	ibers.		
James Lanman	100	00	Erastus Coit	25	00
Wm. P. Green	250		J.G. W. Trumbull	25	
Calvin Goddard	50		Asa Child	25	
Wm. C. Gilman	100		Wm. Williams jr.	75	
Geo B. Ripley	50		Charles Coit	25	
E. H. Mansfield	50		James Dwight	100	
G. L. Perkins	50		A. A. Mitchell	50	
Benjamin Coit	50		Joseph Perkins	50	
Alpheus Kingsley	25		•		

Young Gentlemen's s of the above, but n	ubscrip	tion,	inde	pende	nt		
payable in 5 years				•		118	00

Ladies' annual subscription for the purpose of raising a sum for immediate use, equal to he interest of a scholarship 67 00

#### - SCHOLARSHIP.

By members of the 1st Society in Norwich.— Completed.

Gentlemen's committee. Henry Strong, Esq. Joseph C. Huntington. Dea. Cleaveland. Mr.

	SHORE	riosts.		
Jos. Huntington	50 00	Rev. Jos. Strong	25	00
David Austin	20	Mr. Backus, dona.	4	•••
Wm. Cleaveland	25	Henry Strong	25	
Zach. Huntington	20	J. C. Huntington	25	
Ladies' subscription	n for th	e nurnose of rais-		

ing a sum equal to the int. of a scholarship 60 00

#### DANIEL METCALF SCHOLARSHIP.

By Mr. Daniel Metcalf of Lebanon.

Preference to be given, in appropriating the income, to a young man in Yale College.

#### GREENWICH SCHOLARSHIP.

By the Congregational Church and Soc. in Greenwich.—Particulars not yet fully received.—Subscriptions, &c. given hereafter.

#### MIDDLETOWN UPPER HOUSES.

Subscription for the purpose of raising an annual sum equal to the interest of a scholarship, and if any thing is over, towards laying a foundation ultimately for a scholarship.

Amount of Gentlemen's subscription

Ladies' Do. 32 31

\$77 93 Gentlemen's committee. Rev. Mr. Williams, Capt. Stow, Mr. Sage.

The Board of Directors acknowledge with lively The Board of Directors acknowledge with lively gratitude a donation of 600 bound copies of the Life of Brainerd (the valuable octavo edition of Rev S. E. Dwight) from the Trustees of Phillips Academy; to be distributed by the Secretary of the American Ed. Soc. to the present and future heneficiaries of the Society, in connection with his Pastoral visita. Also, an annual grant of Tracts from the American Tract Society at Boston, to each beneficiary of the Society of the value of \$1, for gratuitous distribution.

#### GENERAL NOTICES.

IT The particular attention of the Treasurers of Branch Societies is requested to the following clause in the System of Rules recently adopted for regulating the intercourse between the American Education Society and its Branches. (See last Report, App. B. p. 50, § 12.)

"The Treasurer of each Branch shall be required to "The Treasurer of each Branch shall be required to make a quarterly report to its Board of Directors, of the state of the Treasury, noting particularly the amount of disposable funds which is possessed at the time; he shall also be required to forward a duplicate of the same report, including a complete and accurate list of donations for the quarter, to the Treasurer of the Parent Society; and for all funds in his hands, or under his care, belonging to the General Society, he shall forward a certificate to its Treasurer."

The next Quarterly meeting of the Board of Directers of the General Society, will be beht, on Wednesday the 9th day of January, 1828. in Boston. An Examining Committee, on the preceding day, will attend to such new candidates for aid as may apply for patronage.

The Boards of the several Branch Societies usu ally meet two weeks previous to this time.

Inquiries are so often made respecting the course to be pursued to obtain the patronage of the Sor

given in the last Report.

- 1. The applicant must exhibit evidence that he has been pursuing classical studies, at least three months, with a competent Instructer.
- 2. He must produce testimonials from three or more serious and respectable persons, best acquainted with him and his circumstances, (e. g. his minister, instructer, a magistrate, or some other principal man in the vicinity,) stating his age, place of residence, indigence, moral and religious character, talents, acquirements and serious desire to devote his life to the Gospel ministry. These testimonials should be full and explicit. They should not be given without personal knowledge of the facts stated, or a minute and thorough information respecting the person to be recommended. They should be sealed; that the writer may speak with more freedom, and that the person recommended may not be injured by reading opinions in his own praise. This last suggestion is of more importance, than might at first be apprehended by one who has not reflected on the subject.

3. Having obtained the above testimonials, the applicant, or his friends, may make known his wishes to the Secretary of the Parent Society, whose residence is at Andover, Mass.; or, if more convenient, to either of the Secretaries of the Branch Society, (see list on this page,) who will direct him to go before some one of the Examining Committees, appointed to examine candidates in regard to the evidences of their piety, their motives in wishing to engage in the ministry, and in regard to their talents

and literary attainments.

4. If the examination and testimonials of the candidate are satisfactory to the Committee, they will recommend him to the Board of Directors, who at their next regular meeting will receive him on probation, for three months, and make him the usual appropriation. The sum granted is, at present, 12 dollars per quarter, to those in Acadamies, and 18 dollars per quarter to those in Colleges.

5. At the end of three months, the person received is required to make a return to the Board of Directors, according to a printed form,-appended to last Report.

- 6. At the close of each succeeding quarter, unless a longer time has been granted by the Board of Directors, on account of distance, or for other special reasons, the application for aid must be renewed in the same way. If the returns are defective the application must fail, and no appropriation can be received until the rules are complied with.
- 7. The Directors of the Parent Society meet regularly in Boston, on the second Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A commit-

ty, that we here republish the Notice which was | tee of the Directors, meet at three o'clock on the preceding day, for the purpose of examining those who wish to apply for the patronage of the Society. Communications must be in season for these meetings, or they will be laid over. The Boards of the several Branch Societies usually meet two weeks previous to the times above mentioned (see System of rules, p. 49, § 11. of last Report.)

8. Students after choosing the place of their study, are not expected to remove to another, or to advance from the first to the second stage of their education, (i. e. from their preparatory, to their collegiate course) without the approbation of the Directors.

9. The Secretary gives notice to those concerned of all appropriations made, and of the manner in which they are to be obtained.

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Directors was held in Boston just as these last notices were going to press, for the purpose of filling the office of Treasurer, recently made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Cleveland, who has served the Society faithfully and gratuitously for twelve years. Mr. WILLIAM ROPES, merchant of Boston, is unanimously elected his successor, and will immediately enter on the duties of his office.-Particulars hereafter.

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Officers of the American Education Society, and of its Branches, to whom communications or donations are to be sen**t**.

Rev. E. CORNELIUS, Sec'y of the General Society, Andover, Mass.

Mr. WILLIAM ROPES, Treasurer of Do.—Dona-tions to be left, for the present, at No. 45, Central Wharf; or, if left by ladies, they may be deposited with Mr. Aaron Russell, at the Tract Depository in Hanover Church, who is authorized to receive them.

Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, See'ry of the Maine Branch, Augusta, Me.

Rev. SAMUEL P. NEWMAN, Treasurer of Do. Brunswick, Me.

Rev. CHARLES B. HADDUCK, Sec'ry of the N. H. Branch, Hanover, N. H.

SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Concord, N. H.

Rev. CHARLES WALKER, Sec'ry of the North Western Branch, Rutland, Vt.

IRA STEWART, Esq. Trensurer of Do. Middlebury, Vermont.

Rev. LEONARD BACON, Sec'ry of Conn. Branch, New Haven, Ct.

Mr. ELIPHALET TERRY, Treasurer of Do. Hartford, Ct.

Rev. AUSTIN DICKENSON, Sec'ry of the Prosbyterian Branch, New York.

PETER LUDLOW, Esq. Treasurer of Do. 144 Nas-sau street, New York.

# QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

# AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

No. III.

JANUARY

1828.

PRAYER FOR COLLEGES.

To all the friends of Zion, throughout

DEAR CHRISTIAN BRETHREN.

PERMIT us in few words, to "stir up your pure minds by way of remembrance." The last Thursday of February is at hand. Blessed day! How many warm and gushing emotions is the bare mention of it calculated to excite in a thousand pious hearts. What though no worldling's pulse will be quickened by its approach; no jubilant peals will usher it in; no far-sighted politician will mark it in his calendar; and it will come and go unheeded by the busy and the pleasure-loving throng; surely the American Church will anticipate its return with a deep and thrilling interest. Faith, and hope, and charity will kindle in her eye at its early dawn, and impart a holy importunity to her supplications. Angels, we doubt not, will rejoice in their celestial spheres, and God bimself will light up the day with his smiles, when he looks down and beholds his children wrestling together with the "Angel of the covenant."

Shall we stop to prove that prayer is a duty, and that God is moved by it to bestow blessings upon the world which he would otherwise withhold? This might have been needful in a darker age, but "the darkness is past and the true light now shineth." We will not therefore keep you a mo-

the main design of this address. to engage, if possible, every christian in the land, to pray for the out-pouring of the Holy Spirit upon our Colleges; and especially to secure for them the united intercessions of the church on the day already specified, which we hope will be devoted to fasting and prayer by all who love the Saviour.

However we may sometimes`find ourselves straitened for want of arguments and motives in discussing subjects of ordinary interest, we feel no such embarrassment on the present occasion. The great difficulty is to select, condense, and arrange our topics, so as within narrow limits, to lay the case fairly before your consciences. God blesses and curses the world by human agency; and it is needless to say, that under this economy, the destinies of the church and the state will soon be in the hands of those who are now receiving their educa-In our academic halls are the future lawgivers and religious teachers of this great republic: and O, what unknown interests of time and eternity are suspended upon the few months, or years, which remain of their pupilage. Their piety, if by the grace of God they are pious, is public property, and there is none so valuable in all the investments and securities of the government. So on the other hand, the lax principles and kindred habits of liberally educated men, are more onerous to the ment longer, beloved brethren, from public, than all the burdens of taxation. Every student in college, of respectable talents and acquirements, may be regarded as the representative of at least a thousand immortal beings, who will be moulded by his opinions and example; to say nothing of the amazing influence, either good or bad, which will go down from him to distant generations. Contemplated in this light, the aggregate of good to be gained, or lost, in the short space of four years, baffles the mighty and almost illimitable grasp of imagination itself.

The number of young men, now enjoying the advantages of a public classical education in these United States, is estimated at three thousand. Of course, not far from eight hundred will leave our colleges within the present year, and go forth to scatter blessings over the face of the land, or to sow it with their errors and In twenty years the their vices. number will increase to fifteen thousand; and at the present rate merely, will amount, in a single generation, to more than THIRTY THOU-SAND! Give us this army of educated men, this immense weight of talent and energy and influence, and what is there of ignorance, or irreligion in the nation, which could long stand before it? But what cause will this disciplined host be inclined to espouse? Under whose banner shall it be marshalled! Will it declare for Christ and the church, or against both! These, dear brethren, are momentous questions, and will lead you, we doubt not, anxiously to inquire, what is the religious character of the students now in our public seminaries ?

It was stated, as many of you will remember, in the last number of this Journal, that about one third of the young men in the New England colleges are professors of religion. Our information from the middle, southern and western colleges, is much less particular; but we fear, that not more than six, or seven hundred, of the whole three thousand, included in our present estimate, are now on

the Lord's side. More than three to one, probably, are still his enemies: and will in one way or other, act in hostility to his kingdom, unless their hearts should be changed by his grace. And must the great body of these preclous youth lose their souls? Must the churches be without pastors, and the land without pious rulers, and the heathen without missionaries, when there is so much talent and knowledge and influence to be sanctified in our higher seminaries? And what hinders its being sanctified? Who will be answerable for consequences, should two thousand, or even one thousand of these gifted and privileged young men remain unconverted when they leave college? Will not the American church, will not you who profess to love Zion be answerable ?

Why should the majority of educated men, nay, why should even a minority any longer throw the weight of their talents into the wrong scale? What withholds the Spirit from descending upon all our literary institutions and subduing every stout-hearted sinner? Ah, brethren, is it not our unbelief? Our faith wavers. heart is not enlarged. Our mouth is not filled because it is not opened. In reference to the conversion of students during their academic course. we have expected but little, we have prayed for but little, we have attempted but little; and is it strange if but comparatively little has been done? Can you offer any scriptural reason why you should not pray for the conversion of every scholar in our forty colleges, or why the prayer may not this very year be answered? time will come, and who can tell how near it may be, when all the talents and science and literature in our great public schools will be sanctified by the Divine Spirit, and when "holiness to the Lord" will be written in all their halls and upon every course of study. But prayer and faith only can bring that day; and whenever the efficacy of holy importunity and confidence in the promises shall be fully tested, " it will come and will not tarry." Why then should we put it far from us, by supinely waiting for it, when our souls ought to be going forth to meet it? Why are not the fountains already purified? Why are not all the youth in our public institutions converted?

The truth is, dear brethren, and it must be told, that the church at large is not awake to the duty and importance of praying for revivals in colleges. But few christians, we believe, have yet contemplated the subject in half its important bearings; while the great majority of professors in this country, have not hitherto taken any part in the annual concert. It is extremely encouraging to know, however, that since God first put it into the hearts of a few to propose and to unite in such a concert, the holy flame has been spreading from church to church; and from that blessed era, (for we must call it an era,) revivals have become much more frequent and powerful in our classical seminaries, than they ever were before. Indeed, when we look at facts and coincidences, we find it impossible to doubt, that God has affixed to this concert the broad seal of his approbation. Again and again has that promise been verified, "Before they call I will answer; and while they are vet speaking I will hear." In some instances has the Spirit been poured out on the very day of fasting and prayer, and numbers of students have been "pricked in the heart." many other cases a deep solemnity has fallen upon colleges, while the children of God were yet upon their knees, and has been manifestly connected with subsequent revivals. One such case, at least, occurred last February. We saw it. If our hearts deceive us not, we felt it: and after a few weeks of gradually increasing interest, the Holy Ghost came down upon the seminary "like a mighty rushing wind." Reviewing the recent history of college revivals, we can no more question that God has heard and answered prayer, than if God is not slack concerning his

we were assured of it by an audible voice from heaven. But how much greater things than these might have been done, had there been more prayer, and more faith, and more fasting; had five, or seven hundred thousand christians united in the annual concert, and often renewed their supplications in behalf of our colleges.

Permit us then, dear brethren, of every denomination, and in every section of the American church, to be importunate with you in this regard: and we selemnly put it to your consciences, whether we ought, in any case, to take a denial? lo asking you to unite with us in fasting and supplication, on the last Thursday of February, we plead for your sons and brothers in our public seminaries, and for our own children also, who are yet enemies to God. We plead for the destitute churches in the older states, and for the scattered population of the west and the south. plead for all the invaluable institutions of our common country: for the sabbath, for the laws, for public merality and safety, for all our republican constitutions of government. We plead for the red man within our boxders and without—for Africa, and Asia, and the isles of the sea.

Do you then care for your own flesh and blood? Do you love the church, or your country, or the souls of the poor heathen? Do you wish to see a new and holier impulse given to all the machinery of christian benevolence; and that every part of it may move onward with increasing majesty and power after you are dead? Do your hearts, " full of faith and of the Holy Ghost," ever go forth to meet the prophetic glories of the latter day? If so you will pray, you cannot help praying for the effusions of the Spirit upon all our colleges; for the early sanctification of all their youthful and beloved inmates; and you will look forward with no ordinary degree of interest to that day. which has been designated for united fasting and prayer in their behalf.

promises: the Saviour has lost none of his interest in the welfare of Zion; no encouragement to faith and prayer has been withdrawn. Let the church then " come boldly to the throne of grace;" let her resolve, " I will not let thee go except thou bless me." and how soon will the heavens open over her head! How copiously will they " pour down righteousness" upon the seats of learning, and in receiving pastors and missionaries from them, how will those mourning disciples who have long sat in "desolate places" sing, "Lo this is our God; we have waited for him and he will save us: this is the Lord; we have waited for him, we will be glad and rejoice in his salvation."

Here we might close; but it occurs to us with great force, that by striving to fix your thoughts exclusively upon colleges at the approaching concert, we should too much narrow the ground of holy wrestling. Probably more than a thousand young men, who will soon enter the higher seminaries, are now pursuing their studies in academies and other preparatory schools. Supposing one fourth of this number to be now pious, which is a large estimate, between seven and eight hundred are " aliens from the commonwealth of Israel"-" without hope and without God in the world."

Now all the arguments and motives which should influence the church to pray for them in a more advanced stage of their education, apply here, even with greater force. For if it is of such amazing importance, as has been represented, that the best talents and learning should be dedicated to the service of God, then this dedication cannot take place too early in There is manifestly great advantage in giving the heart to God, before any of those evil propensities ripen into habits, which it often costs the converted student in college, long and painful efforts to subdue. Five hundred, or more, who are now unreconciled to God, will become members, of our public seminaries

great is the hostile influence which they will carry along with them, if their hearts are not changed-an influence by which some of your own sons may be led away from the paths of virtue and destroyed.

Pray then, christian brethren, for all the preparatory seminaries as well as for the colleges; that God will revive his work in them; that he will purify the smaller fountains and thus make all the streams which flow into the larger ones salutary; that " our sons may be as plants grown up in their youth;" that they may be "all righteous," and all be made happily instrumental in promoting the glory of God and the salvation of the world.

NEW IMPULSE TO BENEVOLENT EFFORT.

Since the Christian era, there has not been a year which has opened with such animating and glorious prospects upon the church and the world as the present. All the improvements in science, art, and the social state, and which distinguish the times in which we live, are by a happy combination of circumstances, lending their aid to the advancement of that kingdom which is to fill the earth with righteousness and peace. The means which christian benevolence has hitherto employed for enlightening and renovating the minds of men have been small, and disproportioned to the extent of the work to be done. But the scene is rapidly changing—efforts are making, and resources are providing, which will ere long be felt in the very heart of satan's empire. Public opinion, like a wave of the sea is rolling on, and producing every moment a wider and stronger current in favour of the benevolent enterprizes of the day. Incredulity may still doubt, and worldly policy may hesitate, and opposition lift her arm, but the work will go on. It is urged forward by an invisible, but by a resistless hand, and while that is the case, nothing shall stop it. The late Missionary within the present year; and how meeting at New York is but the be-

ginning of a scene which is yet more to gladden the eye and to swell the heart of christian benevolence. tone of feeling which was then cherished, as was predicted, has "by a holy sympathy and by the power of the Holy Ghost," been propagated already, in a good degree, "through that great city, through this powerful nation," and will, we doubt not, yet be felt "through the world." They who love our Lord Jesus Christ will feel the constraining influence of such examples-and awake and gird themselves for action. The conversion of the world, and of the whole world, to God, will be a matter of sober calcu-The means necessary will be lation. estimated and provided. Faith will lift her eye to God with firmer confidence. Prayer will open the mouth wide, in supplications for spiritual blessings; and the hosts of the redeemed on earth will, ere long, we trust, join the hosts of the redeemed in heaven in saying "The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever." Happy they for whom God has reserved the privilege of assisting to usher in such a day as that! But the time for effort is short. The Spirit of the living God utters his voice, and proclaims to all-" Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, no it with thy MIGHT."

The following extract from the sermon of Dr. Beecher, delivered at the meeting referred to in the above article, is all that our limits permit us to give.

EXTRACT FROM DR. BEECHER'S MISSIONA-RY SERMON.

There must come an era of more decided action, before the earth can be subdued to Christ.

Compared with the exigency, we have not, as yet, the semblance of an army in the field; and our munitions are yet to be collected. Two hundred souls constitute the entire force, which twelve millions of freemen, cheered and blessed with the light of the gospel, have sent forth to bring the world out of bondage. And

yet one half the nation is panic-struck at the drafts thus made upon her resources! What has been done, however, is but mere skirmishing before the shock of battle. Half the subjects of Satan's dark empire on earth, have not heard, as yet, that we have a being. And were none but such feeble efforts to be put forth, he instead of coming down in great wrath, would keep his temper, and leave the war to his subalterns.

Nothing great on earth, good or bad, was ever accomplished without decisive action. The cause, in the moral world, as really as in the natural, must ever be proportioned to the effect to be produced. And what have we done, as yet, to justify the expectation, that God, by such means, is about to make all things new? Could our Independence have been achieved by such indecisive action as we put forth for the emancipation of the world? Dear Brethren, we must fix our eye earnestly on a world lying in wickedness: our hearts must be fully set upon its deliverance: our hands must be opened wide for its relief. Not only the ministers of religion must give themselves wholly to this work; but all who prize civil and religious freedom-all who exult in these blessings-must come forth to the help of the Lord against the mighty. And when to all who are now cheered by the light of revelation, the deliverance of a world in bondage shall become the all absorbing object, and the concentrating point of holy enterprise, then speedily will the angel descend from heaven, with a great chain, to bind and cast into the bottomless pit him who through so many ages has deceived the nations.

# INTERESTING FACTS.

Former beneficiaries of the American Education Society refunding.

Eight hundred and Sixteen dollars have been refunded within three months by beneficiaries of the Am. Ed. Soc. who have completed their studies, as the Treasurer's account for the present number of the Journal will show. One hundred and forty dollars have in the same time been received into the Treasury of the Maine Branch, from a former beneficiary of that Society. ONE HUNDRED more is known to have been ordered to be paid into the Treasury of the Parent Society, by a young minister who is laboriously engaged in promoting the interests of one of the largest benevolent societies of our country. Total TEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX DOL-

Fruits of the labours of six beneficiaries of the American Education Society settled in the ministry.

In the course of a correspondence which the Secretary of the Am. Ed. Soc. has recently held with former beneficiaries of the Society, six have, incidentally, mentioned the number of souls who have been added to their respective churches, or who have become hopefully pious, during their ministry, which, of course, has been but short. The whole number thus mentioned, is, 598. Of these, 358 have become subjects of divine grace, it is hoped, during the last year. One mentions 200 such instances as having occurred under his ministry within a year;—a minister too whose flock is scattered over 8 or 9 miles square-whose salary is nominally, though not really 350 dollars; and who has taken his station among a people " in a broken, scattered situation, having been destitute of the settled ministry twenty five or thirty years." Friends of the Education Society! Can you hear such facts and not thank God, and take courage? Between 70 and 80 former Beneficiaries are settled as Pastors. What a report would you have of the fruits of your benevolence, if they could all rehearse the successes which God has already given to their labours. Be not then weary in well doing, but double your efforts, and the results will be increasingly glorious.

# Important question answered by facts.

How shall the number of faithful ministers and missionaries be increased, so as to meet the growing demands of the present times?

This is a question in which every friend of religion, and especially every friend of Foreign and Domestic Missions cannot but feel a lively interest. For what are Societies, or funds, if there be not a sufficient number of labourers to be sent forth by means of them? As facts are the most powerful reasoning in the world, we shall answer the question by appealing to these. The statement which follows is derived from the highest authority, and is the result of careful inquiry. Of those who have belonged to the Theological Seminaries of Andover, Princeton, and Auburn, and who have become ministers and missionaries, it will be seen that the largest proportion have belonged to the class of indigent, or charity students.

#### ANDOVER.

Whole number on t						422
Charity students	•	•	•	•	•	320
Whole number who	have	beco	me .	For.	Miss.	33
Charity students			-	_	_	98

#### PRINCETON.

•	TOTAL COM	-				
Whole number wi	ho have	left	the S	lemin	ary	375 200
Charity students	•	•	•	•	•	200
Whole number of	<b>Foreign</b>	Mi	ssion	aries		11
Charity students	•	•	•	•	•	6
Whole number of	Domest	ic D	Lissio	narie	8	144
Charity students	•	•	•	•		90

#### AUBURN.

Whole	number	₩ho	have left			75
Known	to have	been	charity	stude	nts	35

Several others it is supposed have been assisted.

Thus it appears that more than three fourths of those who have gone on a Foreign Mission, and whose labours are changing the moral character of pagan nations, and bringing joy to millions of pious hearts, have been assisted to gain their high posts of usefulness by the hand of christian benevolence. More than half who have become Domestic Missionaries, or settled as Pastors of churches from the above Institutions have been aided in a similar way. Of those new in the seminaries referred to, more than half are known to be dependent on the aid of the Church, in a greater or less degree. We forbear to add a single reflection on such facts as these. The observing christian will see where God is finding a large part of the men, whom he designs to employ in the glorious work of reaping the harvest of the world; and he will find an argument for the support of Education Societies which no sophistry can possibly shake, or even obscure.

The resolutions which follow relate to a subject of unspeakable importance. The exigencies of the church and of the world call for ministers of a warm and devoted piety; men, who, with unshrinking resolution, will endure the crucifixion of every desire for ease, or fame, or emolument, or the pleasures of refined society, for the sake of saving millions who are lost. But how shall such a spirit of piety be produc-We answer, that one most important means is that of pastoral influence, properly exerted, over young men who are pursuing studies preparatory to the ministry. Let the professors in our Theological and other seminaries make it a part of their duty to exercise this influence, assiduously, and thoroughly-with such a spirit as St. Paul would cherish, and they will not labour in vain. We have ourselves seen enough, on this subject, to satisfy us that they will not.

The first resolution was adopted by the Synods of North Carolina and Virginia, at recent and successive meetings. The other resolutions were passed by the Presbytery of Hanover, having under its care the Union Theological Seminary, and were drawn up by Rev. John H. Rice, D. D. Professor in the Seminary.

Resolved, That it be earnestly enjoined on the Presbyteries under the care of this Synod, to pay particular attention to the improvement in holiness of the candidates for the ministry under their care.

The Hanover Presbytery, considering the encouraging prospects of the Union Theological Seminary, and the probability of a considerable increase in the number of candidates for the ministry of the Gospel, would express their thanks to the Great Head of the Church, for the favour shown to this Institution. And moreover, being fully convinced that it is not only necessary that ministers of the gospel be pious and holy men, but eminently pious and holy; that the culture of the heart is as necessary as that of the understanding; and as it is particularly the duty of the Presbytery to have oversight of candidates for the ministry, and to attend to their advancement in holiness, as well as to their progress in theological knowledge;

Resolved 1st, That at every meeting of Presbytery, the professor or professors, belonging to the institution, be required to make a particular report respecting the religious state of the students under the

care of this Presbytery.

2. That at every meeting of Presbytery, it be made a subject of special prayer, that God may be pleased to pour out his Spirit in the Seminary and make the students therein eminent for zeal in the cause of righteousness, and for personal holiness.

3. That on every occasion when students are called upon to perform exercises for trials, there be also an examination of them as to their progress in vital piety; which examination shall be held in private, by a standing committee to be appointed for that purpose.

#### ----

QUALIFICATIONS NECESSARY IN THOSE WHO ARE EDUCATED FOR THE MINISTRY.

The selection of suitable young men for the holy ministry is doubtless one of the most responsible acts which can be performed. If ever sound judgment, and a trembling sense of dependance on divine counsel, are needed, it is in this case. The following views of the godly Richard Baxter, on this most important subject, will be read with interest, by all who are called to give advice respecting it, as well as by those who are looking forward to the ministry. They are particularly addressed to the latter.

"In order to prevent any from intending the work of the ministry who are not qualified, I will briefly mention the necessary qualifications for it. The work is so high, and miscarrying in it is of such dreadful consequence, that no one should be resolvedly devoted to the ministry who hath not the following endowments.

1. A good natural capacity: it should be somewhat above the ordinary degree. Grace supposes nature: and by sanctifying it, turns it the right way; but does not use to make wise teachers of natural drones, or weak-headed lads, who have

not sense enough to learn.

2. A competent readines

A competent readiness of speech. One who cannot readily speak his mind in common things is not likely to have that fluent delivery which is necessary to

a preacher.

3. One that is fit to be devoted to the ministry must be hopeful for godliness. He must be captivated by no gross sin. He must not only have a love to learning, but religion; to the word of God and good company, to prayer and good books. He must show some sense about the concerns of his soul, and regard for the life to come; that his conscience is under some effectual convictions of the evil of sin, and the excellence and necessity of a godly The youth that hath not these life. qualifications, should not be devoted to the ministry. To devote an incapable, ungodly person to such a holy work, is worse than of old to have offered God the unclean for sacrifice. To do it under pretence of hoping that he may have grace hereafter, is a presumptuous profanation, and worse than to design a coward to be a soldier, or a wicked, unsuitable person for a partner in life, in hope that they become fit afterwards. If therefore your parents have been so unwise as to dedicate that to God which was unfit for his acceptance, it concerns you quickly to look better to yourselves, and not to run into the "consuming fire." You ought to be conscious of your own condition. If you know you want either natural capacity, or readiness of speech, or serious piety and heart devotedness to God, do not meddle with that calling which requires all these."

Appendix to the Reformed Pastor.

#### STATISTICAL.

We have prepared, with much care and labour, for the present number of the Journal, a statistical view of several religious denominations in the United States. That the tables are entirely accurate, or perfect, is not pretended. Information of this kind can be rendered complete only by time, and a gradual approximation to the truth. We shall have done our duty, if the tables which we have compiled, are the most complete which are any where to be found; and on this point we cheerfully invite investigation.

#### TABLE I.

Statistical view of the Presbyterian Church in the United States.

AUTHORITIES: "Minutes of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America," for 1827; and correspondence with the STATED CLERK of the Assembly, the REV. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D. 144, South Second Street, Philadelphia.

#### SYNODS AND PRESBYTERIES. I. ALBANY S. min. lic. can. chs. ch. va. com. Stated Clerks of Presbyteries, and residence. 1 Londonderry 15 7 10 3 1217 Rev. Edw. L. Parker, Londonderry, N.H. 598 " William Williams, Salem, Mass. 2 Newburyport 11 5 1 " 3 Champlain 12 12 684 Moses Chase, Plattsburg, N. Y. 3 G. S. Boardman, Watertown, N. Y. 9 4 St. Lawrence 21 25 1754 9 Hiram S. Johnson, Canton, N. Y. 5 Ogdensburg 12 5 794 18 12 66 David R. Dixon, Mexico, N. Y. 6 Oswego Q 1166 " 7 Oneida 37 5 7 31 13 3903 Noah Coe, New Hartford, N. Y. 1 3 12 1231 " John Smith, Cooperstown, N. Y. 8 Otsego 8 6 Jas. V. Henry, Ballston, N. Y. Nathan S. S. Beman, Troy, N. Y. 7 27 32 30 9 Albany 11 5096 2220 14 2 23 10 Troy 4 19 2 10 1208 William Chester, Hudson, N. Y. 11 Columbia 5 2 190 27 46 185 63 19871 II. N. York S. R. W. Condict, Montgomery, N. Y. John Johnson, Newburgh, N. Y. 1 Hudson 20 2 R 25 11 2447 2 North River 15 2 2 22 13 1892 3 " 3 Long Island 14 1 15 3 1050 Eben. Phillips, East Hampton, N. Y. 4 New York 33 39 6 10 24 5549 S. N. Rowan, D. D. N. Y. (city.) 9 Jos. M'Elroy, N. Y. (city) 5 New York 2d, 11 3 5 1034 99 22 22 91 29 11972 III. N. JERSEY S. 1 Newark 19 3 19 3850 " Gideon N. Judd, Bloomfield, N. J. " Alfred Chester, Rahway, N. J. Eli F. Cooley, Trenton, N. J. 2 Elizabethtown 16 8 3 17 3 3715 3 N. Brunswick 22 15 3 " 5 18 1961 31 9 4 Newton 17 3131 John F. Clarke, Flemington, N. J. 5 Susquehanna 16 2 3 28 16 1213 Burr Baldwin, Montrose, Pa. 90 33 14 113 36 13870 IV. GENEVA S. 1 Chenango 11 7 2 550 E. D. Wells, Oxf'd, Chen. Co. N. Y. 2 Cortland 11 14 5 1327 Caleb Clark, Truxton, N. Y. 16 8 " Hutchins Taylor, Salina, N. Y. 3 Onondaga 21 1524 7 15 Seth Smith, Genoa, N. Y. Henry Axtell, D. D. Geneva, N. Y. 36 " 4 Cayuga 42 20 2911 5 Geneva 29 2952 28 1 15 6 Bath 10 2 24 1094 Jas. H. Hotchkin, Prattsburg, N. Y. 16

112 11 15 137 66 10358

V. Geneske S.				8 <b>y</b> 1	io pe	AND P	rest T	Traine.
	mia.	lic.	4611.	ske.	ek u	s. com.	SHO	ted Aleria of Breekyterias, ( 🔻 🦠
1 Ontario	11	1	1	17	6	915		John Brainard Jr. Lim
2 Rochester	13	3	_	16	.4	1014	66	Joseph Penney, Roche
3 Genesee		. 1	1		15	765	66	Eli S. Hunter, Middle
4 Niagara	B	3	_	13		340	"	David M. Smith, Lew
5 Buffalo	14	1		28		871	66	Gilbert Crawford, Buf
•	_	_	_		_			
	60	9	2	98	54	3895		
					-			•
VI. PHILADEL.	3.							
1 Philadelphia	26	Ω	16	46	8	6189	64	Thos. J. Briggs, Frank
2 New Castle	21	8	11	35	7	3444	- 66	A. K. Russell, Newark
3 Lewis	6	. •	••	18	•	700	66	Alex. Campbell, Dove
4 Baltimore	10	5	3	7	2	790	"	Wm. Nevins, Baltimor
5 Dist. Colum.		4	ĭ	9	~	676	64	Reuben Post, Washing
6 Carlisle	26	4	7	41	9	3807	"	Jno. M'Knight, Chamb
7 Huntingdon	12	2	2	31	9	2292	66	J. Coulter, Tuscarora,
8 Northumber.	ĩ	ĩ	4	19	3	2102	66	Jos. Painter, Lycoming
V 2.010111111111111					_			rope rannon, 2) demine
;	131	32	44	206	<b>3</b> 8	20000		
VII. PITTSB. S.								
1 Alleghany	10			27	6	1421	66	Raid Russban Harman
2 Erie	12		1	27	12	1292	66	Reid Bracken, Harmon
3 Hartford	12		2	28	10	2134	"	J. Eaton, Fairview, Erid. J. Satterfield, Moorfi'd,
4 Redstone	22	1	2	44	3	4013	"	
5 Stephenville	11	•	1	24	13	1099		Teopcie a cumonità reamen.
6 Washington	11	4	4	16	3	2306	"	A. Wylie, D. D. Washir
7 Ohio	19	2	4	22	3	2247	66	Wm. Jeffrey, Pittsburgh
1 0110		~	_		_		• •	vim. seniey, rimsburgi
	97	7	12	188	50	14512		
VIII. WESTERN RESERVE S.		•						
1 Detroit	5			5			66	Wm. Page, Ann Arbour
2 Grand River	15	3		36	25	1517	66	E.T. Woodruff, Wayne,
3 Portage	10	1		20	7	821	66	Wm. Hanford, Hudson,
4 Huron	10	2		33	19	6,81	66	A. H. Belts, Brownhelm,
		-						• • •
•	40	6		94	51	3019		
IV 0 C								
IX. Onto S.								
1 Columbus	8			20	8	837	"	James Hoge, Columbus,
2 Richland	10	1	•	33	14	1,396	"	James Rowland, Mansfie
3 Chillicothe	12		1		10	1672	"	James H. Dickey, Chilli:
4 Lancaster	10	1		32	20	1276	"	James Culbertson, Zane
5 Athens	5			8		408	"	Rob't G. Wilson, D. D.
6 Miami	7	. 2	3	23		868	"	James Coe, Troy, Miami
7 Cincinnati	12	4	3	24	9	1182	"	J. L. Wilson, D. D. Cine
	_	_	_					
	64	8	7	164	77	7639		
X. INDIANA S.								
1 Salem	5			11	7	511	61	John T Hamilton Charl.
2 Madison	7			14	-	564	"	John T. Hamilton, Charl-
3 Wabash	5				15	277	"	James H. Johnston, Madi
4 Missouri	5			16		487	66	George Bush, Indianapol: C. S. Robinson, St. Charl
· niragolin	_				_	101		O. P. Troningoh' Mr. Cutt.
	22			60	39	1839		•
	42			00	93	1009		•

		•						URMI		
XI. KENTUCKY S	3.			SYN	ODE	AND PI	Reserveries.			
	min	. lie	. 661			76. com.	_	sted Clerks of Presbyteries, and residence.		
1 Louisville 2 Muhlenburg 3 Transylvania 4 W. Lexington 5 Ebenezer	10 7 10	1 1 -	5 3 2 10	14 29 16 10 17		603 293 880 540 982 3298		Daniel C. Banks, Louisville, Ky.		
XII. VIRGINIA S	l_									
1 Winchester 2 Hanover 3 Lexington	13 26 23	4 8 3 	2 8 5 	37	8 11 13  <b>3</b> 2	870 1667 3054 	46 46	John Jones, Fauquier C. H. Va. Jno. H. Rice, D. D. Ham. Syd. Va. F. M'Farland, Greenville, Va.		
XIII. N.CAROLI	NA :	S.								
1 Orange 2 Fayetteville 3 Concord 4 Mecklenburg 5 Bethel	19 10 9 h 7	2 4 2 3	1 1	28 15 22	7 18 15 5 6 — 51	1290 1933 1184 1645 1656 47708	66 66 66	Samuel L. Graham, Oxford, N. C. C. M'Iver, Waynesborough, Ga. H. N. Pharr, Batiesford, S. C. John Williamson, Hopewell, N. C. John B. Davies, Chesterville, S. C.		
, ************************************										
XIV. TENNESSE			_							
1 Abington 2 Union 3 Holston 4 French Broad	_	5 6		10 26 14 9 —	1 5 5 5 7	797 1883 1804 798 ———————————————————————————————————	. "	Alexander M'Ewen, Abington, Va. Isaac Anderson, Maryville, Tenn. A. S. Morrison, Lee Co. C. H. Va. Cha's Coffin, D. D. Knoxville, Ten.		
XV. W.TENNES	SEI	s.								
1 W.Tennessee 2 Shiloh 3 Mississippi 4 N.Alabama		3	5 1 -	13 14	9 5 2 4 	1374 649 387 402 	66 66	D. Brown, Columbia, Tenn.  James Smylie, Centreville, Miss.  H. Barr, Courtland, Alabama.		
XVI. S. C. & G.	A. S									
1 S. Carolina 2 Hopewell 3 Cha'ston Un. 4 Harmony 5 Georgia 6 South Alab.	15 14 12 11 7	1 _	1 1 -	33 4 12 3 20	7 9 8	1893 1126 397 716 186 495	66 66 66 66	Henry Reid, Abbeville, S. C. John S. Wilson, Laurensville, Ga. W. A. M'Dowell, Charleston, S. C. John Cousor, Salem, S. C. Nathaniel A. Pratt, Darien, Ga. J. P. Cunningham, Havanna, Alab.		
* Trumbull	<i>1</i> U	10	ŏ	107	<b>Z4</b>	4813	66	H Cos Vomen Tembril Co A		
								H. Coe, Vernon, Trumbull Co. O.		
					(	GRAND	Тота	L.		

Synods					16	Candidates 229
Presbyteries	•	•	•	•	90	Churches 1880
Ministers .						Chhs. reported vacant . 679
Licentiates	•	٠	•	•	218	Communicants 136,479

<sup>\*</sup> Formed since the last report of the General Assembly.

Statistical view of the Orthodox Congregational Churches of New England. These may be regarded, for the most part, as represented by the General Associations of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire; the General Convention of Vermont; the General Conference of Maine; and the Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island.

### TABLE II.

#### General Association of Massachusetts.

Formed 1805. Meetings, 4th Tuesd. June. Meeting 1828, at Falmouth.

Secretary, Rev. Thomas Snell, N. Brookfield.

AUTHORITIES: "Minutes of the General Association of Massachusetts," for 1827; and special correspondence.

Associations.	minis.	churches.	comm.	Clerks or Registers.	
1 Berkshire	18	21	2146	Rev. E. W. Dwight, Richmond.	
2 Mountain	10	11	1033	" Moses Hallock, Plainfield.	
3 Franklin	9	14	704	" B. F. Clark, Buckland.	
4 Hampshire Centra	al 19	19	1794	" L. P. Bates, Whately.	
5 Hamden	17			" Dorus Clark, Blandford.	
6 Brookfield	9	14	810	" Joseph Vail, jun. Brimfield.	
7 Worcester Centra	1 10	10	1369	"George Allen, Shrewsbury.	
8 Harmony	11	11	1247	" A. Pond, Ware.	
9 Worcester North	9	6	757	" A. R. Putnam, Fitchburg.	
10 Middlesex Union	7			" John Todd, Groton.	
11 Andover	12	12	1153	" S. Sewell, Burlington.	
12 Haverhill	6			" Ira Ingraham, Bradford.	
13 Essex Middle	10			" D. T. Kimball, Ipswich.	
14 Salem and Vicin.	14	14	1192	" B. Emerson, Salem.	
15 Suffolk	13	13	1963	" E. Beecher, Boston.	
16 Norfolk	11	12	1032	" Josiah Bent, Weymouth.	
17 Taunton and Vic	. 8	9	4433	" E. Maltby, Taunton.	
18 Old Colony	9	12	877	" D. Hemenway, Wareham.	
19 Barnstable	11	12	1813	" Nathaniel Cogswell, Yarmout	h.
	207	190	22323		

Destitute churches, 50; 1700 subjects of the Revivals in the Association of Berkshire during the year.

### TABLE III.

#### General Association of Connecticut.

Meetings, 3d Tues. June. Rev. C. Chapin, D. D. Reg. Meeting 1828, at New Haven. Authorities: "Proceedings of the General Association of Connecticut," 1827; and special correspondence.

Associations.	minist.	licen.	cààs.	Clerks or Registors.
1 Hartford North	23	7	22	Rev. Joel Hawes, Hartford.†
2 Hartford South	15	2	16	" Calvin Chapin, D. D. Rocky Hill.
3 New Haven West	12	8	21	" E. Scranton, Orange.
4 New Haven East	12	1	14	" M. Noyes, Northfield.
5 New London	15	5	21	" A. M'Ewen, New London.
6 Fairfield West	12	2	16	" W. Bonney, New Canaan.
7 Fairfield East	9	2	12	" A. Brundage, Brookfield.
8 Windham	19	3	24	" D. G. Sprague, Hampton.
9 Litchfield North	22	1	19	" E. Goodman, Torringford.
10 Litchfield South	14	2	17	" C. A. Boardman, Washington.
11 Middlesex	13		15	" A. Hovey, Saybrook.
12 Tolland	15		15	" A. Nash, Tolland.
Grand Total	181	33	212	•

<sup>#</sup> Member of the Association. Register not known.

<sup>\*</sup> Member of the Association. Stated Clerk not known.

## TABLE IV.

# General Convention of Vermont.

Meetings 2d Tuesd. September. Meeting 1828, at Burlington. Rev. Thomas A. Merrill, Middlebury, Register.

AUTHORITY: "Minutes of the General Convention of Congregational and Presbyte-rian Ministers in Vermont," for 1827.

							· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	Issociations. Windham		lic.	cks. 20	vac		Members of the last Convention.*
		15		ZU	Ð	TFEA	. S. Sage, Westmanster, Rev. J. Tafts, Wardsboro'
2	Rutland	9	2	14	5	"	H. Hunter, Clarendon, Rev. B. Green, Brandon
3	Pawlet	7	6	8	2	"	Rufus Cushman, Fairhaven
4	Addison	11	6	15	5	"	Joel Fisk, Monkton
5	Royalton	8	4	14	6	"	E. Lyman, Brookfield, A. Nichols, Braintree
6	Orange	6	4	9	4	"	C. Noble, Chelsea, Rev. S. M'Kean, Bradford
7	N. Western	11		29	17	"	Asaph Morgan, Essex
8	Caledonia	7	3	8			L. Worcester, Peacham, T. Hall, Waterford
9	Montpelier	8	1	17	9	"	J. Hobart, Berlin, Rev. A. Chandler, Waitsfield
10	Windsor	5	4	16	11	"	S. Goddard, Norwich, Rev. J. Dutton, Pomfret
11	Orleans	10		15	5		Lyman Chase, Coventry
		_					· ·

Grand Total 97 30 165 69

Remarks. A small number of Presbyterian ministers may have before been reckoned in the statistical Table of the Presb. Churches.

\* Not having a list of the stated Clerks or Reg., we give instead of these, the members of last Convention .

# TABLE V.

General Association of New Hampshire.

Meetings 1st Tuesday in September. Meeting 1828, at Salisbury.

Rev. John H. Church, D. D. Pelham, Secretary.

AUTHORITY: " Minutes of the General Association of New Hampshire," for 1826. The minutes for 1827 are not yet published, and those for 1826 contain very imperfect statistical accounts.

Contaties.	ckhs.	sup.	des.	Associations, with	k the name of one del. to the Gen. Assoc. in 1826.
Rockingham	34	22	12	1 Coos,	Rev. Drury Fairbanks, Littleton
Strafford	22	12	10	2 Deerfield,	Rev. Daniel Lancaster, Gilmanton
Merrimack	17	13	4	3 Havefhill,	Rev. E. L. Parker, Londonderry
Hillsborough	27	25	2	4 Hollis,	Rev. A. W. Burnham, Rindge
Cheshire	37	26	11	5 Hopkinton,	Rev. N. Bouton, Concord
Grafton	27	17	10	6 Monadnock	, Rev. P. Cooke, Acworth
Coos	6	2	4	7 Orange,	Rev. Baxter Perry, Lyme
				8 Plymouth,	Rev. J. Ward, Plymouth
Total	170	117	53	9 Union,	Rev. N. Kingsbury, Mont Vernon

10 Windsor, 11 Piscataqua. Rev. J. Rowell, Cornish \* Probably the number of ministers is about 120.

### TABLE VI.

General Conference of Maine.

Meeting held at Hallowell June 25, 1827. Rev. Asa Cummings, Portland, Cor. Sec. AUTHORITY: Christian Mirror, July 6, and 13, 1827.

Conferences.	chhs.	pastors.	ck. va.	comm.	Stated Clerks.
1 York	20	15	4	600	Rev. Levi Loring, Buxton
2 Cumberland	29	19	10	2600	" Enos Merrill, Freeport
3 Lincoln	15	9	6	1000	" J. Weston, Boothbay
4 Kennebec	15	6	9	1000	" Benjamin Tappan, Augusta
5 Hancock	16	9	7	750	" †John Fisher, Bluehill
Washington (	Co. 9				" †A. Jackson, Machias
6 Penobecot	9	5	4	442	" Nathan W. Sheldon
7 Somerset	14	5	9	427	
8 Oxford	16	11	7	700	" John A. Douglass
		_			" †Stephen Thurston, Prospect, for the
	143	79	46	7519	County of Waldo.

<sup>†</sup> Requested by the Corresponding Secretary to act as Correspondents.

#### Evengelical Consociation of Rhode Island.

Formed 1808. Meetings 2d Tuesday in June. Next Meeting in Provid Number of churches in 1824, 13.—Number of Ministers probably the sai

Grand Total, with a few allowances for deficiences,

62 Associations 720 Ministers 960 Churches, including 67 in Mass. as not being 240 Churches vacant

Besides the above, there are, as has been already intimated, a number of gational churches in New England not associated; and a number more neckoned which are out of New England. The number of Unitarian churche known. Probably it is between 100 and 150. The number of ministers is from the same.

#### TABLE VII.

Shewing the numbers of the Associated Calvinistic Baptists in the United St. 1825, since which time no general statistics have been published.

AUTHORITHES: "Latter Day Luminary for May 1825." "Benedict's Hall Religions," and private correspondence.

In the article from which this table is compiled, a "Correspondent" is mentioned for each Asso i One only is here selected within each State.

States & Territo.	<b>10. 488</b> .	chhs.	min.	baptisms.		
Maine	5	184	139	10678	Rev.	Daniel Chessman, Hallowell
New Hampshire	e 3	5 <b>2</b>	44	3088	"	N. W. Williams, Concord.
Vermont	7	135	100	10036	"	E. Huntington, Braintree.
Massachusetts	6	132	124	11995	"	Lucius Bolles, D. D. Salem
Rhode Island	2	42	32	4290	66	David Benedict, Pawtucket
Connecticut	3	65	69	7900	"	B. Sears, Hartford.
New York	25	539	419	40461	"	Johnson Chase, New York,
New Jersey	1	31	20	2123	"	Joseph Sheppard, Salem.
Pennsylvania	8	85	76	5484	46	W. E. Ashton, Philadelphia.
Delaware	1	8	7	522		S. Harker, Esq. Wilmington.
Maryland	2	31	29	1182	Rev.	John Healey, Baltimore.
Dist. Columbia	1	17	8	1675	66	T. Stringfellow, Morrisville
Virginia	19	309	193	22821	66	David Roper, Richmond.
N. Carolina	12	255	156	14779	66	William P. Biddle, Newburn
South Carolina	7	211	148	16533	68	J. B. Cook, near Camden.
Georgia	9	272	147	17276	**	Jesse Mercer, Powellton.
Alabama	7	126	56	5001	"	Rosea Holcombe, Jonesborou
Tennessee	8	173	157	10526	44	Hardy Heleman, Fayetteville
Mississippi	3	67	31	2254	"	David Cooper, near Natchez
Louisiana	4	6		191	66	Benjamin Davis, New Orlean
Arkansaw Ter.	i	ž	2		66	Silas T. Toncray, Little Rech
Missouri	8	83	53	2653	66	John M. Peck, St. Louis.
Illinois	4	41	50	1299	"	Samuel Smith, Beffeville.
Indiana	9	154	125	5 <b>339</b>	66	James M'Coy, near Salem.
Kentucky	23	452	223	29565	"	James Fishback, D. D. Lexin
Ohio	17	231	140	8159	66	George C. Sedwick, Zanesvii
States not men.		19	29	2824		and the standard and and the

Grand Total 190 3723 2577 238654

As the above Table is compiled from information given in 1825, it can regarded as entirely complete. Allowances must be made for additions since the list of Correspondents has no doubt undergone some changes.

# TABLE VIII.

Containing a statistical view of the Protestant Episcopal Churches in the U.

AUTHORITIES: Journal of the General Convention, for 1826; Journals of nine
Conventions, for 1827; and Sword's Pocket Almanack, for 1828. The Reportunches and communicants are, in several instances, incomplete.

Dioceses.					Bishops.	Secretaries of Conventions.
EASTERN			R	t. Re	v. A.V. Griswold, D.I	) <b>.</b>
composed of	cler.	eks.	com.in1&	26.	•	
, Maine	4			"	46	Dr. J. Merrill
N. Hampshire	e <b>7</b>	7	320	"	66	Abbe Cady, Concord
<b>₹ Vermont</b>	11	24	750	"	44	Rev. J. Clapp, Shelburne
Massachu. &	30	25	1300	66	66	Rev. B. C. Cutler, Quincy
Rhode Island				"	"	L. Birge, Wickford
CONNECTICUT	55	76	4233	"	T. C. Brownall, D.D.	. Rev.B.G.Noble, Middlet'n
New York	121	153	6930	"	J. H. Hobart, D.D.	Rev. B. T. Onderdonk
NEW JERSEY	18	30	800	"	John Croes, D.D.	Rev. J. Croes, jr. Patters'n
					Wm. White, D.D.	,•
PENNSYLVANIA	62	67	2102	٧,	H.U. Onderdonk, D.I	p.Rev. W.H.DeLancy, Phil.
				,	Assistant Bishop	
DELAWARE	5	14	375	•	•	A. M. Sehee, Dover
MARYLAND	53	65	2615			R. M. Hall, Baltimore
VIRGINIA	40	35	988	66	R. C. Moore, D.D.	J. G. Williams, Richmond
N. CAROLINA	9	26	696			o.R. S. Mason, Newbern
S. CAROLINA	33	38	1988		Nath'l Bowen, D. D.	Rev. F. Dalcho, Charlest'n
GEORGIA	3	4	164		Bishop B. officiates.	G. M'Laughlin, Augusta
Onro	12	34	768	"	P. Chase, D.D.	Rev. W. Sparrow, Worth.
Mississippi	5		45		•	Rev. J. Pilmore, Jeff. Co.
Other States	12					•
Grand Total	486	598	24075			

# . TABLE IX.

Statistical View of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States.

AUTHORITY: Minutes of the several Annual Conferences for 1827, published by N. Bangs and J. Emory, at the Conference Office, No. 14, Crosby st. New York. BISHOPS.

William M'Kendi Enoch George	Villiam M'Kendree Inoch George				ROBERT R. ROBERTS JOSHUA SOULE						Elijah Hedding.			
Conferences.	Districts.	Circuits and Stations.	Preachers.	Admitted on Trial.	Remaining on Trial.	Admitted to full connex.	Deacons.	Ordained Elders this year	Supernumr's.	Superannu- ated.	Deaths rep'd.	Total of Members.		
1. Pittsburgh	5	45	82	6	12	8	11	2	1	5	1	20432		
2. Ohio	3	51	90	11	11	6	11	7	1	6	1	30048		
3. Kentucky	5	48	100	15	16	6	16	4	1	15	1	20492		
4. Illinois	4	32	52	11	5	6	8	5	3	4		14272		
5. Missouri	3		20	5		2	5	3		2		3365		
6. Holstein	4	30	54	7	9	8	13	6	4	3		17467		
7. Tennessee	4	34	76	11	14	9	12	14	5	1	8	17682		
8. Mississippi	5	35	51	7	8	8	13	2	3			11497		
9. S. Carolina	9	75	109	27	10	8	16	7	2	7	1	45974		
10. Virginia	6		75	11	11	8	16		1	7	2	31368		
11. Baltimore	5	51	97	17	10	3	6	7	2	10	1	35020		
12. Philadelphia	5	62	107	6	7	6	8	9	21	9		38827		
13. New York	7	81	155	16	15	9	15	9	12	11	1	30223		
14. New England	5	113	161	24	22	12	22		8	3		18035		
15. Maine	3	46	61	10	11	1	6	3	2	4		8254		
16. Genesee	7	84	136	16	12	8	14	9	5	14	1	30446		
17. Canada	3	31	39	9	1	5	9	6		5	1	8595		
Grand Total	83	890	1465	209	174	113	201	114	71	106	11	381997		

In addition to the above lists of Preachers, there are in this denomination, a large number of what are called Local Preachers. The whole number of Societies as estimated by Mr. S. E. Morse in his Geography is 2500.

The Tables which have been given are | Oct. all, which the limits of the present number of the Journal permit. The denominations to which they refer are, however, the most numerous and extensive in the whole country, if, perhaps, we make a single exception. The denomination called Friends is estimated by Benedict in his History of all Religions, (a work which contains much valuable statistical information,) to contain a few more Societies than the Episcopal church. At a future time the subject will be resumed, and statistical views of other denominations will be given; after which General Tables will be prepared, embracing a Summary of the whole. More than 2000 churches belonging to the above denominations, are represented as destitute of Pastors.

#### QUARTERLY LIST OF ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

MAINE. Sept. 26. Rev. NATHANIEL WALES, ord. pastor Cong. church, Belfast.

Rev. JOHN ROBERTS, ord. coll. pastor

Cong. church, Durham.
Oct. 10. Rev. MOSES B. CHURCH, ord. Evange-

list, Calais.

94. Rev. GEORGE W. WELLS, ord. coll. pastor Unitarian church, Kennebunk.

Rev. DANIEL NEWELL, ord. cell.
pastor Cong. church, Bridgeton.

Nov. 21. Rev. THOMAS TRACY, inst. pastor U-

nitarian church, Saco.

22. Rev. ENOCH W. FREEMAN, ord. Evan-

gelist, New Gloucester.

Dec. 5. Rev. DANIEL CAMPBELL, ord. pastor
Union Cong. church, Kennebunk.

# NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Sept. 26. Rev. JUBILEE WELLMAN, inst. pastor Cong. church, Warner.
Oct. 94. Rev. BARON STOW, ord. paster Baptist

Cet. 24. Rev. BARON STOW, ord. pastor Baptist church, Portsmouth.

Nev. 1. Rev. JOHN M. PUTNAM, inst. pastor Cong. church, Epsom.

6. Rev. A. C. WASHBURN, ord. Evangelist, Cong. Hanover, Dart. Coll.

7. Rev. AUSTIN RICHARDS, ord. pastor Union Cong. church, Francestown.

Rev. Mr. FLETCHER, ord. pastor New Baptist church. Wilton.

Baptist church, Wilton.
21. Rev. EZRA SCOVEL, ord. paster Cong. church, Pittsfield.
Dec. 23. Rev. BENJAMIN E. SKINNER, ord. E-

vangelist.

### VERMONT.

Oct. 3. Rev. JONATHAN S. GREEN, ord. Missionary to Sand. Isl. Cong. Brandon.
Rev. EPHRAIM W. CLARK, ord. Missionary to Sand. Isl. Cong. Brandon.
4. Rev. DAVID CUTLER, ord. paster Esptist shuth. Practities.

tist church, Brookline.
Rev. RICHARD PECK, ord. priest Episcopal church, Berkshire.

7. Rev. MOORE BINGHAM, ord. priest E-piscopal church, Fairfield. 10. Rev. LOUIS M'DONALD, ord. priest E-

piscopal church, Shelburne.

94. Rev. SYLVESTER T. COCHRANE, ord. pastor Cong. church, Poultney.

Nov. 98. Rev. JOHN RICHARDS, ord. past. Cong. church, Woodstock.

Dec. 12. Rev. STILLMAN MORGAN, ord. Evan-

gelist, Weston.

20. Rev. JAMES R. WHEELOCK, inst. pastor Cong. church, Canterbury.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Oct. 3. Rev. TERTIUS S. CLARKE, ord. pastor
Cong. church, Deerfield.
4. Rev. JOHN A. PROUDFIT, inst. pastor
Presbyterian church, Newburyport.
10. Rev. JOHN E. WESTON, ord. pastor
Baptist church, Cambridge.
17. Rev. EBENEZER BROWN, inst. pastor
Cong. church, Presontt.

Cong. church, Prescott.

19. ELISHA BACON, ord. Evangelist, South

94. Rev. WILLIAM L. STEARNS, ord. pas-tor Cong. church, Stoughton.
31. Rev. NATHANIEL COBB, ord. Evange-

Si. Rev. NATHANIEL CORD, ord. Evangelist, Dartmouth.
Rev. LEMUEL CAPEN, inst. pastor Unitarian charch, South Boston.
Rev. GEORGE R. NOYES, ord. pastor Unitarian church, South Brookfield.
Nov. 7. Rev. ELIJAH DEMOND, inst. pastor Cong. church, Lincoln.
10. Rev. SOLOMON HARDY, ord. Missionsty to the West Cong. Roston.

Rev. SOLOMON HARDY, ord. missionary to the West, Cong. Boston.
 Rev. LEANDER COBB, ord. Missionary to the West, Cong. Boston.
 Rev. THOMAS R. DURFEE, ord. Missionary to the West, Cong. Boston.
 Rev. JOSEPH K. WARE, ord. pastor Cong. church, Palmer.
 Rev. JAMEB BATES, ord. coll. pastor Cong. church. Newton.

Cong. church, Newton.

15. Rev. THOMAS W. COIT, ord. priest E-

piscopal church, Salem.
WILLIAM HORTON, ord. deacon, Epis-

copal, Salem.

21. Rev. JOHN A. ALBRO, ord. pastor Cong. church, Chelmsford.

22. Rev. JOY H. FAIRCHILD, inst. pastor

Cong. church, South Boston.
23. Rev. JOSEPH H. PATRICK, ord. Evan-

23. Rev. JUSETH H. FALMOR, out. Evangelist, Taunton.
Dec. 10. Rev. BENNETT F. NORTHROP, ord.
Evangelist, Tolland.
20. Rev. ISAAC R. BARBOUR, inst. pastor
Cong. church, Byfield.
26. Rev. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, Cong.

church, Brighton.

#### RHODE ISLAND.

Sept. 26. Rev. JOHN O. CHOWLES, ord. paster Baptist church, Newport.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Sept. 31. Rev. DANIEL L. CARROL, ord. pastor Cong. church, Litchfield. Oct. 94. Rev. JOSEPH WHITING, ord. pastor Cong. church, Cheshire. Nov. 7. SAMUEL F. BABBIT, ord. Evangelist,

#### NEW YORK.

Sept. 19. Rev. WILLIAM A. POTTER, ord. Evangelist, Columbia co. Rev. CLIFFORD S. ARMS, ord. Evange-

list, Columbia co.

94. Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, inst. coll. pas-

tor Dutch church, New York.
27. Rev. JOHN GARRETSON, ord. paster
Ref. Dutch church, Middleburg.

Oct. 10. Rev. BARTHOLOMEW T. WELCH, end. pastor Rap. church, Albany.  16. Rev. LUTHER CLARK, ord. — Presb. Chemango co. 21. Rev. GEORGE W. BETHUNE, inst. pastor Ref. Dutch ch., Rhinebeck Falls.	Ordinations	DATES. September 10 October 49 Novomber 26 December 9
Rev. WILLIAM M. WEBER, ord. priest Episcopal, New York. Rev. JOHN A. CLARK, ord. priest Episcopal, New York. Rev. J. M'CARTY, ord. priest Episcopal, New York. 31. Rev. MARK TUCKER, inst. pastor Presbyterian, Troy. Rev. ALFRED H. DASHIELL, ord. evangelist Presbyterian, Bridgeton. Nov. 3. Rev. A. B. CRITTENDEN, ord. Tresbyterian, Durham. Rev. TIMOTHY STOW, ord. Presbyterian, Green ca. Dec. 6. Rev. AARON PUTNAM, inst. pastor of Presb. chusch, Oswego.	Assistant Bishop . 1 Pastors	STATES.  Msine
NEW JERSEY.		

Oct. 24. Bev. PETER SPARKS, er. pastor Baptist church, Lyons Farms, Essex co. Dec. 1. Rev. PETER POWELL, ond. Evangelist Baptist, Burlington.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Oct. 5. Rev. Mr. KAMMERER, ord. Evangelist, Presbyterian, York.
v. — HESS, ord. Evangelist, Presby-Rev. terian, York. UNGERER, ord. Evangelist. Rev. -Presbyterian, York.
25. Rt. Rev. HENRY U. ONDERDONK, D.D.

consecrated assistant Bishop, Episcopa-Han, Philadelphia.

Nov. 26. Rev. ALEXANDER HEBERTON, ord. coll. pastor Presb. church, Allen-Town-ship, Northampton co.

#### MARYLAND.

Oct. 23. Rev. N. B. LITTLE, ord. Evang. Lutheran, Frederick.
Rev. J. N. HOFFMANN, ord.
Rev. S. HOSHOUR, ord.
Bev. E. KELLER, ord. Rev. J. G. MORRIS, ord.

#### VIRGINIA.

Nov. 11. Rev. WILLIAM G. H. JONES, ord. priest Episcopatian, near Smithfield.

### NORTH CAROLINA.

Nov. 10. Rev. WILLIAM A. HALL, ord. pastor Joppa and Unity Presbyterian church, Rowan co.

#### OHIO.

Oct. 10. Rev. OZIAS S. EELS, inst. paster Presb. churches, Fowler and Johnston, Trumbull ce.

Rev. WELLS ANDREWS, inst. pastor Presb. charch, Hartford, Trumbull co.

#### KENTUCKY.

Sept. 2. Rev. SAMUEL V. MARSHALL, ord. Evangelist, Presb. Hopkinaville.
22. Rev. SAMUEL Y. GARRISON, ord. Evangelist, Presb. Hopkinaville.

Whole number in the above list . . . 87

# QUARTERLY LIST

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#### DEATHS

of Clergymen and Students in Theology.

#### MAINE.

Rev. EDWARD PAYSON, D. D. ±t. 44. Congregationalist, Portland, Oct. 22. Pastor 20 years.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Rev. ICHABOD DRAPER, set. 72, Amherst.

# VERMONT.

Rev. ELIJAH NORTON, 2st. 81, Woodstock. Rev. WILLIAM WELLS, D.D. 2st. 83, Brattleberough, Dec. 9.

Rev. JOHN FITCH, at. 57. Cong. Guildhall.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Rev. PAUL LITCHFIELD, et. 76. Cong. Carlisle.
Nov. 5. Pastor 46 years.
Rev. JOSEPH DANA, S. T. D. et. 85. Cong. Inswich. Nov. 16. Pastor 62 years.
Rev. JOHN 'HUTCHINSON, et. 21. Methodist.
Boston, Dec.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Rev. JOHN ELY, st. 64. Cong. Madison, Nov. 2. Death by an accident.

Rev. JESSE FROST, et. 65. Baptist, Waterbury.

#### NEW YORK.

Rev. JOHN LAMB, Baptist. Saratoga, Oct. 6. Late. Rev. JAMES WHYTE, set. 35. Salem, Dec. 13.

#### NEW JERSEY.

Rev. SOLOMON FROELIGH, D. D. et. 78. Reformed Dutch Church, Scranenburg, Oct. 8. Pastor 40 years.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

Rev. C. T. L. ENDRESS, D. D. et. 53. Lutheran. Lancaster, Oct. 19.

Rev. ADAM RANKIN, est. 72. Philadelphia, Oct. 25, late Lexington, Ky.
Rev. THOMAS GRIFFIN, Baptist. Philadelphia,

Oct. 26.
Rev. WILLIAM SWAN, et. 63. North Huntingdon,

Nov. 7.

Rev. CHARLES CORR, set. 51. Methodist. Philadelphia. African church.

#### MARYLAND.

Rev. JAMES THOMAS, et. 64. Methodist. Easton, Oct. 5.

Rev. CALEB REYNOLDS, st. 44. Method. Clarksburg, Oct. 7. Rev. THOMAS KENNEDY, Presb. Berlin. Pastor

of Church in Buckingham, Pa.

Rt. Rev. JAMES KEMP, Episcopalian. Baltimore,
Oct. 28. Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland.

#### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Rev. ENOCH FENWICK, Catholic. Georgetown, formerly Rector St. Peters, Baltimore.

#### NORTH CAROLINA.

Rev. JOSEPH CLARK, Methodist, Randolph.

#### SOUTH CAROLINA.

Rev. GODFREY SHEHEAM, st. 82. Catholic. Charleston, Sept. 16. Rev. THOMAS CHARLTON HENRY, D. D. st. 38.

Presbyterian. Charleston, Oct. 5. Pastor second Presbyterian church Charleston.

Rev. RAYNOLDS BASCOM, set. 37. Presbyterian. Camden, Oct. 6. Principal Acad. in Camden.

#### GEORGIA.

Rev. ALEXANDER H. WEBSTER, Presbyterian. Washington, Oct. 19. A young man. Rev. ABIEL CARTER, st. 36. Episcopalian. Savannab, Nov. 1.

#### LOUISIANA.

Rev. JAMES PHILMORE. Methodist. New Orleans, Nov. 7.

#### OHIO.

Rev. LYMAN POTTER, st. 80. Steubenville. Pastor 52 years. Rev. THOMAS MARQUES, st. 70. Belfountain.

#### INDIANA.

Rev. JAMES REMY, st. 43. Brookville.

Whole number in the above list . . 35

#### SUMMARY.

STATES.
Maine
Vermont 3
Massachusetts 3
New York 4
New Jersey 1
New Jersey 1 Pennsylvania 5 Maryland 4
Maryland 4
District of Columbia 1
Pennsylvania 5 Maryland 4 District of Columbia 1 North Carolina 1
South Carolina
Georgia
Louisiana 1
Ohio
Indiana 1
DATES.
September 1
October 14
November 6
December 3
December 3 Not specified 11

8

Remarks. From the above summary it appears that longevity is often associated with the sacred office. The Rev. Joseph Dana, D. D. of Mass. reached the age of 85. He was an able pastor for 62 years, and was the oldest minister on the above list.

#### STUDENTS IN THEOLOGY.

Mr. DANIEL FREEMAN, et. 29, Theol. Seminary Andover, Mass. Mr. JOSEPH W. WOODS, et. 25, son of Rev. L. Woods, D. D. Mr. SHERMAN PATTERSON, et. 28. Graduate of Hamilton College.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

#### FEMALE SOCIETIES FOR PRAYER.

' It is with peculiar pleasure that we notice the frequent formation of small societies by christian females, in different parts of the country, for the special object of praying, that God will bless the efforts which are making to increase the number of able and devoted ministers of the Gospel, by educating indigent young men of piety and promise for the sacred office.-The Address, which was published to Christians on this subject, in the first number of the Journal, has led to the formation of several societies of this kind already, and we hope it will lead to the formation of many more. - The following extract of a letter, to the Secretary of the Am. Ed. Society, communicating information of the establishment of one such Society, may be given as a specimen of others which have been received; while it shows with what interest this subject is regarded, by those who love Zion, and pray for her prosperity. We long to see this interest extend and increase. There must be more prayer, before the heralds of salvation will be multiplied in sufficient numbers to supply the wants of the world.—The time of the Concert is the Tuesday afternoon and evening immediately following the first Monday in the month.

"We have read with much interest your address to Christians on observing the Monthly Concert, for the Education Society; and have formed ourselves into a Society, by choosing the necessary officers, &c. and hope it will have a tendency to quicken and stimulate us to greater exertions. We feel, dear sir, that 'the harvest truly is plenteous, and the labourers few,' compared to the wants of a perishing

world. When will females more generally feel their obligations to help spread that Gospel to which they owe their every blessing. When the hearts of all professing Christians are united in this sacred cause, then may we expect that many young men will be clothed and fed, and prepared to engage in the glorious work of the ministry, and be used as successful instruments of advancing the kingdom and glory of Christ. We do feel it a privilege that we can associate together; and tho' our population is scattered, and our means small, yet, with the blessing of God, we are encouraged to hope, that the mite we are yearly enabled to contribute, may not be in vain."

#### ON REFUNDING.

It has already been stated, p. 41, that eight hundred and sixteen dollars have been recently refunded by former beneficiaries of the Society. The following passages, from letters addressed to the Secretary, will show with what spirit this has been done. Many similar passages might be given if we had room to insert them.

-- Above is a draft on Boston for three hundred and fifty dollars, the amount stated by you, to have been appropriated to me, as appears from the records of the Society. Ever since the termination of my academical studies, it has been my cherished intention, to repay into the Treasury, the whole of what I have received from it; and I most heartily thank you for now giving me an opportunity to carry this intention into effect, at a time, when from your representation, the Society seems most to need it. -- I would at this time transmit the interest from the date of the last appropriation, had I not contributed to the full extent of my means to establish the - scholarship of this town, and were I not at this moment affording pecuniary aid to a young gentleman in the Theological Seminary at in the prosecution of his studies prepara-tory to the Christian ministry. The important object at which the Society aims, I trust, will never be forgotten by me, but from time to time, as Providence shall give me the ability, I hope to renew the assurance of my grateful remembrance."

A useful and respected minister, who has refunded a handsome sum, writes thus:—

"It does appear to me that this Society is not among the least efficient means of advancing the kingdom of Christ on earth. It is destined, I fully believe, in all its bearings, and in all its operations and influence, to be numbered among the most powerful and effective means of man's salvation. It seems to lie at the foundation of all other means for the accomplishment of this glorious purpose. Its efforts are already felt in the community, and are constantly increasing. I rejoice, therefore, to be numbered among its friends. And yet I acknowledge that there are other reasons, which bind my heart to this institution, and make me long for its prosperity. Without its benevolent aid I never should have been placed in the ministry; I never should have been blessed with the privilege of preaching the gospel and persuading men to become reconciled to God. Already I have witnessed his goodness in a revival of religion among my people; and since my settlement, which is less than four years, about one hundred have been added to the church under my care. I mention these things to the praise of God, and to awaken deep emotions of gratitude in my heart, that through the instrumentality of your Society, I have been made a minister of the blessed gospel."

A respectable clergyman of the Episcopal church, who is not in a situation to refund immediately, but hopes to do it at a future time, says:—

"I shall ever feel the liveliest gratitude to the American Education Society for the pecuniary assistance which they rendered me, while pursuing my academical and collegiate studies; and nothing would afford me more pleasure, were it in my power, to return to the Society the full amount of what I them received from its ttemsury."

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The happy influence of Beneficiaries of Education Societies in promoting revivals of religion in Colleges.

Extract of a letter recently received by the Secretary of the Am. Education Society, during a short agency in Boston, from one who had been under the patronage of the Society.

"Previous to the year 1823 or 4 no charity students were numbered among the members of ———— University. The influence of moral principle was little felt; the few that professed the religion of Jesus stood as it were alone; to stem the torrent of vice and immorality was considered an innovation; to officiate in social meetings, by prayer or exhortation, was considered an encroachment on the peculiar province

of the regular clergy. Subsequent to this period, Beneficiaries were admitted into the Institution .-- Prejudices, which had before existed against innovations, began gradually to give way; a salutary change in the moral aspect of the College soon Social meetings for became apparent. prayer among the students were common; and in the summer of 1826 a number of students began to be seriously impressed. This discovery was made by a few bene-ficiaries, who were accustomed to resort weekly to a retired grove for the purpose of consulting on the means of doing good, and uniting in special prayer for individuals.—Soon the inquiry, 'what shall I do to be saved,' became general. Numbers were awakened to a sense of their danger, and about thirty of the students, besides a large number from the town and the adjacent country, became hopefully the subjects of grace. In private circles, and public meetings—in the formation of Sunday Schools, and benevolent societies—Beneficiaries of Education Societies have been made the humble instruments of much good in

"From one of these Beneficiaries I have recently received the pleasing intelligence that God is again visiting —— College with the special influences of his Spirit. Eight or ten of the students have already come out from the world, and 'paid their vows unto the Lord in the presence of his

people."

# View of the state of Religion in the Colleges.

No unusual attention to religion is known to exist, at present, in any of the Colleges, if we except the University of Georgia; where, it is said, some pleasing indications of a revival have recently begun to appear. Letters have been received within a few weeks, from several of the Colleges, and in none of them, is the voice of anxious inquiry heard, in regard to the interests of the soul. Shall not this fact excite Christians to pray with greater importunity, for these fountains of literature and science, that they may become, in no less degree, fountains of Salvation? Especially, shall it not lead Christians universally, to look forward with quickened desires, to the approaching concert? Let pious students in Colleges, read with attention, the letter, which is given above, and remember their responsibility to

the Church lifts up her voice to God in supplication, they cherish the same spirit and do their duty, He, who hears and answers prayer, will come, and multiply the triumphs of his grace.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AM. ED. SOCIETY.

The usual Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors was held on the 9th inst. in Boston. Encouraging evidence was afforded of the increasing usefulness and general prosperity of the Society.

## Applications for aid.

Twenty-three young men, who had applied, either to the Parent Society, or to some of its Branches, were received under patronage; making fifty-seven who have thus applied and been received since the first of July last. Of those received at the present meeting, seven were cases of persons who had formerly been under the patronage of the Society, and being now engaged in theological studies, had renewed their applications for assistance, in consequence of the resolution of the Board to afford aid in this part of their course. In addition to the above, appropriations were made to young men in eight academies, eleven colleges, and three Theological Seminaries.

#### Funds.

With gratitude to God, the Directors would state, that the liberality of the Christian community, and the prompt and generous efforts of a number of young men to refund the whole, or a part, of what they received from the Treasury, has placed at their disposal pecuniary resources sufficient to meet the expenditures of the Quarter.—It deserves particularly to be noticed, that about one third of all the money appropriated at the meeting, was received into the Treasury from former Beneficiaries of the Society.

Extension of aid to students in Theology.

and remember their responsibility to The following important resolutions Christ, and to the souls of men. If, while were adopted by the Board at the present

meeting; and they are published for the information of those who feel interested.

Resolved 1.—" That aid be granted to young men of proper qualifications, who may apply in the first year of their theological course; and to any in the second or third year, who shall comply with the rules, and who have been at any previous time under the patronage of the Society.

2. "That before the above patronage is given, the applicant be required to subscribe a declaration, that he intends to pursue a regular three years course of theological study; that he will take the same, unless in special cases of exception approved by the Board; and that he will endeavour faithfully to conform to the Constitution and Rules of the Society, and of its Board of Directors, so long as he continues under their patronage.

3. "That the rate of appropriation, in the theological stage of education, be fixed at twenty dollars per quarter, or eighty dollars per year."

From the above resolutions it will be seen that the way is now open, to any students, possessing the requisite qualifications, to apply for aid in the first part of their theological studies; and for any, in the subsequent parts of their course, who have been patronised by the Society, in former stages of their education. The condition required of the applicant, that he pursue a thorough course of theological study, is both reasonable and important. If the course be a superficial one, there is less need of aid from any quarter; and if it be deemed important, as it ever has been by this Board, to require young men to take a thorough classical course, much more should it be required of them to pursue a thorough theological course of study, which is so immediately connected with the great end of their education, and for which all else is, in a great degree, preparatory.-It has long been a settled maxim with the Board, that preparation for the ministry should be thorough. The duties to be performed, and the character of the age, demand it. The churches need pastors, and the heathen missionaries, who are able to teach, as well as to exhort their fellowmen; workmen that need not be ashamed, let who will attend upon their instructions. Thousands are already reaping the benefits of this principle upon

which the Board have acted, and millions more will, if it shall be steadily adhered to.—The instructors in Theological Seminaries, especially, will, it is hoped, find their hands strengthened, and their opportunities of giving a complete course of instruction increased, by the above resolution.

#### Debts cancelled.

A letter was communicated from a Missionary in one of the Western States, who was formerly a beneficiary of the Society, in which he says, "When I was looking for a place where I might do good, I did not select those regions where money abounds. But I came here, among the poor, the destitute, and the wicked.—The Lord has a little church here, and he has set me to watch for souls .- But the salary which I receive will not enable me at present, to meet the demands that Society (the Am. Ed. Soc.) have against me. In fact, I am still a beneficiary, that is, a Missionary.-My support comes from the public in part, and the whole of that support is small. I ask you, how much debt can a man with a family pay, out of 350 dollars salary, a considerable part of which comes in produce, hay, oats, corn, and potatoes, &c." -Upon reading the letter, of which the above is an extrnct, the Board directed the Secretary to inform the writer, that whatever interest had accumulated upon his obligation, since he entered the ministry, was cancelled up to the present time; and that the principal would not be required. till, in the providence of God, he should find himself able to pay it, without embarrassment.

A similar letter was received from a Minister settled in one of the Eastern States, and a similar resolution passed.—Indeed, no young man, who is disposed to labour permanently among the poor and destitute, at home or abroad, need apprehend any hindrance or embarrassment, as to his usefulness, from his pecuniary obligations to the Society. He has only to do his duty, and all his duty, faithfully, and the measure of his ability will be taken as the measure of his obligation.

#### Proposition to the Churches.

The suggestion has often been made, that churches should do something in their associated capacity, to assist indigent young men of piety and talents in obtaining an education for the ministry, and a number of churches have carried the suggestion into effect. A difficulty has, however, been felt, in making the proper selections, and in instituting the proper supervision over those who have been selected for patronage. The impartial and systematic regulation of an organized Society have been found necessary; and when disappointment and failure have ensued, as has been sometimes the case, the shock has fallen heavily, because there were few to sustain it, and discouragement and apathy have been the result. A better method it is believed, is that of raising a fund, either permanent, as in the form of a Scholarship, or, where this cannot be done, in the form of an annual subscription, which shall be sufficient to carry forward one young man in a course of preparation for the ministry; and to commit the same to the Society, with instructions to appropriate it, to some suitable candidate, who shall be selected by the Board of Directors, or who shall be nominated to them by the donors for this purpose.-To facilitate this arrangement, the Board, at the present meeting, Voted, to offer to carry forward one young man in his preparatory course, for the annual sum of 75 dollars: whether subscribed for a term of years, by an individual donor, or pledged by the recorded vote of a Church or Society .- Here then, is an opportunity for individuals and churches, by a comparatively small sum, to give every few years one minister of the Gospel to the world, with all the good which he shall be the means of accomplishing for time and eternity.-Seventy five dollars a year, given for an average period of seven years, will introduce one such labourer into the vineyard of the Lord. A thousand dollars given as a Scholarship, may secure a succession of such labourers to the end of the world.

of the bounty of Heaven! can you not do this for Him, who loved you, and gave himself for you? Ministers of Christ! will you not lay this proposition before your respective churches, and persuade them to accede to it, at least so far as to secure one promising youth for the ministry? How many hundreds of churches there are in this land, which might easily raise seventy five dollars a year; especially, if the aid of the congregations associated with them, should be solicited, as it might be?—We wait for the answer which shall be given to this call, may we not say, of the Lord of the Harvest, upon the churches and individuals whom he hath redeemed with his own blood.

#### ANNIVERSARIES OF AUX. SOCIETIES.

THE YOUNG MEN'S AUXILIARY EDU-CATION SOCIETY OF NEWBURYPORT, held their anniversary in October last. Sermon by the Secretary of the Parent Society. Rev. L. F. Dimmick, President, Moses Pettingell, Secr'y, and Fitzwilliam Rogers, Treasurer.

The Anniversary of the PROVIDENCE FEMALE AUXILIARY EDUCATION SOCIE-TY, was held in November. Sermon by the Secretary of the Parent Society. Mrs. J. Manton 1st Directress, Mrs. G. Baker 2d Directress, Miss L. Kingman, Secretary, and Miss A. Goddard, Treasurer.

Young Men's Education Society of THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—This enterprising Auxiliary held its third Anniversary in Murry-street Church on Tuesday evening Dec. 11th.—The following account of the meeting is from the New York Observer of Dec. 15th. - "The annual Report was read by the Rev. Mr. Patton. It was an interesting document, embracing several facts which were entirely new, and had been ascertained at a considerable expense of time and labor; (these were, for particular reasons, omitted in the account of the meeting.) Receipts of the past year, \$1256 46. Expenditures \$1198 84. Balance in the Treasury, \$57 62. Number of beneficiaries at the beginning of the year, 15; to which have since been added 14; making the whole number 29. Of these, three have been licensed within the past year, and one has died. Two are supported by the Presbyterian church in Jamaica Churches of the Lord Jesus!-Stewards | L. I. and six by the Central Presbyterian

church in this city. In consequence of so large an increase in the number of beneficiaries, the Society has incurred obligations, yet to be met, to the amount of about \$500 .-- After the Report, the meeting was addressed, in a very acceptable manner, by the Rev. Professor Halsey, of Princeton, Rev. Absalom Peters, Secr'y of the A. H. M. S. and the Rev. Samuel H. Cox, of this City. A subscription was made at the close, amounting to \$286, in aid of the objects of the Society, and \$71 were contributed — Total \$357. meeting on Tuesday afternoon, the Society voted to become Auxiliary to the Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society, and in future will direct its efforts solely to the collection of funds to be paid over to that Institution."

Young Men's Education Society of Boston.—This Society, which has for years been the largest contributor to the funds of the American Education Society of any of its Auxiliaries, having paid into its Treasury since 1819, Seven thousand five hundred and thirty seven dollars, held its ninth Anniversary in Boston, on Thursday Evening the tenth inst. at the Ex-change Coffee House. The amount raised the last year is \$1200, and the sum paid to the Parent Society \$1063. The meeting was addressed by Rev. Mr. Wheeler of Windsor, Vermont; Rev. Louis Dwight, Secretary of the Prison Discipline Society; Rev. Mr. Wisner of Boston, and by the Secretary of the Parent Society. The Rev. Mr. Wisner alluded to the new impulse which has recently been given to several benevolent enterprises, and after stating that the Board of Directors of the Parent Society had the day before named the sum of \$75 per year as that with which they would endeavour to carry forward one young man in his preparatory course for the ministry, moved that the Young Men's Society of Boston pledge itself to the Parent Society, to raise, the ensuing year, a sum sufficient to carry forward Twenty young men, at the rate proposed. One of the Directors, Mr. Eustis, rose and observed that he would vote for the resolution with great pleasure, but with one amendment which he would beg leave to offer, that the word twenty be stricken out, and the word THIRTY insert-The resolution, as amended, passed by a unanimous vote, and the Society became pledged to raise, the ensuing year, \$2250, double the amount of the ordinary sum. The subscription paper was opened and many of the members doubled their subscriptions. May this bright example of benevolent effort be every where imitated by the young men of our land!

OFFICERS OF THE SOCIETY. THOMAS W. PHILLIPS, Esq. President. EDWARD REYNOLDS, M. D. Vice Pres. CHARLES ATWOOD, Esq. Secretary. STEPHEN SEWALL, Treasurer. Seven other Directors.

#### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Thorough education for the ministry.

A few months since the Seminary at Bangor changed its character from an Institution in which young men were permitted to unite their classical and theological studies and to pursue a shorter course than usual, to an Institution in which a regular three years' course of theological studies is required, as in other theological seminaries.—At the meeting of the Synod of South Carolina & Georgia held on the of Dec. 1827, a similar alteration was made in the plan of the Seminary under the care of that Synod.

South Carolina Education Society.

A Society with this title was formed at Charleston, S. C. on the 21st of December. Jacob Ford, Esq. President. 5 Vice Presidents. Rev. Benj. Gildersleeve of Charleston, Cor. Sec'ry. Joseph Tyler, Treasurer. 10 Directors. A short and interesting address accompanies the notice of the Society in the Charleston Observer for Dec. 29th.

The Western Luminary of January 2d printed at Lexington, Ky. contains an address of the Committee of Education AT DANVILLE, in which it is stated, that a tract of land has been purchased, and a plan adopted similar to that pursued at Maryville in Tennessee; by means of which, the students are so far to defray their own expenses, that boarding, washing, and firewood shall not exceed \$20 per annum.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Rev. Mr. Beecher's Address before the Young Men's Education Society of Boston, has been received.—Also the First Report of the New Hampshire Branch of the American Education Society, drawn up by the Secretary of the Society, Professer Hadduck of Dartmouth College. Had the limits of the Journal permitted we should have made one or two extracts from both for the present number. The manner in which some popular objections to Education Societies are answered in the Report, strikes us as remarkably forcible, and we shall hope to make

tion Societies are answered in the Report, strikes us as remarkably forcible, and we shall hope to make room for one or two paragraphs in the next number. The Directors would gratefully acknowledge the liberal offer of the Rev. Austin Dickenson, Editor of the National Preacher, to supply them with 2000 copies for distribution of the Number for January, containing a Sermon of the late Dr. Payson in behalf of the American Education Society, with a short, but appropriate discourse appended, written by the Editor of the Preacher.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Am. Ed.	LEGACIES.
Society, from Oct. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1827.	From the late Mrs. Mary Appleton of New
DONATIONS.	Inswich, N. H. 100 00 Do. do. Mr. Aaron Woodman of Boston,
Abington, Female Cent Society 20 00	in part, by Mr. W. G. Lambert, Ex'r. 1500 09 Do. do. Mr. Jesiah Ladlow, Vt. 200 00
Andover, Church in Theol. Sem. by Samuel Farrar, Esq. 40 00	Do. do. Hon. William Phillips, Boston 5000 00
Ladies of Andover Association, by	
Mrs. J. Edwards 8 00	\$6800 00 PRINCIPAL RECEIVED ON SCHOLARSHIPS.
Beverly, Fem. Aux. Soc. by Rev. Mr. Oliphant 16 90	Brown Scholarship, Newburyport, in full 1000 00
Boston, Mr. Alfred Hamilton 2 00	Springfield, in part, of Young Men in 1st par. 198 92
Charlestown, Fem. Relig. Char. Soc. by Mr. Skelton 20 00	Collected by Females in 1st par. 69 37 By a friend in New England 1000 00
by Mr. M'Intire 30 00-50 00	by a friend in new England 1000 00
Fitchburg, Collected at Month. Conc. by Rev. R. A. Putnam 36 46	\$2259 29
From other sources, by Do. 3 50	Principal on Scholarships received at the Treasury
Hallowell, Me. of S. G. Ladd 6 90 Henniket, N. H. Fem. Aux. Ed. Soci-	of the Branch Society Connecticut, since its for-
ety, by N. B. Scales, Prest. 12 00	mation, as reported by Mr. E. Terry, Treas.
Kingston, a Friend 2 55 Leominster, Fem. Aux. Ed. Society 8 15	Dudley Cooks Schol. from O. D. Cooks, Esq. 1000 00
Newburyport, Young Mon's Aux, Ed.	Lavenham Scholarship, Cash in part
Soc. by Fitzwilliam Rogers 50 60 Friend, by Rev. Mr. Dimmick 5 00	By Rev. E. Cornelius 900 00 By J. R. Woodbridge, at 4 times 900 00 400 00
Ladice Associate Circle of Industry	i mawes scholarship, Casa in part
12th semi. ann. payment, by Hel- en Tracy, Secry and Trees. 25 00	By Mary J. Chester, at 2 times 203 43 By Mary E. Cogswell, at 2 times 173 50 By J. R. Woodbridge, at 3 times 190 90—566 93
Phillipston, Fem. Char. Society 5 51	By J. R. Woodbridge, at 3 times 190 00-566 93
Presbyterian Branch of Am. Ed. Soc. 250 00 Providence, R. I. Female Ed. Soc. by	Wilcox Scholarship, Cash in part By A. M. Collins, at 3 times 340 00
Miss Lucia Kingmaa 70 00	By D. P. Hopkins 180 00—520 00
Alexander Jones, Esq. 30 00 Reading, Fem. Assoc. in South Par. 5 01	Hartford Young Men's Scholarship, Cash in part, By R. Bigelow, at 2 times 604 50
Sewing Society Do. 5 01	Linsley Scholarship, Cash in part, from
Kindge, N. H. collected at Mon. Conc.	Ladies in South Soc. by Chs. Hosmer 25 60 Yale College Scholarship, Cash in part
From a Lady 1 00	Yale Collage Scholarship, Cash in part By President Day 100 00
Scituate, Mr. Rewland Bailey 3 18	Eleaser T. Fitch's bond for 250 60 Denison Olmstead's Do. 50 00
Sturbridge, Fem. Religious Society 5 00	Cash, by Rev. E. Cornelius 238 00638 00
Collected at Month. Conc. in Rev.	New Haven Young Men's Scholarship, Cash in part, by Jeremy L. Cross 223 00
Mr. Camp's society 9 49 Warwick, coll. at Month. Concert 5 00	Taylor Scholarship, Cash in part
Do. by Mr. Joel Pierce 5 00	By L. A. Daggett 118 00
West-Cambridge, Aux. Ed. Society, by Mr. M'Intire 13 27-719 30	United Society in New Haven Scholarship, Cash in part, by Rev. E. Cornelius 85 00
	Middletown Scholarship, Cash in part, By Samuel Southmayd, at two times 110 00
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Henry Stillman Scholarship, Cash in part,
Bradford, N.H. Rev.R.Page, for 26&7 4 00 Goshen, Mrs. E. Kingsbury, formerly	By Done. Timothy Stillman 200 00
Miss Elects May, 6th payment in	\$4491 03
part of \$1000, to be paid in 10 yrs. from 1819 140 00	MAINE BRANCH.
Henniker, N. H. Hon. J. Derline 5 00	Refended by a former Bene- ficiary of this Branch 140 00
Wenhum, Mr. Edmund Kimball 5-00 From a Friend (unknown) 5-00	Dividend on Shares in the Portland Bank,
	(scholarship fund) . 32 00
The House Martin scholarships.	\$172 06
The Henry Martyn scholarship, of A. P. Cleveland, 12 menths interest	NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH, Cancoul Form Any Education Society 12 00
on his half 30 00	Concord, Fem. Aux. Education Society 13 00 Exeter, Ladies in Rev. Mr. Rowland's Ch.
The Brown scholarship, of Wm. B. Banister, Esq. Ex'r, 12 mos. int. 60 00	to constitute him a Mem. of this Branch 30 60
The Osgood scholarship, of J. Hook-	CONNECTICUT BRANCH.
er, Esq. 53.70—143.70	Greens Ferms, from Ladice of his Sec. to
income from other funds.	constitute Rev. B. W. Hooker a Life
Dividend on Bank Stock 147 50	Monther, by Rev. T. H. Robbins 30 00 Middletown, fr. a Friend, by S. Southmayd 10 00
Rent of House in Boylston Place 108 67 Interest on Money loaned 267 61-523 78	Middletown Upper Houses, by Ladies 32 10
-	De. Gentlemen, \$20 of which is to con- stitute Rev. J. L. Williams a Member
REFUNDED.	for Life of this Branch 45 62
By a former Beneficiary, in full 52 59 Do. 95 00	Northfield, Fem. Ed. Sec. by Miss Charlette Fowler, Sec'sy 15 00
Do. in part 15 00	Donation from Mrs. Sesan Tracy 5 00
Do. Do. 50 90 Do. whole am't granted 350 00	Legacy of Rev. Carlos Wilcox deceased,
Do. Bal. of all he rec'd 100 00	to Am. Ed. Sec. by S. Terry, Extr. 10 00 Interest in part on the Hawes Scholarship,
Do. 100 00 Po. 2 50	by Miss M. P. Chester 1 90
Po. 2 50 Do. 51 50—816 50	by J. R. Weudhridge 3 60
For present use \$4900 16	Christ forward \$159 59
<b>,</b>	

159 59

18 00 22 03 39 40

Brought forward Brought forward
Lavenham do. by J. B. Woodbridge
Hartford Young Men's do. by R. Bigelow
Wilcox do. by D. P. Hopkins
Interest on the Linsley Scholarship, 20 dols.
of which is a donation from a Friend,
by Henry Francis
Interest on Money loaned

81 00 83 30 **389 25** 

Total in the foregoing lists \$16,516 75

#### CLOTHING RECEIVED DURING THE QUARTER

Boston, Mrs. Christiana Baker, 6 shirts and 2 pair of woolien socks.

woollen socks.

Grafton, Young Ladies Reading Society, 1 woollen
Bedquilt, value \$5.

From other Ladies, 2 cotton Comfortables, and 2
pair woollen Socks, value \$5.

Henniker, N. H. Fem. Aux. Society, by N. B. Scales,
Prest. 12 1-2 yds fulled cloth, 1 shirt, 3 pr. s'ks.
Leominster, Fem. Aux. Ed. Society, sundry articles,
value \$36 29.

Phillipston, Fem. Char. Soc. a Roy of Clothing

value 3.0 25.
Phillipston, Fem. Char. Soc. a Box of Clothing.
Sterling, Fem. Miss. Soc. 3 pr. socks, 3 shirts, 2 pr.
sheets, and 2 pillow cases.
Sturbridge, Fem. Relig. Soc. 20 yds. cloth, value \$15,
and 2 pr. socks.

The articles now most needed are pieces of Flannel and Fulled Dark Coloured Cloth suitable for Coats and Pantaloons.

#### CONCISE VIEW OF

# THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

OBJECT .- To educate indigent young men, of suitable character, for the christian ministry.
HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.—The Soci-

ety was formed in 1815, and incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, with ample privileges, in 1816. The members amount to 400, reside in 20 different states, and belong to five denominations of Christians. The executive business of the Society is committed to a Board of 13 Directors, chosen annually, who meet regularly on the 2d Wednesday of Jan. April, July, and Oct. and oftener if necessary. Branch Societies are established in different portions of the country, whose Boards of Directors have a local jurisdiction, and administer the concerns of the General Society in conformity with the principles of its Constitution, and with the Rules of its Board of Directors. was formed in 1815, and incorporated by the Le-

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.—The following posi-tions are received as axioms:—That the good which the Society is to accomplish must depend, under God, upon the character of the men whom it patronises; that the enterprise should be conducted with reference to the entire wants of our country, and of the world; and that the foundations of the Institution soria; and that the loundations of the Americana should be laid as broad and permanent as possible. These general principles make it necessary that care be taken in the selection of beneficiaries; that the education required be therough; that aid be afford-ed in such a manner, and to such an extent, as to prevent serious embarrasament, and at the same time, to excite to effort and economy, and to promote strength and energy of character, which object it is found, on experience, is better obtained by a system of advantageous loans, than by a simple charity;—the same leading principles suggest the importance of a faithful and affectionate pasteral supervision over all who are patronised, through the different stages of their education, and the necessity of a regular and permanent income, in order that this great object may be effectually secured; and they require that an enlarged policy should be pursued, in appropriating aid to young men of plety and promise, of different denominations. vent serious embarrassment, and at the same time, to denominations

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR PATRONAGE.—Unequivocal testimonials must be FATEUNAGE.—Unequivocal testimonials must be produced, from serious and respectable persons, of hopeful piety, promising talents, and real indigence; the applicant must make a declaration, that it is his surious purpose to devote his life to the Gospel min-surious purpose.

istry; he must be in a way to pursue a thorough course of study; and he must exhibit satisfactory evcourse of study; and he must exhibit satisfactory evidence, in every stage of his subsequent progress, of diligence, literary progress, morals, and piety. When an applicant is furnished with these testimonials, which should be seated speers, he should make application himself, or by means of his friends, to the Secretary of the General Society, or to the Secretary of some Branch Society in his vicinity, if he prefers, who will immediately inform him what steps he is to take in order to obtain aid from the funds.

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED—Besides occasional gratuities, in clothing, books, &c. \$48 per year are appropriated to young men in academies, called the kest stage; \$72 to those in college, or the \$2d stage; and \$80 per year to those in theological seminaries, which is the third stage of education. The appropriations are made quarterly, unless for special rea-

priations are made quarterly, unless for special reasons, a longer period is requested.

NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WHOM THE SOCIETY WILL PATRONISE—411 of proper SOCIETY WILL PATRONISE—All of proper qualifications, who apply, and conform to the Rules. On this point, the Directors have but one answer to give. They never have, and trusting to the liberality of the Christian community for the necessary rewho, in the best judgment which they can form of his character, possesses the qualifications required in the Constitution.

RESULTS OF PAST EFFORTS .- The first beneficiaries were received, March 1816. Since that peri od 626 have been, in a greater or less degree assisted by the funds. Not far from 200 of these are now preato be settled Pastors of Churches. Numbers have become Missionaries. Foreign and Domestic; some become missionaries. Foreign and Domestic; some have died in their preparatory course, some since they entered the ministry;—and some for want of health or for other reasons, have relinquished study and gone into other professions. The rest are now engaged in preparatory studies. The young men, who have been aided, belong to five religious denominations; they are natives of 20 states or territories; and they have pursued studies at as many colleges, and more than 40 other literary institutions.

Officers of the American Education Society, and of its Branches, to whom communications or donations are to be sent.

Rev. E. CORNELIUS, Sec'ry of the General Society, Andover, Mass.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq. Treas. of Do. Boston.—Do-nations to be left, for the present, at No. 45 Central Wharf; or, if left by ladies, they may be deposited with Mr. Aaron Russell, at the Tract Depository in Hanover Church, who is authorised to receive them.

Bev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Sec'ry of the Maine Branch, Augusta, Me. Rev. SAMUEL P. NEWMAN, Treasurer of Do.

Brunswick, Me.

Rev. CHARLES B. HADDUCK, Sec'ry of the N.H.

Branch, Hanover, N. H.
SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Concord, N. H.

Rev. CHARLES WALKER, See'ry of the North Western Branch, Rutland, Vt. IRA STEWART, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Middlebury, Vt.

Rev. LEONARD BACON, Sec'ry, of Conn. Branch,

New Haven, Ct. ELIPHALET TERRY, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Hart-

Rev. AUSTIN DICKENSON, Sec'ry of the Presby-terian Branch, No. 144 Nassau-st. New York. PETER LUDLOW, Esq. Treasurer of Do. No. 50 Franklin street, New York.

Erratum.—In the last No. p. 27, Table VI. read 5. Hampden, 17 m. Rev. Dorus Clark, r. Blandford, 2d Tuesdays in Feb. and June, and 1st Tuesd. in Oct.

# QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

# AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

No. IV.

APRIL

1828.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE PRESENT AND FU-TURE PHYSICAL, CIVIL, AND MORAL POWER OF THE WEST, INCLUDING THE COUNTRY WATERED BY THE MISSISSIPPI AND ITS TRIBUTARIES.

THE territory belonging to the United States, west of the Alleghany mountains, has been peopled with a rapidity, unparalleled in the history of any other country. It is little more than half a century since the first white settlements were made on the vast territory, watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries. In 1790, the population of all the Western States and Territories amounted to less than 150,000. Now it is computed to be nearly 4,000,000, a population greater than that of the United States at the period of the revolution. Should these States continue to increase with the same rapidity for a few years to come, they will possess physical and civil power sufficient to control the destinies of the American republic. This consideration renders their present condition and rising importance, a subject of peculiar interest, and strongly invites the attention of the Patriot and the Christian. No one, we think, who truly loves his country, and has a sincere regard for the spiritual interests of his fellow men, will be disposed to treat this subject with indifference, when he reflects, that on account of their extent of territory, mildness of climate, fertility of soil and inexhaustible sources of wealth, they are capable of sustaining a much lar- the country grows older, and those

ger population, than that of the most powerful nation of Europe.

We would, therefore, earnestly solicit the attention of our readers, to some remarks, connected with a statement of facts, on the several topics embraced in the subject which stands at the head of this article:—viz. The present and future Physical, Civil, and Moral power of the West.—We shall not enter into a minute detail of facts, but only present such prominent outlines of the subject, as will be deemed interesting to the patrons of this Journal, and to the public generally.

I. Physical power.—By the Western States we mean to include those which are situated between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains, and are watered by the Mississippi and its tribu-The territory which they taries. embrace, including the territories of Michigan and Arkansas, contains, 528, 000 square miles. It is only fifty-five years since the first English settlements, west of the Alleghany, were made in Kentucky. At various periods since, settlements have been made in most of the States belonging to Thirty-eight the Western division. years ago, the entire white population of all those States amounted, as we have said, by actual computation, to scarcely 150,000. Now they contain almost 4,000,000, -making a little over 7 persons to a square mile. ratio of increase for the last ten years, has been not far from 100 per cent. This ratio will probably diminish, as

checks of population increase, which ever exist in long settled states. But it is hazarding little to say, that in 1850 the Western States will contain a population larger than that of the other three great divisions of the United States.

Of their capability to support a population equal in density to Massachusetts no doubt can be entertained. The number of persons to a square mile in Massachusetts is 70. By recurring to the number of square miles of the Western States, it will be seen that with a population equal in density to Massachusetts, they will contain 36,960,000 inhabitants. The effective military force of a population of 10, 000,000 may safely be estimated at 1,000,000. When, therefore, the Western States shall contain a population equal in density to Massachusetts, their effective military force will be nearly 4,000,000,—an army superior to that which can be brought into the field by the Autocrat of all the Russias. The above estimate is undoubtedly much too low. A moment's reflection will satisfy any one, that the Western States are capable of sustaining a much larger population, who takes into consideration the salubrity of their climate, the extent and fertility of their soil, the richness of their mines, and the facilities they have for working them, and the great navigable rivers and tributary streams by which they are watered, suited either for manufacturing establishments, or the purposes of commercial enterprise and activity.

In the preceding remarks no regard has been paid to the unorganized territory belonging to the United States in the valley of the Mississippi. When, therefore, those immense regions between the Alleghany and the Rocky mountains, shall be filled with a population equal in density to Massachusetts, their physical power will be greater than that of the mightiest nation now in existence.

II. Civil power.—By civil power is here meant, that influence which any

Proceeding. the national councils. then, upon the calculations laid down in the tables published in another part of the present number of the Journal, it will be seen that the civil power of this nation will soon be wielded by the people of the West. Divide the United States into four parts, Northern, Middle, Southern and Western. The present number of Representatives in Congress, from each of the divisions, is as follows .-Northern 39. Middle 67. Southern 64. Western 46. Whole number of representatives from the first three divisions 170. From the last 46. Under the present regulations the apportionment for a representative is 40,000. According to the best calculations that can be made, it is ascertained that in 1850 the population of the Northern, Middle, and Southern divisions of the United States will be 11.384.703; while that of the Western division will be 11,424,550. the rate of apportionment be the same then as at present, the first three divisions will have 267 representatives, and the Western 268, leaving the balance of power in favor of the West. The apportionment in future will no doubt, be much larger than at present; but upon the principle of equal representation, whatever the apportionment may be, the weight of influence possessed by the West will be the same.

In a little more than twenty years, therefore, the Western States will have a majority in Congress; and in fifty years, that majority will be overwhelming. Of course they will be able to control all the measures of the general government which are of great national importance.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; borrow and coin money; regulate commerce; declare war; raise armies and make appropriations for their support; provide and maintain a navy; make rules for the government and regulation of the land and division of our country possesses in naval forces; to provide for the calling forth the militia to execute the laws, repel invasions, &c.; and to promote the progress of science and the useful arts, &c. &c. But besides the power which the Western States will possess in Congress, they will be able to control the choice of President and Vice President, because they will be entitled to as many electors as they have representatives.

Add to this, the population which the unorganized territory will probably contain, and one glance will be sufficient to show, that the civil power of this government must at some future period pass into the hands of the people of the West. And that period is not far distant. Before the present generation shall have passed off the stage, the "star of empire" will have taken "its way westward," and the consequence will be either a blessing or a curse, just in the degree that virtuous or vicious principles prevail among the people.

III. Moral Power.—It is now generally admitted, that the stability of republican institutions must depend upon the intelligence and moral virtues of the people. "Knowledge is power." and the reverse of the proposition, that ignorance is weakness is true, only when the physical energies of men are not directed by an intelligent head. Knowledge can be productive of good only when influenced by virtuous principle; but wanting this redeeming quality, it may be, and often has been, used for the worst of purposes. And experience has shown, that even ignorance itself, is one of the most powerful instruments of evil. ever wielded by unhallowed ambition. Thus the blind devotion to their rulers of the ignorant serfs of Russia, would render that government in the hands of an ambitious leader one of the most formidable on the globe.

Now when we reflect that the Western States, according to the lowest estimate, are capable of sustaining a population of more than 40,000,000, we feel that their moral power must be great, either for good or evil, in proportion as intelligence or igno-

rance, virtue or vice, prevail among their citizens. We have before shown that in 1850 they will have a majoriity in Congress; and it is well known that the character of a representative ever corresponds with that of his constituents. If the people are industrious and virtuous, then their representatives will be men of a like spirit. But if ignorance, licentiousness of manners, and a disregard of religious obligation prevail in the community, then reckless demagogues, and abandoned profligates, will sit in the sacred hall of legislation; and ambition, and self aggrandizement, and love of power, will take the place of patriotism, and public spirit, and an unshaken attachment to the best interests of the nation. Where such a state of society exists, the elective franchise, which is the peculiar glory of America, will become one of its deadliest scourges. Nothing, therefore, can prevent a dissolution of the union, and save our free and happy institutions from utter subversion, but patriotism and intelligence directed, animated, and controlled by the purest moral principles, pervading all classes of people at the West. How shall this object be obtained? The Christian believes that 'righteousness exalteth a nation.' Not that righteousness merely, which is founded on the maxims of worldly policy, but "the righteousness which is of God by faith." The religion of the gospel is his only hope. Let this be generally diffused among the people, and it will make any community prosperous and happy. Wanting this, life-giving principle, knowledge is vain, and patriotism a feeble barrier against the violent and headlong passions of men. Vices will spring up like weeds in an untended garden, and despotism will come in the might of the strong man armed. From the hot beds of luxury, and the sinks of pollution, a pestilential smoke will go up, and blot out the sun of our pros-The fate of other perity forever. republics ought to have taught mankind this truth. Christians, we trust, It has been

engraven on their hearts, and "burnt in on their memories" by the terrific scenes, the blood and conflagrations of the French revolution.

Considerations such as these, make the present and future moral condition of the Western States a subject which demands the sympathies, the prayers, the exertions, and the charities of all who love their country, and rejoice in the prosperity of the Church. We do not mean to speak harshly or unkindly of our brethren at the West. We rejoice to think, that hundreds of good men are now laboring there to promote the temporal and spiritual interests of the people. Through the blessing of God upon their labors, they have accomplished much. But much, very much, remains to be done. Our object is not to reproach those who are already employed in the good work, but to arouse Christians to give them, not only the " aid of a cheering voice," but also to assist them in planting among our new settlements the institutions of learning, and the ordinances of the gospel. Hitherto difficulties, incidents to new settlements, have, no doubt, in a manner prevented the general establishment of such institutions. And the rapid increase of population, and the fluctuating condition of society has probably tended to perpetuate this state of things. But as the necessity for such institutions has become more urgent, the disposition to provide a supply has diminished. More schools and colleges efficiently conducted, and a larger number of educated ministers of the gospel, and a healthful tone of moral feeling, are, therefore, wanted at the West. The possession of these blessings would serve to dispel ignorance, check vice, and create a pure public opinion, favorable to sound morals and true religion. And now is the time for exertion. Let the sabbath breaking, the intemperance, the profaneness, the practice of fashionable murder, and the licentiousness of manners so generally prevalent at the West, as well as in some other portions of our country, proceed unchecked by

any counteracting influence for a few years to come, and the moral condition of these States will be truly deplorable. Ignorance will keep pace with vice, and vice will assume an aspect, ominous only of evil. Over this mighty mass of unsanctified intellect, either the "unsleeping spirit of popery" will attempt to erect its dark spiritual dominion, or infidelity will infuse the fiery elements of discord among all classes, till the whole mass will swell, and heave, and be as terrible as the breaking up of the great deep.

Says one who has resided among them, " Materials for a noble race exist at the West. The genius and rising capabilities of the people are now like those of a young giant, in all the wildness of his untutored strength and activity. The soil is almost boundless in extent, & as fertile as that of the Nile. There is no calculating the extent of their resources." Now we put the question seriously to Christians, whether they will neglect the opportunity here afforded them, of using their utmost exertions to plant the institutions of learning and religion in the Western States? There are at present at the West but few periodical publications, which exert an influence favorable to religion. These need to be established and sustained, until they become a medium through which the public mind can be addressed, and the influence of moral motives made to bear on the heart and conscience. No virtuous public sentiment now frowns the daring profligate into secrecy and darkness. There are doubtless exceptions, but we speak of the fact as it extensively exists. This sentiment must be created; and in order to effect it, the gospel must be preached, intelligence diffused, and infidelity met and refuted. And to this end educated ministers must be sent out; tracts, religious newspapers, and above all, the Bible must be widely circulated. And all this must be done by the present generation, or the golden opportunity will be lost forever. Let another half century

was away in listlessness and inactivity, and the existing evils will have attained such strength as to bid defiance to our feeble efforts. The rich fields and pleasant vallies of the West. will then be given over to licentiousness and profligacy of manners not exceeded even in the great and guilty cities of Europe. Things, we fear, are fast tending to this result. The salutary, powerful influence of the Sabbath, is scarcely felt. A few years more, and the portals of revelation may be closed, and death proclaimed an eternal sleep. In the absence of moral restraint, the very freedom which we enjoy, accelerates this degrading process, as the stone from the mountain leaps with more maddening fury down the precipice if unobstructed, than when it makes its way through numerous impediments. The stagment calm of despotism, even by the pressure of physical force, may retard, in a measure, the progress of vice, but in this free country it can only be restrained by a healthful public sentiment — a public sentiment made " vital in every part," by the all-pervading influence of the religious principle. We therefore ask again. Shall this garden of our land become as a " field which the Lord has cursed," or shall it be as the "mountains of Zion, where the Lord commanded his blessing, even life forever more?"

What a question for Christians to answer! Can they decide to sit down inactive when so much is depending upon their exertions? The souls, which will one day occupy the valley of the MississIppi, will amount to upwards of 40,000,000. Much depends, under God, upon Christians of the present day, whether they shall be intelligent, industrious, and virtuous freemen, and exert an influence favorable to true religion. What a mighty power they would bring into operation, should their influence be sanctified and made to bear on the great subject of evangelizing the world. There would then be no want of means. They would amply

pay back to our benevolent societies all that has been expended in their behalf. But more than this. would come forward and engage with ardor in the great work of imparting life and health to the nations. Then would all parts of the nation go on hand in hand in the high career of religious enterprise, for which it seems to be designed in providence. And when, to use the language of auother, "the light of such a hemisphere shall go up to heaven, it will throw its beams beyond the wavesit will shine into the darkness there. and be comprehended; it will awaken desire, and hope, and effort, and produce revolutions and overturnings until the world is free."

The following paragraphs from a letter written by a devoted Missionary in the state of Illinois, may be properly inserted in this place, as containing the testimony and the reflections of an eye witness. The Letter was addressed to a student in the Theological Seminary at

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Andover.

"You have seen the late communication of ----. Much, he says, has been said of the wants of this growing empire West of the Alleghany. But the half has not been told you; nor can it be. Even the most ample survey that could be made by an occular, personal examination of our waste places could not embrace the full extent of our necessities; FOR A NATION IS SPRINGING UP, WHOSE DESTI-NÝ IS TO BE GOVERNED, IN A GREAT MEA-SURE, BY THE CHARACTER OF THE PRES-ENT GENERATION. Could I write this last sentence with a sun-beam in the sight of all the churches, I should most certainly do it. I tell you, brother, that when I think of the moral power of North America, and think how much the moral state of the world depends upon it, I am almost suffocated with emotion. It will not do to trifle in this affair:—this is the seed time, ' THE PRESENT GENERATION,' and the enemy is sowing tares whether we sleep or not: and if we are ac-

countable for the good we might do, | as well as for the evil actually done, -up, be vigilant, and let us work with our might, and not be tasting a sugar-plumb, when we might be redeeming a world! Just ask the question, will not God furnish the means and instruments equal to the work to be performed? It is even too late, in the day of the Lord's mercies to ask such a question. Where then are 'the fearful and unbelieving?" -

"It is most cheering to hear of an increasing interest in the Western Mission, and not only interested but COMING; and so of Foreign Missions. not interested merely, but going."

" I am anxious to be associated with you in labour.' My heart bounds, my hopes are renewed, my brother, to be able to quote this from your letter. May God bless you, and direct those of your class who come with you, to such a decision as will give you a conqueror's hope in death, and a crown, with many a star of rejoicing in the day of the Lord Jesus!"

### REV. PLINY FISK.

Within the few years which have elapsed since the American Church first engaged in the cause of Foreign Missions, it has pleased the Most High to honor her, by calling into this noble service some of her most gifted sons. Numbers of them, whose names will ever be as ointment poured forth, after having with faith and patience performed the work of pioneers, have entered into their rest. Their holv example has been and will continue to be instrumental of invigorating the piety and calling forth the benevolence of multitudes of private Christians.

The Memoir of Mr. Fisk, recently published by his early friend the Rev. Mr. Bond, is strikingly calculated to arouse every minister and every missionary, to higher purposes and greater faithfulness.—At the period of his conversion, Mr. Fisk strongly manifested a spirit of self-denial, a deter-

in his Christian course, and that desire to be useful which was his ruling passion; and from that time until the day of his death, these noble traits, with their attendant graces, shone brighter and brighter. He is a prominent example of the blessed effects of piety in promoting a man's usefulness. He possessed that most valuable of all mental endowments, good sense; to which were added readiness of mind, quick discernment, and a most amiable and cheerful temper. But it was his ardent piety which made him what he was. It was this, which called forth every power of his mind to the work of doing good. Wherever he went he was intent upon this one object, and without the least display—without appearing to know that he was more diligent than those about him, every observer saw that he was doing with his might what his hand found to do.

Deep as was the impression which he left upon multitudes in America, we are sure that none of those who loved and respected him before he left our shores, can follow him from step to step through the history of his missionary course, without feeling that respect rise into reverence. In the most difficult and perilous circumstances, he never lost sight of the great object for which he went forth; and never seemed to forget for a moment that the interests of those about him were immortal interests. In a country, distracted with both civil and religious contentions, he was a living epistle, known, read, and acknowledged of all men. The duties and afflictions of a Missionary life gave vigor and firmness to his Christian character, and it rose and expanded with surprising rapidity, until it pleased God to remove him to the general assembly and church of the first-born in heaven.

Mr. Fisk belonged to that class of indigent and worthy young men, who make their way to the ministry by great personal efforts, and by the benevolent aid of the Church. The folmination to cast aside every hindrance | lowing fact, incidentally mentioned by

him to a friend; strikingly illustrates | his persevering self-denial. He was accustomed, while in college, to board himself. He carried his grain to mill upon his shoulders, and when it was ground consigned it to the care of a pious woman in the vicinity of the college. When she baked her own bread, she baked a loaf also for him. From her, he obtained a quantity of milk daily. "She called it a quart," said he, "but it was large measure." This bread and milk constituted his food, and the pitcher, bowl, and spoon his table furniture, for two years. The excellent woman who gave this "cup of cold water to a disciple" is supposed to be still living, and has no doubt experienced a rich "reward" for her kindness.

# THE LATE DR. PAYSON.

WE introduce the name of this eminent servant of the Lord Jesus, in this place, not for the purpose of writing a description of his character, but that we may leave some testimony of his uncommon excellence on our pages, and that we may especially record our sense of the services which he rendered to that cause of benevolence which we are labouring to promote. The associations which are formed in our minds with this much loved man, are those which we connect with the names of Baxter, of Brainerd, and of Pierce. They are such as are awakened by the exhibition of ardent, deep-toned, all-pervading piety. No Christian could be in the society of Dr. Payson for half an hour, without being either reproved or edified. His conversation, prayers and preaching were richly imbued with that heavenly unction which seldom fails to exert a direct influence over the heart. Possessing a lively imagination, a quick perception, and a copious elocution, he illuminated, quickened, and warmed the minds of men, whenever he addressed them on the subjects of religion. The same spirit of piety appears in his writings,

and imparts to them an imperishable value.

From the formation of the American Education Society to the time of his death, he was not only one of its most active friends, but one of its ablest advocates. He saw, with a glance, the necessity of such an institution, and he gave it all the influence of his opinions, and example. The discourse, from which the following extracts are taken, was extensively preached during a laborious agency which he performed for the benefit of the Society. It was revised by himself a few months before his death, with a view to publication, and may be regarded as his dying testimony and appeal in behalf of the cause which it was intended to serve. To the humble and devoted Christian who has learned how to prize the privileges and hopes of the Gospel, it must ever prove a decisive argument for educating indigent young men of real piety and promise for the ministry.

## Testimony to the importance of the American Education Society.

Without derogating from the importance of other benevolent objects which claim and receive the support of the friends of religion and mankind, it may be said with truth, that the object of this Society is second in importance to no other. Its success is essential to the success of every other object of a religious nature. The exertions of Missionary societies must be circumscribed and paralysed, unless suitable men can be obtained to be employed as Missionaries. The distribution of the Bible will effect but a comparatively small part of the good which it is designed and calculated to produce, if its contents are not explained by able and faithful interpreters, giving voice and utterance to its solemn truths, and pressing them upon the heart and conscience. Already are the Scriptures in the hands of thousands, who, were they asked in the words of Philip to the Ethiopian nobleman, Understandest thou what thou readest? would be constrained to reply with him, How can we, except some one should guide us? It is by hearing, rather than by reading the word, that faith comes. It is by the "foolishness of preaching, that it pleases God to save them that believe." But "how can they hear without a preacher? and how can they preach

except they be sent?" And who is to send them, if we do not? By educating pious, indigent youth for the ministry, we shall instrumentally send many into the vineyard of our Lord, who, without our assistance, will never enter it. We shall aid Bible and Missionary societies, by furnishing the former with skilful interpreters, and the latter with faithful labourers. In a word, we shall put in motion the means which God has appointed for the salvation of men; means which he will therefore crown with success.

Nor are these, though the principal, the only beneficial effects which the efforts of this Society are calculated to produce. They have a powerful tendency to promote the best interests of our literary institutions. I need not inform those of you, who are acquainted with seminaries of learning, of the many temptations to which the youthful student is exposed from examples of indolence and vice. Nor need I remind you of the anxiety, which parents often feel, while reflecting on the necessity of exposing their children to these dangers. Now, how much must it tend to remove the causes of this anxiety, to introduce into our seminaries, annually, a number of youth distinguished for morality, piety, and diligence in literary pursuits? It would be purifying these foun-It would be tincturing the streams tains. which are to flow through our country with ingredients of the river of life. Should no other beneficial effects result from the efforts of this Society, these alone would be sufficient to repay abundantly all our contributions and exertions for its support.

Again, the rapidly increasing population of the newly settled portions of our country is soon to give them a preponderating influence in our national councils. will soon make our laws. Is it not then inconceivably important, in a political as well as religious view, that the men who are to exert such an influence, should early adopt the principles, and form the habits, which belong to a truly Christian community? But this they will not do, if they are not furnished with the institutions of Christianity. It may be thought by some that the Society is designed to promote exclusively the interests of a particular denomination. But to this it will be a sufficient reply, that its patronage has been extended to young men of five different religious denominations, the natives of widely distant States, and dispersed through almost all the seminaries of learning in our country. Will it be said, that some of the youth patronized by the Society may prove unworthy of the assistance afforded them? This is doubtless possible: for what human plans and exertions are | may also become ministers, and preach the

not liable to be frustrated? But such is the care and precaution which is observed by those who are intrusted with the management of the funds, in selecting objects of patronage, that instances must be rare indeed in which the funds can be misapplied. The improvements which have recently been made in the system of the Society, by which a minute and faithful supervision is exercised over those who are patronized, in every stage of their education, renders this security still greater, and as great probably as the nature of the case admits.

### What a Christian can do.

He who restores sight to one that is blind, not only gives him eyes, but does in effect give him the luminaries of heaven, the colours which adorn the earth, the beauties of nature and of art; in a word, all the benefits which the faculty of seeing imparts. So he who sends the gospel to the destitute, gives them Christ, gives them a Saviour, and all the blessings which that Saviour has purchased. what gifts, what blessings are these to be dispensed with a mortal hand. Who will not spring forward with eagerness to share the privilege of dispensing such treasures? Who will not thank that God, who thus allows us to imitate himself?—to share with him the happiness of doing infinite good? Compared with this privilege, even the miraculous powers of the apostles, which gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deat, and life to the dead, shrink into insignificance. We may place a Saviour, a heaven within the reach, not of one only, but of thousands. It may be fairly presumed, that every pious, indigent youth, who is educated for the ministry, will preach the gospel to at least a thousand souls. The question, then, whether a pious young man shall be prepared for the ministry, whether the means necessary for his preparation shall be afforded, comes to this; Shall a thousand immortal souls be favoured with the gospel, or possibly live and die, and perish without it? What a question is this for the considera-tion of accountable beings! Is there, can there be any doubt respecting the proper answer?

### The true value of riches.

Again; reasoning from what has taken place within a few years, it is not perhaps too much to suppose, that every pious and well-educated youth, who is introduced into the sacred ministry, will be instrumental of the conversion and salvation of one hundred persons. These, in their turn, will prove instruments of converting and saving others: some of whom

68

gospel to thousands after we are laid in dust. Thus the happy effects produced by one whom we assist to educate, like a river widening as it runs, will flow down to posterity, and produce consequences which finite minds cannot estimate. Compared with such results, how worthless, how insignificant does wealth appear! And yet, when employed in bringing about these results, how unspeakable is its value! Viewed in this light, it is the most valuable of all temporal gifts which Providence bestows: more valuable even than intellectual talents, or literary acquirements; since he who possesses it may call into the service of Christ greater talents than any one man ever possessed. He may exert a power over minds little less than creative. He may call from the poverty and obscurity in which it now lies, the most vigorous intellect; may develope its energies; cause its faculties to expand and brighten; and send it forth to promote, beyond all calculation, the glory of God and the happiness of men; he may thus prepare it to shine hereafter with a great multitude of others, as the brightness of the firmament and as the stars forever and ever. What, my hearers, is the building of a palace, a pyramid, or a city, in comparison with the erection of such a pillar as this in the temple of our God above?

Learn then, O learn, ye wealthy, the true value of riches! Learn it at the foot of Immanuel's cross. Learn it of him to whose words we have been attending; and who by that cross was crucified to the world, and the world to him. he now on earth and possessed of your wealth, to what end would he apply it? But the example is too bright for the imitation, almost too dazzling even for the eye of this cool, calculating age. Christianity, at least as she exists in our hearts. seems to feel, in common with men, the contracting influence of old age, and to have lost the sympathetic, compassionate ardour, which warmed her youthful bo-O to see her once more in her pristine form, adorned with the beauty, and strong with the vigor of renovated youth; breathing that fervent benevolence which she inspired when she first descended from the bosom of Infinite Love; when, not wealth, but blood, was the price paid for the privilege of communicating her blessings to an ungrateful world; and when that price was paid by her disciples more cheerfully than a small portion of wealth is given now. Blessed be God, some symptoms of this desirable renovation begin to appear. Christianity, as it exists at the present day, resembles, in some

faint degree, Christianity as it glowed in the breasts of apostles and martyrs. But, brethren, let us strive to make the resemblance more perfect. Let us convince mankind that our heaven-born religion still glows with the ardour of youth, still breathes the angelic sentiment, Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace, and good will to men. And let us never forget, that our approximation to the standard of primitive Christianity, must be estimated by the degree in which we make Christ, and his cause, all and in all, and manifest a readiness to do all things, to suffer all things, and to part with all things for his sake.

We shall be excused if we add to the above, a few sayings of Dr. Payson, made in conversation with a friend a few months previous to his death, and which were taken down from recollection at the time, by the individual who heard them. The first was spoken immediately, upon being asked what message he would send to the young men preparing for the ministry under the patronage of the American Education Society. It contains a sentiment equally deserving the attention of every minister, and of every parent.

"What if God should place in your hand a diamond, and tell you to inscribe on it a sentence which should be read at the last day, and shown there as an index of your own thoughts and feelings? what care, what caution would you exercise in the selection! Now this is what God has done. He has placed before you immortal minds, more imperishable than the diamond, on which you are about to inscribe every day and every hour by your instructions, by your spirit, or by your example, something which will remain and be exhibited for, or against you, at the judgment day!"

"There is greater depravity in not repenting of sin when it has been committed, than in committing it at first. To deny, as Peter did, is bad; but not to weep bitterly, as he did, when we have denied, is worse."

"The disciples returned to Jesus and told them all which they had done. This is a good rule for every minister and every Christian. Every night go to Christ, and tell him what you have been doing, during the day; and the motives which have influenced your conduct."

IMPORTANCE OF THE GOSPEL MINISTRY.

An introductory Lecture delivered at the opening of the winter session of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J. By Samuel Miller, D. D. Professor of Ecc. Hist. & Church Government in the said Seminary.

Most gladly would we place a copy of this Address, were it in our power, in the hands, not only of every theological student, but of every minister in the country. Dr. Miller argues the importance of the Christian ministry from the great fact, that WHAT MINISTERS ARE, THE CHURCH WILL ALWAYS BE. This fact he proves from the design of the office itself; from the testimony of Scripture; from the analogies and facts which pervade every species of society, and from history. Several very important inferences are then deduced and powerfully illustrated. The seventh is so appropriate to the object of the American Education Society, that we cannot refrain from giving it entire.

"From what has been said, it is evident, that, while we greatly need a much larger number of ministers; WE STILL MORE URGENTLY NEED AN INCREASE IN MINISTERIAL ZEAL AND FIDELITY. That there is real, nay, a most distressing deficiency in the number of labourers employed in the "great harvest," in almost every part of our country, every well-informed person knows to be a fact. king into view the missionary as well as the pastoral service, it is probably safe to affirm, that if we had a thousand able and faithful men, added, at once, to our present number of ministers, they might all be usefully employed. This, I am all be usefully employed. This, I am aware, is doubted by some, because they now and then, find a candidate for pastoral settlement, or for some other branch of evangelical service, unemployed. the inference drawn from this fact is, undoubtedly, delusive. May it not be said of a portion of these unoccupied candidates, that they are NOT WORTH EMPLOY-ING? That they are so strikingly deficient in the most important qualifications as to be little if any better than none? And of the rest, that they are not willing to go where they are pressingly invited, and greatly needed? But if some, evidently wanting in the furniture requisite for instructing and edifying the people; and others, not willing to labour where they are called, are standing idle; does either case afford evidence that able, willing and faithful labourers, and even large

additional numbers of them, are not greatly needed? Certainly not. Every enlightened friend of religion, then, will pray without ceasing that MORE LABOURERS may be raised up, qualified, and thrust forth into the harvest. But the friends of piety ought to pray still more earnestly that all who are sent forth may be of the RIGHT STAMP. It is unspeakably more important that ministers be men of the PROPER SPIRIT, than that they be VERY NUMEROUS. Many people appear to speak and act as if it were desirable to obtain a large number of ministers of almost any sort. But, truly, this is a great mistake. Of what advantage is it to any church to add to her ministry a drone, an ignoramus, or a learned formalist? A thousand such additions to her clerical ranks would do her no good. Good, did I say? The more such ministers are multiplied, the worse it is for the church. They draw down upon her blasting and desolation, rather than a blessing. What the church needs is a greater number of pious, humble, and enlightened ministers, who know how to labour, and who love to labour, for Christ, and for immortal One such man as Brainerd, or souls. Whitefield, or Tennent, or Martyn, is worth fifty or a hundred of your cold, timid, indolent men, although they go through a formal round of duties, without any disreputable deficiency, and preach the truth, and nothing but the truth, every time they enter the sacred desk. One such man as the apostle Paul, has been, and may be again, the means of regenerating a nation; while scores or hundreds of men calling themselves ministers, but either bloated by sacerdotal pride, or paralysed by frigid indifference, may slumber through their miserable routine for years, without witnessing the regeneration of a single soul."

ORIGIN OF THE DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER FOR THE COLLEGES.

The interest, which is now so generally felt in the annual Concert of Prayer for Colleges and other literary institutions, induces us to give the following circular letter a place in the Quarterly Journal. It was the first communication of the kind, we believe, which was issued. The request was partially complied with at the time, and has since led to an extensive and nearly universal observance of the appointed season. The revivals of religion, which have so repeatedly followed

these united supplications sufficiently evince that the suggestion was one which God approves.

"REV. SIR, - The history of the Church of late years shows, that God delights to bestow great blessings in answer to the prayers of his people. Among the most interesting proofs of this, are the frequent and powerful revivals of religion, that have taken place in our Colleges. A concert of prayer for this special blessing has been observed on each sabbath morning, in many of the Colleges, for several years past. That this object may be more deeply and extensively felt, not only at the Colleges but among ministers and Christians generally, a number of the friends of Zion have agreed to set apart the 27th day of February 1823, as a season of fasting and special and united prayer, that God will pour out his Spirit on the Colleges of our country the present year, more powerfully than ever before. It is hoped, that in some form, most agreeable to themselves, the instructors and pious students of the Colleges, and the friends of religion in different parts of the country, will unite in this season of prayer. Notice of this proposal has already been communicated to the Colleges and Churches extensively."

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OBJECTION TO EDUCATION SOCIETIES
ANSWERED.

Extract from the First Report of the New Hampshire Branch of the American Education Society. Rev. Charles B. Hadduck, Secretary.

It is sometimes said, and we have reason to believe it is an argument a good deal relied upon by an intelligent portion of the community, that, in this case as in all others, an adequate demand for labour will infallibly call that labour into existence, and that, consequently, all attempts to multiply ministers, in any other way, have a direct tendency to withdraw an important class of men from spheres, in which they might be useful, and to place them where the public have no occasion for their services. If there be no fallacy in this reasoning, we are certainly ill employed; a large portion of the Chris-

tian world is ill employed; the best men of all ages have wasted time in idle prayer to the Lord of the harvest, "that he would send forth labourers into his harvest." If this reasoning be sound, it cannot be, that the labourers, in the days of Jesus, were few; they are never few, when equal to the demand of the people. And where do we read of any demand for Christian instruction among those who rejected and put to death the Great High Priest of our Profession, and nearly all whom He ordained to be the ministers of His Gospel?

But, in the first place, we reply to the objection, that there is evidently, very great difference between the clerical and other professions in the motives, which they hold out. From the prospect of wealth and political importance, the minister of the Gospel is entirely excluded. And such are the demands upon him as a pastor, that he has certainly no peculiar prospects of literary distinction. On the other hand, he is compelled to feel a kind of personal responsibility to the public, which a majority of young men must be reluctant to assume, and would find it difficult to sustain.

In the second place, there have always prevailed, and we trust, notwithstanding the dissemination of other views in some parts of the country, there will continue to prevail, ideas of the ministerial character, which prevent a vast majority of our educated young men from ever entertaining for a moment, the question, whether they shall spend their lives in preaching the Gospel. They feel, that it would shock them, and would shock the community, if without a character which they are conscious of wanting, they should approach to minister in the name of Jesus, at His public altars.

If, then, our object were only to answer the actual demands for ministerial labour, it is obvious, that the clerical profession must hold but a feeble competition with the other departments of professional life. But we entertain other views of the education of men for the Gospel Ministry. To this objection we reply, therefore,

In the third place, that the demand for ministerial labour is no proper measure of our obligation on this subject. The object of the Gospel Ministry is to elevate the moral character of men, to interest them in the truths, and duties, and hopes of our Holy Religion. And are these objects the less important, the more insensible men have become of their importance? Shall the moral health and salvation of the human family be sought with the less earnestness, because they are dead in

trespasses and sins? Are we to make no attempt to do men good, because they are so far gone in sin as to be insensible of their condition? Nor may it be said, that ministers can do no good, where the people are unprepared to employ them. It is their business to prepare men to esteem and remunerate their labours. It is by ministerial efforts, that men are excited to seek for permanent Christian instruction and the regular administration of the sacred ordinances.

By such efforts the first congregations were assembled, the primitive churches By such efforts has been were gathered. created nearly all the demand, which has been made, in all lands, and in all ages, for the preaching of the Gospel, since the While Judea and ascension of our Lord. Galilee, and all Asia were sleeping in forgetfulness of the duties which they owed to God, and the destinies which awaited them beyond the grave, here and there a man appeared in the name of Jesus of Nazareth, erected the standard of the cross, and sounded the trumpet of the Gospel. Around him were soon gathered a few individuals eager for instruction and rejoicing in hope. They spread the news from friend to friend, and neighbour to neighbour. Their example, their eloquence, their prayers, their new-created character attracted attention, won affection, carried home conviction. Friend after friend, and neighbour after neighbour was added to the Lord. Thus arose the churches which Paul planted, and which have left a glory upon Asia, beautiful and lovely in our eyes, through all the darkness of succeeding centuries. Exactly similar is the process, by which churches are organized and religious institutions established in the destitute portions of Christian lands. The domestic missionary goes into places, where the sacred ordinances are not administered, the Sabbath is scarcely observed, religion has almost no hold upon the minds of men. By little and little he interests a neighbourhood, introduces the habit of assembling for public worship, awakens a more and more general respect for the Gospel, and convinces the people that they must have among them the regular administration of the Christian ordinances.—Thus a town, long without suitable religious instruction, is enabled to enjoy and transmit to posterity the blessings of Christian worship and the pastoral care.

The objection we now contemplate is not new. It was made when the first society of this kind was established. And, if the Directors are rightly informed, it

was as strong then as it is now. Notwithstanding the numbers since educated for the ministry, there were as many of the clergy without employment then as there are now.—But, brethren, there is an actual demand for ministerial labour, which could not be answered, if every man who bears the name of a minister were qualified for his office and furnished with employment. Every Theological Institution in the country would still be annually called upon for more young men than it could possibly furnish. Our Domestic and Foreign Missionary Societies would still wait for laborers to be sent forth into the harvest.

### SELF-EXAMINATION.

THE proper way to examine the heart is, to watch its movements while in action, and almost unsuspicious of the in-And the way to call forth the spection. affections, is to turn the mental eye upon God, his works and word; upon Jesus Christ, his glorious character, his love, his compassion, his sufficiency and willingness to save .-- And another way to make a holy heart beat perceptibly, is BY VIGOROUS ACTION FOR GOD. Many Christians, who doubt and fear concerning the existence of spiritual life in their souls, sit down with heavy heart and downcast eye, to feel their own feeble pulse; and while they sit inactive, and almost breathless, to catch the slow and feeble stroke, it always will be feeble; for vigorous action is as indispensable to a vigorous spiritual life, as it is in the animal system, to a vigorous If a man were doubtful whether his vital organs were sound, how would he ascertain the fact? Let him not sit down, to watch, with hesitation and fear, the throbbings of the vital organ; but rather do with his might what his hand findeth to do, and action itself will bring its own evidence. The powerful throbbing of the great organ of life will soon convince him that the central energies are in order, by the blush of health, and muscular tone which their powerful action will send through the system. In like manner, let feeble, downcast, doubting Christians shake off their sloth, and rouse up to action. Let them read, and pray, and act for God with all their might, and the spiritual pulsation will rise, and a spiritual vigor will diffuse itself through the soul.—If Christians would act for God with more decision, they would not need a microscope to make their graces Spirit of the Pilgrims.

### **POPULATION**

### OF THE UNITED STATES.

There is no way in which the physical and moral power of the United States can be illustrated with more advantage, than by giving just views of its immense territory, and of its increasing population. The following tables have been prepared for this purpose. They furnish data for many interesting calculations, particularly as it respects the political and religious influence which must inevitably pass into the hands of the people of the Western States in a very short period.

### TABLE I.

Showing the number of square miles belonging to each State and Territory; the population in 1820, with the number employed in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and the number of slaves; the population to each square mile; the number of representatives in the national legislature to which each State or Territory is entitled by the present laws: the ratio of increase, per cent., from 1810 to 1820, and an estimate of the population in 1828 of each of the four great divisions of the United States, according to the ratio of increase from 1810 to 1820. In the division of States and Territories, those are denominated "Western," which are watered chiefly, or entirely, by the Mississippi or some of its tributary streams.

		Square Miles.	Pop. in 1820	to aq.	Employ- ed in Agricul.	in	Empl. in Manuf.	Slaves in 1820	Rep. in Cong.	Incr. per cent.	Population in 1828 at this rate.
÷.	Maine	32,600	298,335	9	55,031	4.297	7,643		7	30.4	·
EASTERN.	N. Hamp.			26	52,384	1.068	8,699		6	i 13·8	
덛	Vermont	10,200		23	50,951	776	8,484		5	8-2	
F	Mass.	7,500		70	63,460	13,301	33,464	-	13	10-9	
₹.	R.Island	1,340		61	12,559			48	2	7.9	1
E	Conn.	4,700	275,248	58	50,518	3,518	17,541	97	6	5-1	1
	Total	65,840	1,659,854	25	284,903	24,122	81,922	145	39	12.7	1,819,200
ъi	( N. York	46,000	1,372,812	30	247,648	9,113	60,038	10.088	34	43-1	
<u> </u>	N.Jersey	8,300	277,575	34	40,819	1,830	15,941	7,555	6	13	ŀ
8	Penn.		1,049,398	24	140,801	7,083	60,215	211	96	29-5	ł
MIDDLE	Del.	2,100	72,749	35	13,259	533	2,821	4,509	-1	•1	!
2	Total	100,400	2,772,534	27	442,520	18,559	139,015	22,363	67	32.8	3,482,174
	Maryl'd	14,000	407,350	29	79,135	4,771	18,640	107,398	9	7	
SOUTHERN.	Dist, Col.	100	33,039	330	853	512		10,425		37.6	
2	Virginia		1,065,366	17	276,422	4,509			22	9.3	ł
H	N. Car.	48,000		13	174,196		11,844		13	15	
E.	S. Car.	28,000		18	161,560	2,588	6,488		9	21.1	ŀ
Ð	Georgia	62,000		6	101,185		3,557	149,644	7	35.1	
စ္က	Alabama	46,000	144,317	3	30,642	452	1,412	47,439	3	442	į.
•	E. Flor.	50,000	12,000			1			1	i	ĺ
	Total	312,100	3,144,631	10	823,993	17,522	76,461	1,203,551	64	19.4	3,622,515
	Louisia.	48,000	153,407	3	53,941	6,251	6,041	69,064	3	100	1
_	Mississ.	46,000	75,448	2	22,033	294	650	32,814	1	442	ł
z	Tenn.	40,000	420,813	9	101,919	882			9	61	1
麗	Kentuck.	42,000	564,317	13	132,161	1,617	11,779			38.8	[
2	Ohio	39,000	581,434	15	110,991	1,459	18,956		14	152	
WESTERN.	Indiana	37,000	147,434	4	31,074				3	500	1
12	Illinois	55,000	55,212	1	12,395			917	1	351	}
\$	Missouri	60,000	66,586	1	14,247	495 79		10,999	1	236	l
	Ark.Ter.	121,000	14,273		3,613			1,167	1	1244	!
	Mic. Ter.	40,000			1,468		_	_	1	_88	
	Total	528,000	2,087,820	3	483,842	12,131	51,849	322,387	46	99	3,741,373
	Gr. Total	1,006,340	9,664,839	9	2,035,258	72,334	349,247	1,548,446	216	34	12,665,362

### TABLE II.

Containing an estimate of the comparative growth and influence of the four Divisions of the United States. In this estimate minute accuracy cannot be expected, and is not pretended. A general view of the subject, grounded upon the relative progress of the different Divisions for the last ten or fifteen years but supposing a regular diminution in the ratio of increase, especially in the Western States, is all which attempted. The population in 1620, and the average increase per cent. of the different divisions, for the preceding ten years, are given in the two first columns, that the reader may form his own estimate, if he choose. The proportion of slaves to freemen is supposed to continue the same as at the last census.

Divisions	Popula- tion in 1820	Incr. per ct. from 1810 to 1820	Rep. in Con.	ed Pop. in	As- sum incr. pr.c.	313	Estimat- ed Pop. in 1840.		Rep. in Con.	ad Don in		in
Eastern	1,659,854		39	1,842,437	11 25	46 86	2,026,680	10 20	50 103	2,209,081 4,782,618	9	55 119
Southern	2,772,534 3,144,631 2,087,820	19-4	67 64 46	3,465,666 3,616,325 3,966,858	15	76 93	4,158,799 4,030,284 7,140,344	12 80	85 167	4,393,009	9 60	93 268
	9,664,839	_	216	12,891,286	_	301	17,356,107	-	405	22,809,258	-	535

The average increase of the whole United States may be reckoned at 33 per cent. At this rate of increase the population of the whole country will be in 1830,12,854,235; in 1840, 17,096,132; and in 1850, 22,737,855. The above estimate varies so little from this, that it may be regarded as a pretty correct view of the probable relative growth of the several Divisions mentioned. From this table it appears, that in 1830 the Western States, whose entire population thirty eight years ago, exclusive of Indians, did not amount to 150,000 will contain a greater number of souls, and be entitled to a greater number of representatives in Congress than either of the other divisions. In 1850, even supposing the present rate of increase to have diminished 40 per cent., these States will have a greater population, and a larger number of representatives in the national legislature than all the other Divisions put together. The present ratio of representation in Congress is, one representative for 40,000 freemen; five slaves are allowed to count the same as three freemen. As the population increases the ratio of representation will doubtless increase, the better to suit public convenience; but it cannot alter the relative civil power of either division.—The number of slaves in the Southern division in 1820, was 1,203,651;—in the Western division, 322,387.

### TABLE III.

Showing the number of inhabitants which different sections of the territory of the United States would sustain, on the supposition that the population to each square mile should, on an average, become equal to that of Massachusetts, or of France, or of Great Britain. The first contains 70 inhabitants to the square mile; the second, 137; and the third, 180. The number to the square mile in the United States, in 1820, and the number in 1850, according to the foregoing calculation, is added.

Divisions.	Square miles.	Population when as dense as Mass.	Population when as dense as France.	Population when as dense as Gr.Britain.	Pop. to sq. m. in 1820	Pop. to sq. m. in 1850
Eastern Middle Southern Western* Unorganized	65,840 100,400 312,100 668,000 853,000	4,608,800 7,028,000 21,847,000 46,760,000 59,756,200	9,020,080 13,754,800 42,757,700 91,516,000 116,951,420	11,851,200 18,072,000 56,178,000 120,240,000 153,658,800	25 27 10 3†	34 52 14 17†
	2,000,000	140,000,000	274,000,000	360,000,000		-

Note.—In preparing the preceding tables, Messrs Morse and Worcester, with other authorities have been consulted. A different statement, in relation to the number of square miles is made in Finley's Philadelphia edition of Malte Brun's Universal Geography. In that the number of square miles in the States and organized Territories is estimated at 1,002,400. In the unorganized Territories as follows.—North West Territory 144,000.—Missouri Territory 930,000.—And the Columbia Territory 288,000,—making these Territories contain 364,000 square miles more than our estimate. Allowing this to be correct, it would vary the calculation in Table III. and make the ultimate superiority of the West still greater.

<sup>\*</sup> Including N. W. Territory.

<sup>†</sup> Not including N. W. Territory.

# STATISTICS OF THE COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES,

# OBTAINED BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE, BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

and in the social libraries of the students.—In some cases the spaces are left blank for want of information. classes; the number of professors of religion in each college; the number of indigent students assisted; the number of volumes in the college library isters; the number of the same, living; the number of graduates at the last commencement; the present number of undergraduates in the respective dent; the number of academic Instructors; the whole number of alumni; the number of alumni living; the number of alumni who have become min-TABLE L—Containing the proper title of each College; the place of its location; when founded; by whom founded; the name of the Presi-

				-			-					•					ì
	7	21	52	10 22	= 16	9	ಀ			-	_	4	Rev. Robert G. Wilson, D. D.	802 The State   Rev	11802T	Athens Ohio	Universi, of Ohio Athens Ohio
	5		80	1730	717	16	12				40	7	Rev. Philip Lindsley, p. p.	806 State & Con. Rev	1806 S	Nashville Tenn.	Uni. of Nashville Nashville Tenn
	1	20	54	21	1311	8	P					ಬ	R. H. Bishop, p. p.	Rev	1824 8	Oxford Ohio	Miami Univ.
		40	102	14	29 31	28	19	8	8	163	180	7	M. Waddel, D. D.	The State Rev.	1785 T	Athens Geo.	Univ. of Georgia Athens Geo.
700 1500	w	6	40	6	716	17	Ξ	9	9	356	_	VI,	Rev. G. A. Baxter, p. p.	0.0	181211	Lexington Va.	Washington Col. Lexington Va.
100 600		Y	106		-	1	Ž.					6	Adam Empie	-	1691 V	WilliamsburgVa	Wm & Mary Co. Williamsburg V
000		-	12							10	10	10	Rev. Timothy Alden	815 Individuals Rev.	181511	Meadville Pa.	Alleghany Col.
500		7	50	17	0 14	9	7	5	01	29	29	4	R. Bruce (principal)	Dr.	1820 T	Pittsburg Pa.	Western Univ.
100 525		-	39	12	8	8	Ξ	24	26	125	135	ය	Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D.		1806 T	Washington Pa.	Washington Col.
500 1600		_	0	9	34 29	29 5	29	Ξ	120	245	7	4	. Matthew Brown, D. D.	Rev	1802 T	Canonsburg Pa.	Jefferson Col.
		-	109	22	7 38	23 2	22				_	6	Rev. William Neill, D. D.	S	1783 L	Carlisle Pa.	Dickinson Col.
350 600		-	26	w	712	4	4	4	4	9	10	O		Individuals	1825 [1	Geneva N.Y.	Geneva College Geneva N.Y
0001000		-	71	15	9 22	15	10			9	10	6	Rt.Rev.T.C.Brownell, D.D. LL.D	824 Individuals Rt.F.	1824 L	Hartford Ct.	Washington Col.
006500		-	335	78	88 88	85 8	79	801	985	279	4133 2	2 4	Rev. Jeremiah Day, p. p. L.L. p.	1701 Individuals Rev	1701 1	New Haven Ct.	Yale College
00 5500	6 60	_	00	20	5 26	29 2	31	194	233	744		6 1	Rev. Francis Wayland, p. p.	_	1764 lx	Providence R. I.	Brown Univ.
200 2900		-	602	67	47 53 67 2	424	24	23	23	99	101	9	Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D.		182111	Amherst Ms.	Amherst Col.
100 1030		-	86	29 21	8 29	181	31	175	196	555	-	7	1793 State & Indi. Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D. D.	tate&Indi. Rev.	1793 S	Williamst'n Ms.	Williams Col.
000		-	226	60 5	57 61 48 60 2	57 6	43	287	271	842 19	=	5		The State	1638 T	Cambridge Ms.	Harvard Univ.
300 2256		_	82	18	23 21 20 18	23 2	15	145	162	414		0	Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D.	CID	1800 lx	Middlebury Vt.	MiddleburyCol.
0008000		-	142	30	40 35 37 30	40 5	36	279	363	207	1498 19	7 1	Rev. Benuet Tyler, D. D.	Individuals Rev.	1769 Ir	Hanover N. H.	Dartmouth Col.
000 4000		-	96	2	21 30 24 21	213	31	21	22	305		6	Rev. William Allen, D. D.	The State Rev.	1794 T	Brunswick Me.	Bowdoin Col.
700 500		=	36	6 36	5 13	12	14	14	16	39		5	Rev. Jeremiah Chaplin, p. p.	us	1820 lx	Waterville Me.	Waterville Col.
Coll. Stud.	Stud. C.	Prof. S	Tot.	Fr.	Se. Ju. So. Fr. T	Se. J			ninis.	liv-al	ac'k no.A-ni liv-alum, min. Inst. lumni ing. minis. liv.	nst. h	PRESIDENT OR PROVOST.	By whom founded.	foun- ded.	LOCATION.	NAME
	1			1	1			1				1				1	

(To be continued.) 3.7 The columns will be footed in a future number when the Table is completed and a few of the blanks above are filled.

### NOTES.

Bowdoin College.—The Library of the Medical School contains 1500 volumes.

Dartmouth College. Efforts are now making to raise a large fund for the erection of buildings &c., and with very cheering prospects of success. The Social Libraries of the students contain a greater number of volumes than those of any other college.

Harvard Univ.—Of the undergraduates 78 are from Boston; 17 from Salem, and 15 from Cambridge: total 110. Whole number, 226. Number of professors of religion and of indigent students assisted,

not known.

Williams College.—Beside 34 students who profess religion, several others are regarded as truly pious. The same remark applies to other colleges. In addition to 13 beneficiaries of churches or societies, there are a number of other indigent young men who receive assistance from the funds of the College in their tuition.

Amherst College.—18 members of the Freshmen class study the modern, in room

of the ancient languages.

Yale College.—Arrangements are making, to remit the tuition of indigent young men under the patronage of benevolent Societies, who may resort to this College for their education. The situation of such young men, will be, hereafter, in this respect, as eligible at this College, as at any other. The alumni of the College have recently formed a society for raising funds, which promises to afford valuable aid.

Washington College, Conn.—In addition to those who attend a regular course of study, there are 16 students connected with the College, pursuing a partial

course.

Jefferson College .- Prior to founding the College, the institution had been in operation as an Academy, and was the first of the kind established west of the Alleghany. While an academy, many students received an education, to the same extent as is usual in Colleges. cluding those who received their education here prior to 1802, the whole number of ministers educated is 200. Of the graduates, 40 are now students in Theology, in different stages of their progress. College has principally depended for endowment and support, on the religious About 6000 dollars have community. been given by pious individuals for the education of poor and pious youth. There are College funds, in addition, to the amount of 7000 dollars.

Alleghany College.—Serious embarrassments have been felt at this institution in

consequence of unexpected delays in the erection of buildings. These embarrassments are likely soon to be removed by the completion of a large and commodious edifice. The Library contains a collection of choice and valuable books. The undergraduates put down in the Table, are styled, Probationers, and become entitled to a degree when they have gone through the prescribed course of study.

Western University.—"Judge Wilkins President of the Board of Trustees. Dr. R. Bruce, Principal." A new building is about to be erected, and a philosophical apparatus and library to be purchased.

apparatus and library to be purchased.

William and Mary College.—Few of those who have completed their education have received a regular diploma, owing to peculiar circumstances. The college has suffered a long depression, but is now rising and its prospects are flattering. Of the 106 students put down in the table 54 are said to be in "the classical" and 52 in "the scientific" department. The number in the latter department has, in little more than a year, increased fourfold.

University of Georgia.—Franklin Col-

University of Georgia.—Franklin College, which is a term sometimes applied to this institution, is only the name of the buildings. There is no other college in

the state.

University of Nashville. — Formerly called Cumberland College; not fully organized until Jan. 1825. The preparatory department contains ninety five pupils and three instructors.—" Poor and pious young men, of good natural talents, who intend to study divinity, and to become ministers of the Gospel, may, without distinction of sect or name, be received as students of this college at one half of the ordinary charges."—Extract from the Laws.

Miami University.—" The permanent revenue of the Miami University is derived from a township of land granted by Congress. The College was opened in November 1824, and the first commencement was in Sep. 1826. Its annual revenue at present, from rents and tuition, is something about \$4,000. There are properly no charity students; a definite number is admitted without being charged the usual fees, but are required to act as tutors in the grammar school and the two lower classes in college. The body of the students are from religious families, and about 20 are professors of religion. Eight or ten of the graduates are now students of divinity."

Ohio University.—Organized 1819 or 1820; but did not immediately go into complete operation. Six or eight ministers and as many lawyers have received their education here. Present prospects

of the College encouraging, the Institution being placed upon a good and regular footing. Two townships of land, (which now yield about \$2,900 annually), together with the annual tuition, constitute the support. An Academy connected with the University contains 34 students.

General remark.—In stating the number of "indigent students assisted," beneficiaries of Education Bot esties seem in some cases intended, and poor students generally in other instances.

Similar returns have been received from several ether Colleges, but too late to be inserted in the present Number. These, including a more complete view of the number of students which each state sends to the various Colleges than has ever before been published, will be given in our next; also a table showing when the vacations and commencements eccur in the several Colleges.—A statistical view of Theological Seminaries in the United States; and a continuation of the statistical tables of different religious denominations, will be given in the same number.

The publishers acknowledge the receipt of much valuable statistical information from the officers of several Theological Seminaries which will appear in the number for July. Those who have not yet returned the circulars forwarded, whether officers of Colleges or Theological Seminaries, are respectfully requested to do it by the lat of June.

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### QUARTERLY LIST

OF ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. SAMUEL B. WITHERELL, ord. Evangelist, Cong. Norridgewock, Maine. Jan. 3, 1828.
Rev. Mr. HUBBARD, inst. pastor, Cong. Monson, Jan. 16. Rev. GEORGE SHEPARD, ord. paster cong. Hal-Rev. GEORGE SHEPARD, ord. pastor cong. Hallowell, Me. Feb. 12.
Rev. DATUS T. ALLEN, ord. pastor, Baptist. Industry, Me. Feb. 12.
Rev. JOSIAH T. HAWES, ord. pastor, Cong. Great Falls, Somersworth, N. H. Jan. 23.
Rev. OEEN TRACY, inst. pastor, Bap. New London, N. H. Jan. 30.
Rev. JOSHUA DODGE, inst. coll. pastor, Congreg. Moultonborough, N. H. Feb. 27.
Messrs. ABRAHAM S. FRENCH, WM. FRENCH, and ZACCHEUS BENNET. ord. descons Meth. and ZACCHEUS BENNET, ord. deacons Meth. Hawke, N. H. Feb. 21.
Rev. ASAHEL BIGELOW, ord. pastor, Cong. Walpole, N. H. March 12.

Rev. HORATIO FLAGG, ord. pastor, Cong. Hubbardton, Vt. Jan. 24.
Rev. BENJAMIN DOLBEAR, ord. evang. Crafts-Rev. BENJAMIN DOLBEAR, ord. evang. Craftsbury, Vt. Feb. 16.

Rev. WILLIAM HARLOW, inst. pastor, Cong. Chequawket, Barnstable, Ms. Nov. 14, 1827.

Rev. JAMES FITTON, WILLIAM WILEY, JOHN SMYTH, and JAMES BOONEY, ord. priests, Roman Catholic, Boston. Dec. 23.

Rev. PRESTON CUMMINGS, inst. pastor, Cong. Dighton, Ms. Dec. 26.

Rev. TYLER THATCHER, ord. Evangelist, Wrenthern Ms. Dec. 26. tham, Ms. Dec. 26. Rev. JUSTIN EDWARDS, D. D. inst. pastor, Cong. Jon Jan. 1, 1838.
JONATHAN ALDRICH, ord. pastor, Baptist, Dedham, Ms. Jan. 3. Dedham, Ms. Jan. 3.

Rev. MILTON BADGER, ord. pastor, Cong. Andover, South Parish, Ms. Jan. 3.

Rev. DUDLEY PHELPS, ord. pastor, Cong. Haverhill, Ms. Jan. 9.

Rev. SUMNER G. CLAPP, ord. coll. pastor, Cong.
Enfold, Ms. Jan. 9.

Rev. HOWARD MALCOM, inst. pastor, Baptist, Boston. Jan. 9. Rev. SAMUEL A. BUMSTEAD, ord. evang. Presb.

Boston. Jan. 31.

Rev. SAMUEL PRESBURY, ord. pastor, Unitarias, Rev. SAMUEL PRESEURY, ord. pastor, Unitarias,
Northfield, Ms. Feb. 97.
Rev. CHARLES I. WARREN, ord. pastor, Cong.
Attleborogh, Ms. Feb. 27.
Rev. WARREN BURTON, ord. past. Unitarian,
Lechmere Point, Cambridge, Ms. March 5.
Rev. THEOPHILUS PACKARD, jun. ord. cell, pastor, Cong. Shelburne, Ms. March 12.
Rev. EDWARD R. TYLER, ordained pastor, Cong.
Middletown, Conn. Dec. 27, 1827.
Rev. AUGUSTUS B. COLLINS, inst. pastor, Cong.
Preston, Conn. Jan. 16. Rev. AUGUSTUS B. COLLINS, inst. pastor, Cong. Preston, Conn. Jan. 16.
Rev. BENSON C. BALDWIN, ord. pastor, Cong. Norwich Falls, Norwich, Conn. Jan. 31.
Rev. JACOB OSON (coloured man) ord. mission. to Liberia, Episc. Hartford, Conn. Feb. 17.
Rev. PETER LOCKWOOD, inst. coll. pastor, Presh. Chenango-Broom Co. N. Y. Dec. 5, 1827.
Rev. EDWIN HOLMES, ord. pastor, Ref. Protest. Dutch, Johnstown, Columbia co. N. Y. Dec. 19.
Rev. HORATIO WARNER, ord. evangelist, Baptist. Clay, Onondaga co. N. Y. Dec. 19.
Rev. GEORGE SPAULDING, ord. evangelist, Presb. Madison, Oneids co. N. Y. Jan. 9.
Rev. JEREMIAH WOOD, ord. evangelist, Presb. Albany, N. Y. Jan. 10.
Rev. JOSEPH STEEL, ord. evangelist, Presb. Albany, N. Y. Jan. 10. ny, N. Y. Jan. 10. Rev. ZENAS CHASE, ord. pastor, Baptist, Sweden, Rev. ZENAS CHASE, ord. pastor, Baptist, Sweden, N. Y. Jan. 23.
Rev. ASHBEL S. WELLS, ord. evangelist, Presb. Utica, N. Y. Jan. 23.
Rev. JAMES H. THOMAS, inst. pastor, Presb. Canterbury, N. Y. Feb. 12.
Rev. ROBERT Z. WILLIAMS, ordain. evangelist, Baptist, Trenton, Oneida co. N. Y. Feb. 13.
Rev. J. S. C. F. FREY, inst. pastor, Baptist, Newark, N. J. Jan. 9.
Rev. JAMES ROMEYN, inst. pastor, Refor. Dutch, Six-mile-run, Somerest co. N. J. Feb. 3.
Rev. WILLIAM GRAGE, ord. pastor, Pres. Springfield, N. J. Feb. 3.
Mr. J. P. ROBINSON, ord. deacon, Episc. Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 3.
Rev. HERBERT C. THOMPSON, ord. evangelist, Baptist, Richmond, Va. Feb. 3.
Mr. JARVIS B. BUXTON, ord. deacon, Episc. Elizabeth City, N. C. Feb. 3.
Rr. JOHN S. FIELD, ord. deacon, Episc. Charleston, S. C. Feb. 3.
Presentation of March Press. Pres. 20.
Rev. HERBERT C. Feb. 3.
Rev. HON S. FIELD, ord. deacon, Episc. Charleston, S. C. Feb. 3. Jan. 23. Mr. JOHN S. FIELD, ord. deacon, Episc. Unarceston, S. C. Feb. 3.

Rev. STAUNTON S. BURDETT, ord. pastor, Baptist, High-hills-of-Santee, S. C. Dec. 9, 1897.

Rev. SAMUEL K. SNEED, inst. pastor, Presbyt. Springfield, Washington co. Ky. Dec. 1.

Rev. WILLIAM L. BUFFETT, inst. pastor, Presb. Rev. WILLIAM L. BUFFET 1, Inst. pastor, Fress. Atwater, Ohio. Dec. 5.
 Rev. DAVID L. COE, ord. pastor, Presb. Charleston, Ohio. Jan. 16.
 Mr. NATHAN STEM, ord. deacon, Episc. Worthington, Ohio. Jan. 16.
 Rev. JOSEPH PEPOON, ord. evangelist, Presb. Ottle hio. Feb. 6.

W Role Ri	KIRD	er in	the above list Do
Ordinations		43	DATES.
Installations		15	1827 November 1
	•		December 12
		58	1898 January 90
OTRICES		36	
OFFICES.	•		
Pastors		34	March 3
Evangelists	•		Not designated 9
Evangement	•	10	_
Missionaries		i.	STATES.
Priests		1 4 7	Maine 4
Deacons		7	New Hampshire 7
			Vermont 9
DENOMINATE	ON	BL.	
		-	Massachusetts 18
Congregational .		20	Connecticut 4
Presbyterian		12	New York 10
Episcopal			New Jersey 3
Baptist			Pennsylvania 1
Methodist	•	3	Virginia 1
Detroom:	•	2	
Dutch Reformed			North Carolina I
Unitarian		2	
Roman Catholic		4	Kentucky 1
			Ohio 4

### QUARTERLY LIST

OF

### DEATHS

of Clergymen and Students in Theology.

Rev. JOSEPH LITCHFIELD, et. 78, Cong. Kittery,
Me. Jan. 28. Pastor fifty years. Rev. SAMUEL HUTCHINSON, Buckfield, Maine. March 16.
March 16.
March 16.  Rev. FeDERAL BURT, et. 39, Cong. Durham, N.H. Feb. 9. Ed. N. H. Observer.  Rev. EPHRAIM SAWYER, Baptist, New Haven, Vt. Oct. 14, 1897.  Rev. JAMES BAILEY, et. 77, Baptist, Sheffield, Vt. Rev. REUBEN DODGE, et. 55, Baptist, Stow, Vt. Rev. JOEL BRIGGS, et. 71, Baptist, Bandolph, Ms. Jan. 18. Pastor forty years.  Rev. GEORGE OTIS, Episc. Cambridge, Ms. Feb. 25. Rector of Christ Church.
Rev. EPHRAIM SAWYER, Baptist, New Haven,
Rev. JAMES BAILEY, st. 77, Baptist, Sheffield, Vt.
Rev. KEUBEN JODGE, set. 55, Baptist, Stow, Vt. Rev. JOEL BRIGGS, set. 71, Bantist, Randolph, Ms.
Jan. 18. Pastor forty years.
25. Rector of Christ Church.
25. Rector of Christ Church.  Rev. JOSEPH LYMAN, D. D. st. 78. Cong. Hatfield, Ms. March 27.  Ms. JOHN D. ROWNWIN L. 150. G.
Conn. March 14.  Rev. JOHN R. ST. JOHN, st. 45, Cong. East Lyme, Conn. March 28.  Rev. PETER COLUMN ST. 45, W. M. M. M. C. M.
Cong. March 28.
Rev. PETER COLLINS, st. 57, Methodist, Collinsville, N. Y. Dec. 12, 1827. Rev. JOHN YOUNGLOVE, ett. 39, Presb. Brunswick, N. Y. Dec. 29. Very suddenly. Rev. ORIN CLARK, D. D. ett. 40, Episc. Geneva, N. Y. Jan. 24, Rector Trinity Church. Rev. LAMES WILLYER. etc. 2011.
Rev. JOHN YOUNGLOVE, et. 39, Presb. Bruns-
Rev. ORIN CLARK, D. D. et. 40, Episc. Geneva,
N. Y. Jan. 24. Rector Trinity Church. Rev. JAMES WHYTE, st. 32, Salem, N. Y. Dec.
Rev. JOHN BASCOM, Presb. Lansing, N. Y. Rev. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD, D. D. et. 60, Lansingburgh, N. Y. March 17. Rev. JACOB F. RANDOLPH, et. 72, Bapt. Plainfield, N. J. Jan. 18. Pastor 30 years. Rev. FFER D. EROB ICH. D. 6.
singburgh, N. Y. March 17.
field, N. J. Jan. 18. Pastor 30 years.
anok N I Fob 10
Rev. JOHN CORNELISON, et. 58, Bergen, N. J. Rev. ROBERT RUSSELL, et. 50, Easton, Pa. Rev. WILLIAM ELDRED, Episc. Pennsborough,
Rev. ROBERT RUSSELL, set. 50, Easton, Pa.
Pa. Jan. 16.
Pa. Jan. 16. Rev. JOSEPH EASTBURN, st.80, Philadelphia, Pa.
Jan. 30. Seamen's friend.  Rev SAMUEL S. KENNARD, et. 28, Methodist, Philadelphia Pa Feb 15, Parter Westerner
Philadelphia, Pa. Feb. 15. Pastor Wesleyan Church.
Most Rev. AMBROSE MARECHAI, at 60 Pom
Catholic, Baltimore, Md. Jan. 29. Archbishop
Rev. JAMES TURNER, set. 69, Presb. Bedford co.
of Battimore.  Rev. JA MES TURNER, et. 69, Presb. Bedford co.  Va. Jan. 8.  Rev. WILLIAM MAFFIT, et. 59. Fairfax co. Va.  March 2.
March 2.
co. N. C. Jan. 28. Pastor 50 years.
Rev. MARTIN ROSS, Baptist, Perquimans co. N.C.
march 2.  Rev. FLEET COOPER, et. 79, Baptist, Sampson co. N. C. Jan. 28. Pastor 50 years.  Rev. MARTIN ROSS, Baptist, Perquimans co. N.C. Feb. 2. Pastor 40 years Beth. Ch.  Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, et. 69, Baptist, Person co. N. C. Feb. 2.
Rev. JOHN LEVERMAN set, 43 Methodist Avens
ta, Geo. March 4.  Rev. RICHARD NEALY, set. 28, Methodist, Telli-
Rev. JOHN FIELD, et. 48, Washington, Mississippi.
Aug. 7, 1897. Rev. ELISHA ANDREWS, Baptist, Jackson, La. Nov. 24.
Nov. 24. Rev. SALMON GIDDINGS, Presb. St. Louis, Mis-
souri. Feb. 1.
31, 1827. Suddenly.
31, 1827. Suddenly.  Rev. SAMUEL T. SCOTT, Vincennes, Indiana. Dec. 30.
Rev. WILLIAM HENDERSON, Shelby co. Ken-
tucky.

Total 38.

### SUMMARY.

AGES.	Vermont	3
From 20 to 30 2	Massachusetts	3
30 40 3	Connecticut	2
40 50 4	New York	6
40 50 4 50 60 6	New Jersey	3
	Pennsylvania	4
60 70 5	Mareland	1
70 80 6	Virginia	õ
80 90 1	North Carolina	3
Not specified 11	Georgia	ĭ
Sum of all the ag- 1535	Tennessee	
es specified \ 1000	Louisiana	
Average age 57		
	Missouri	
DENOMINATIONS.	Illinois	1
	Indiana	
Congregational 4	Kentucky	1
Presbyterian 6	Mississippi	1
Baptist 9		
Methodist 4	DATES.	
Episcopal 3 Dutch Reformed 1	100m A	
Dutch Reformed 1	1827 August	Ť
Roman Catholic 1	October	8
Not specified 10	November	1
Not specified 10	December	
STATES.	1828 January	9
DIRIES.	February	7
Maine 2	March	8
New Hampshire 1	Not specified .	5
	<b>pouline</b>	_

### AMERICAN MISSIONARIES.

Rev. JOHN GAMBOLD, Moravian, Spring-Place, Rev. JOHN GAMBOLL, MOIAVAM, Cherokee Nation.
Rev. WILLIAM LOWRY, Indiana. Drowned Feb. 11, crossing White river.
Rev. ARD HOYT, Willstown, Cherokee Nation.—
March 18. Very suddenly.
Rev. ELNATHAN GRIDLEY, Caisaira, Cappadecia, Asia. Nov. 1, 1827. Miss. in Palestine.
Total 4

### STUDENTS IN THEOLOGY.

Mr. JOHN GARRET, jun. Æt. 28, Greenwich, N.Y. A graduate of Geneva College.
Mr. GEORGE HUNTINGTON, Æt. 21, New York city. March 25. A member of the Junior class in Andover Theol. Sem. from Rome, N. Y.

Total 2

Whole number in the above list 44.

### DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE AND

### INTELLIGENCE.

Formation of Societies for Prayer, and for raising funds in aid of the American Education Society.

There is no more encouraging indication of the growing prosperity, and future triumph of the cause of the Ed. Society, than the increasing spirit of prayer which is manifested in its behalf by the pious in different parts of the country. Societies are rapidly forming among males and females, whose object is to observe the Monthly concert on the Tuesday afternoon and evening immediately following the first Monday in the month. They are

rising up in the true spirit of obedience to the great command, "Pray ye the LORD of the harvest;" and their faith and hope are sustained by the assurance, that when HE shall give the word, great will be the company of them that publish it.

Letters have been received during the last quarter from Woburn, Ipswich, Sturbridge, Belchertown and Uxbridge, Mass.; from Rindge, N. H.; from Norwalk, Ct.; and from the western part of the state of New York. The following particulars will be read with interest by those who desire that labourers may be sent forth into the fields, white unto the harvest.

### Woburn.

Two hundred and forty seven persons have been received into the Congregational Church, in little more than a year; ten stand propounded, thirty more are subjects of christian hope, and numbers in addition attend the inquiry meetings. revival has continued two years, and is every week adding new triumphs to the cause of Christ. One of the first fruits of this powerful work of divine grace has been to throw a decisive influence into the scale of temperance and of general morality; to awaken an active spirit of benevolence; and to elevate the tone of piety. Not less than seven circles for prayer have been formed in different neighbourhoods, three of males and four of females, agreeably to the plan proposed by the Directors of the American Education Society in a circular address, published in July last. The members of these circles contribute, in aid of the Society, at the close of each meeting, and one concert will probably raise sixty dollars annually. A number of young men, subjects of the work, are about commencing a course of education for the ministry. The same cheering influence has been felt also in the Baptist church in the place.

### Sturbridge.

In the year 1812, twenty females united and formed themselves into a society for prayer and benevolent effort, and agreed to meet on the 1st Tuesday in each month. Their first funds were appropriated to aid indigent and pious young men in obtaining an education for the ministry. The Secretary of the Society, in communicating the above, says; "A circumstance which has been noticed by us with special interest in the late history of the American Education Society, is the Concert of

prayer, held on the same day, excepting when the month begins on Tuesday, on which our Society has been accustomed to meet for prayer. For fifteen years we have been in the habit of assembling with one accord, on said day, not knowing of any similar associations that united with us. We now feel our hands to be strengthened, and our hearts encouraged, in knowing that many will come together, at the same time, with whom we can unite our supplications in behalf of the same great object."

### Western District of New York.

The Rev. James Eells, Corresponding Secretary of the Western Education Society writes, "The plan proposed by the American Education Society of forming Female Auxiliary Societies for observing a Monthly concert for the Education cause, and for raising five dollars or more annually for the Education Society, we design to carry into effect extensively in this section of the country. Nearly thirty Societies are already formed on this plan, and we believe that one or more can be established in almost every town."

We say again; we feel encouraged by these tidings. Friends of Zion! continue as you have begun. The scenes of the Judgment and the retributions of eternity will unfold the mighty influence of your prayers.

### PRAYER FOR UNCONVERTED MINISTERS.

A correspondent writes as follows upon this subject.

"Cannot something be done for the conversion of a multitude of ministers who have already taken upon themselves the sacred office of preaching to others, while they themselves are ignorant of the plan of salvation through the atoning blood of Christ, and are preaching error for truth, and denying the Lord that bought them? And now, I would inquire why it is that this class of ministers are not made the subjects of fervent and effectual prayer. Ought they not especially to be remembered by all Christian churches in our concerts of prayer for colleges? These men, above all others, are placed in a most solemn and awfully responsible situ-

THE PIOUS SONS OF MISSIONARIES.

Few applications for patronage will ever be received by the Directors of the

American Education Society with deeper | interest, than those which are made by devoted missionaries of the cross for their pious sons, who would emulate the zeal and self denial of their fathers. One such application was made a short time since by a faithful missionary, whose death, alas! we have been called unexpectedly, and with heartfelt grief, to record in the present number of our Journal. youth are preeminently, children of the Church; and while the friends of the Education Society have any thing to impart, they will always have a resource to which they can go for the means of qualifying themselves for the ministry. To our missionary brethren in Pagan lands, or in destitute portions of our own country we would say, pray without ceasing for the conversion of your sons-plead with importunity that they may have such a spirif as will fit them to be devoted ministers of Christ, and the Education Society will take them at your hands, and having educated them for the sacred office, send them back, if the Lord will, to stand up in your places, and to carry on the work which you have begun.

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THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTIAN DEVOTEDNESS INCREASING IN THEOLOGICAL SEMINA-RIES.

We have long been convinced, that the impulse which has been given to benevolent enterprise, must be accompanied with a corresponding increase of holy zeal in theological students, or half the good which is anticipated will never be realized. To them it belongs, in a great degree, to execute the designs which the benevolence of Christians has formed, or is forming, for the salvation of mankind. No institutions are more interesting to the friends of religion, in this view, than Theological Seminaries. If the standard of piety here is low, a dark cloud rests on our prospects, however bright and luminous our sky may be in spots. If a country is to be defended or conquered, an efficient army is no less necessary, than a vigorous public sentiment, or a wise and patriotic cabinet. Every well wisher to the kingdom of Christ will feel new confidence and joy, when he learns that the young and rising soldiers of the cross are evidently growing in devotedness to their Master, and preparing for severe labours in his service. The following resolutions, unanimously adopted by the members of the Theological Seminary at Andover, at a late meeting, are offered as proof of this assertion. It expresses no more than facts justify us in believing is felt. We add it to similar evidence which has of late been furnished by the members of several Theological Seminaries.

"Resolved, that the members of this Seminary view with lively emotion the increasing efforts which are made by the Church to advance the cause of Christ in the world; and that the loud and reiterated calls for ministers of the Gospel to supply the wants of the destitute at home and abroad, present affecting and powerful claims upon the attention of all who are preparing for the ministry, and urge home the question, 'Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?' with new energy.

Resolved, that it is peculiarly incumbent on the members of this Seminary at the present time, to sustain and cherish that spirit of Missionary enterprise which has distinguished the Institution from its foundation; and for this end, to cultivate an increasing spirit of self-denial, holy zeal, and devotedness to God.

Resolved, that while we hear of the death of many faithful and devoted Missionaries who once were members of this Seminary, we still see no cause of discouragement, but rather increasing motives to follow after them, to fill their places, and, if need be, to fall in the same noble effort of invading the kingdom of darkness, and of spreading the triumphs of the cross.

Resolved, that we do most conscientiously hold ourselves in readiness to go whereever God in his providence may call us, and that we will carefully endeavour by much prayer, and serious inquiry, to ascertain the path of our duty."

QUARTERLY VIEW OF THE STATE OF RE-LIGION IN COLLEGES.

Since our last record on this subject, the day so extensively consecrated to prayer for the Colleges, has passed. A deep interest has been evinced, and the question, whether God will hear and answer prayer, has been once more put at issue. It would not, indeed, follow that God will not answer prayer if no revivals should exist in the Colleges, for how often is it the case that Christians ask, and receive not, because they ask "amiss?" Should it appear to the eye of God, that the suppliants, mistaking the true ground of confidence, are relying upon their prayers, more than upon HIM, it would be a sufficient reason why they should be humbled by disappointment. A Catholic might as well hope to be heard and answered for counting his beads, as a Protestant for saying his prayers, if his dependance is placed on these. We must be prepared to feel as well as to believe that in God only, is our help, or we are not in a proper frame to receive an answer to our prayers. Is there no danger to be apprehended on this ground, in our intercessions for Colleges? May there not be, so much leaning upon an "arm of flesh," as to defeat our hopes? May not pious, students and instructors take so much encouragement from the fact that Christians are extensively praying for them, as to lessen personal responsibility and to relax personal effort? And may not Christians place so much dependance upon the interest which they believe others take in the subject, as to engage but very imperfectly in the performance of duty themselves? Whatever destroys personal feeling and responsibility, in such a case, has a disastrous influence. For what one is, all may by the same process, easily become. So that the machinery may be perfect, while the moving power is wholly inadequate, or absolutely wanting.

We are not without some fears that causes like these exist in the present in-stance. There are indications for good in several of the Colleges, but nothing like a great and powerful revival has yet taken place, so far as we can learn, in any The intelligence which is most of them. cheering is from Yale and Amherst Colle-In the former, there was more than usual solemnity soon after the late concert. In the quarterly letter of the beneficiaries, dated April 14th, they state, "Though we cannot say that this Divine Agent has been operating in all his power and glory; though we cannot look about us and recognise multitudes of our once thoughtless companions, now as heirs of the heavenly inheritance; yet we rejoice in being able to say that the Lord has been in the midst of us, and brought here and there one to the knowledge of himself. Seven or eight of our number we believe give evidence of having passed from death unto life, and a few others are more or

less concerned for their souls.-We have reason to believe, that the Lord has not forsaken us,—that he is yet waiting to be gracious-and that if the Church does but "hold forth the word of life" by a holy example,-if Christians unite deep humility and a sense of dependance on God with vigorous and decided Christian effort, we shall witness great things. have many things to encourage us. Many are willing to listen, to Christian conversation, and are ready to attend meetings of inquiry. The work of God continues in the City also with increasing interest, which we trust will have a favorable influence on the members of the Institution,"

In Amherst College the prospect is animating. An officer of the College writes, under date of April 5th, "I hardly dare to mention it, but there is at this moment an unusual degree of feeling on the subject of religion in college. A few of the impenitent are serious. Pray for us, and engage all who love Zion to pray for us." More recent information represents the seriousness as extending, and as having already issued in the hopeful conversion of two members of College.

In several other colleges, the pious students are much engaged. Communications from some of them state that the influence of the late concert has been obvious and salutary.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AM. ED. SOCIETY.

The Board of Directors held their quarterly meeting on the 9th inst in Boston. Much important business was transacted, and arrangements were made for extend-Thirty Four additional ed operations. young men were taken upon the funds, and the usual appropriations made to about two hundred beneficiaries, although the Treasury has been overdrawn nearly a thousand dollars. The pledge which has so often been made, we rejoice to say, is about to be taken in earnest, and the friends of a pious and educated ministry are to decide whether it shall be redeemed. Suitable applicants will not be wanting, and if those whom the Lord of the Harvest has made his stewards do not withold their substance now that it is pressingly called for, the number of educated and devoted Missionaries and Pastors will be increased many fold in a short time. The question "Who will go for us," will be answered by a host, each exclaiming Here am I, send me.

The Board have revised their system of Rules, and ordered the same to be widely circulated. From these it will be seen that the restriction in regard to members of Theological Seminaries now in the 2d or 3d year of their course is removed, and any such student who sustains the character required, and conforms to the rules, may apply for patronage.

The duties of the Secretary having become very numerous and arduous, the Board authorized their Executive Committee to obtain an Assistant, with the view, especially, of enabling the Secretary to devote more time to the business of organizing Branch and other societies, collecting funds, and visiting the young men under the patronage of the Society.

It was also voted, that Legacies and donations of 500 dollars and under, which may hereafter be made to the Society, instead of being passed to the permanent fund as formerly, shall be added to the contingent fund for immediate use, unless the donors shall give them a different direction.



TO THE COMMITTEES OF SUPERINTEND-ENCE OF SCHOLARSHIPS.

Those who have been appointed by the subscribers to Scholarships, to make the annual collections until the Scholarships shall be completed, will please to bear in mind that very much is depending upon their prompt and faithful attention to the trust committed to them. No contributions which are made to the American Education Society can be more certainly or permanently useful, in proportion to their amount, than those which constitute Scholarships. With one such Scholarship the Society hope to educate, upon its present plan, not less than forty ministers of the Gospel in a century. Our friends and helpers who are engaged in establishing such foundations will readily believe that

we are looking to their efforts with no common concern. A glorious and animating prospect is before us. It will not be long, before we shall reap, and our fellow labourers also, an abundant harvest, if we faint not.



The Congregational Church in Lowell,
Mass.

It will be recollected that at the last meeting of the Board of Directors of the Amer. Ed. Society, a vote was passed in which the Directors engage to carry forward in his studies one young man for the ministry, with the annual sum of seventy five dollars. In a few days after the meeting, the Young Men's Education Society of Boston resolved to furnish the means of educating thirty young men at this rate. The Congregational church, recently gathered in Lowell, and under the pastoral care of Rev. G. C. Beckwith, have adopted the following resolutions, in which the members engage to raise the means for carrying forward one beneficiary. They are inserted in the hope that other churches will follow their example. "If," says the Pastor, "we can support one young man, nearly every other church in the state can do the same, and many churches are better able to support thirty." Are there not five hundred pastors who could in a few months secure the adoption of the same or similar resolutions, and thus without the difficulty and expense of employing Agents to solicit their benevolence, furnish the American Education Society with the means of receiving five hundred additional young men under their patronage? Fathers and Brethren, we need your help. Only give to this cause the comparatively small degree of attention and labour which is necessary to carry these resolutions into effect, and in a few years you will each of you have given to the world a fellow labourer, whose success may equal, if not exceed, the good which you hope to accomplish by a life of personal exertion. The question whether you will make the attempt, is one on which the salvation of hundreds and even thousands of souls may now be suspended. Can you willingly decide it in the negative without an effort?

"Resolved, that this church cordially approve of the object of the American Education Society, and of the proposition recently made by its Board of Directors relative to the support of beneficiaries by churches.

Resolved, that we will endeavour to

raise the sum of seventy five dollars annually, for the support of one beneficiary, according to the proposal above agreed to.

Resolved, that this sum be raised in such ways as may from year to year be found expedient, and paid over to the Treasurer of the American Education Society, [or Branch, or Auxiliary, as the case may be] before its anniversary.

Resolved, that the Pastor communicate a copy of the above resolutions to the Secretary of the American Education Society."

Another Bright Example set by Christians in the Western District of New York.

Much as the world is indebted already to the active and fearless spirit of benevolence which exists in this portion of our community, it is, we doubt not, to be far more indebted. The pious and well directed zeal which could devise a plan for filling the land with Bibles, in a few months; which could contrive to impart new energy to one of the oldest, best conducted, and most efficient missionary societies in the Union, and which is now successfully calling around the standard of the Sabbath, the friends of morality and religion from one end of the country to the other, it was not believed would rest till it had made a corresponding effort to multiply the instruments on which it must, under God, ultimately and mainly rely for the accomplishment of its leading object. We were prepared, therefore, to hear of a Convention held for the express purpose of devising "a plan by means of which every young man of piety, indigence, and suitable promise within the Western Districts of this State, might be assisted in the whole course of his education, academical, collegial, and theological, while preparing for the Gospel ministry." This is taking hold of the work in earnest. supplying the country with ministers, as Monroe County, of unfading memory, was supplied with Bibles. Let the same resolution be judiciously, but efficiently, and with prayer to God, followed up in every part of the country, and the work is done. The convention referred to, met at Auburn on the 15th of Feb. The Western Education Society is to be modified at its approaching Anniversary at Utica, on the last Wednesday of April in such manner as to consist with this extended system of operations.

Presbyterian Education Society of Kentucky.

A Society, of the above name, was form-

ed a short time since, which has inspired fresh hopes in the hearts of many friends of religion in Kentucky. Hon. Benjamin Mills, President. 7 vice Presidents. Rev. James K. Burch, Cor. Sec'ry, Danville Ky.—Michael G. Youce, Treasurer. 24 Directors, 12 Clergymen and 12 Laymen, and an Executive Committee of 7. First annual meeting to be held at Danville, on the Monday after the 1st Wednesday in Oct. 1828. The Executive Committee we are glad to see are determined to rest their claim to patronage on facts. address, with quotation marks, is neither more nor less than the "Important question answered by facts," published in our last No. p. 42.

### Canada Education and Home Missionary Society.

A Society with this double title was formed at Montreal, Dec. 20, 1827. It will direct its efforts " to educate pious young men for the Gospel Ministry; to assist Congregations that are unable to support a stated minister; and as far as practicable to send the Gospel to the destitute in both Provinces." The X. article of the Constitution declares that " appropriations to beneficiaries and feeble congregations shall be made in the form of loans, without interest: which however may be converted into a permanent grant; and the obligation to refund, cancelled at the discretion of the Board of Directors." We have not been favoured with a list of officers, but understand from the Boston Recorder, that they are a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, who with seven others constitute a Board of Directors. The Rev. J. S. Christmas is one of the Directors.

### TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY.

The 12th Anniversary of the American Education Society will be held in the City of New York, on the second Thursday of May at such hour as shall be notified in the public papers at the time. It is expected that the Society will meet for the election of officers at the Rooms of the American Tract Society in the afternoon, and that the public meeting will be held in the Brick Presbyterian Church in Beekman St. in the Evening. Members of the Society residing in Connecticut, New York and New Jersey are very specially requested to attend.

Receipts into the Treasury of the Ameri-	MAINE BRANCH.
can Education Society from January 1,	Augusta, A. Redington, a donation 2 90
to March 31; 1828.	J.Bridge, jun. B.Davis, J.Gage, ann. \$2 each 6 00 Gardiner, R. H. Gardiner, annuity 2 00
ŕ	\$10 00
DONATIONS.	CONNECTICUT BRANCH.
Boston, Mary Ann Gibson 1 00 A friend 25	Weathersfield, from Ladies, interest on Hen- ry Stillman Schol. by Miss E.Williams 67 90
Young Men's Aux. Ed. Society 1060 00	Lisbon, from a few individuals, mostly of
Emily Higgins 1 50 Fem. Ed. Soc. Boston & Vicinity 150 00	Exeter parish, to constitute Rev. Dan- iel Waldo a life member 30 00
Berlin, Fem. Ed. Society 4 35	Greenwich, to constitute Rev. Isaac Lewis
Beverly, Fem. Ed. Soc. 12 00 Charlestown, a friend by Rev.W.Fay 10 00	a life member 30 00 Interest on Money loaned 31 05
Charleston, S. C. Rev. John Dixon, by	Do. on Lavenham Schol. by J.R. Woodbridge 9 00
Joseph Tyler 15 00 Fitzwilliam, N. H. Fem. Ed. Soc. 13 60	\$167 25
Fitzburg, by a member of Rev. Mr.	PRINCIPAL RECEIVED ON SCHOLARSHIPS.
Putnam's Soc. in remembrance of a deceased daughter 1 00	Brown Emerson Scholarship, Salem, 2d pay. 213 60
Ipswich, South. Br. Fem. Soc. 12 00	Dartmouth Schol. Hanover, N.H. in part 188 98 Dwight Schol. Boston, in part, 2d payment 285 28
Lowell, Rev. Mr. Beckwith, by Willis & Rand 5 00	Greenwich Schol. Greenwich, Ct. 2d pay't 443 00
Lebanon, Ct. Mrs. Ely, widow of Rev.	Wisner Schol. Boston, in part, rec'd Oct. 1, 1827, and omitted in last Journal 195 00
Zebulon Ely of Lebanon, by W. T. Williams, Esq. 100 00	First Dorchester Scholarship, by Rev. John
Longmeadow, Fem. Ed. Soc. by Eu-	Codman, D. D. of Dorchester 1000 00 Henry Stillman Scholarship, in part by Dea.
Milford, N. H. John Blunt 5 00	T. Stillman 50 00
Middlesex Aux. Ed. Soc. by Lemuel Shattuck, Treas. 100 00 Monson, A. W. Porter 5 00	Linsley Scholarship, by Ladies of So. Society 17 70
Monson, A. W. Porter 5 00	New Haven Young Men's Schol. by J. Cross 150 00
Marshfield, Azel Ames, by D. Noyes 10 00 Norwalk, Con. coll. at Mon. Concert	
by George St. John, in part of	Portland, Scholarship, by Ladies and
\$60 to be raised 3 00 New York, Hon. Richard Varrick 100 00	others 1000 00 83692 56
Newbury, from two friends, by Rev.	LEGACIES.
Leonard Withington 3 00 Quincy, Mr. Spear 2 50	From the late Mrs. Meriam of Oxford, Worcester co. Mass.
Richmond, Rev. Edwin W. Dwight,	
by Rev. Louis Dwight 20 00 Son of Old Hampshire 7 50	Total in the above lists \$6232 41
Worcester Co. Rel. Char. Soc. by	Clothing received during the Quarter.
Rev. J. Goff, Treas. 50 00 Coll. at Month. Concert by Do. 27 10	Ipswich, from So. Branch Fem. Soc. 2 prs. Socks. Fitzwilliam, N. H. Fem. Ed. Soc. 12 yds Blue broad-
West Newbury, coll. on Thanksgiv- ing day, by Rev. Mr. Couch 12 75	cloth, and 4 prs. Socks.
ing day, by Rev. Mr. Couch 12 75 , Fem. Ed. Soc. 2d Par. by H. San-	Providence, a bundle of Shirts.
ger, Treas. 10 06 Westminster, by a friend 1 00	->>⊕@⊕≪
Woburn, Female Praying Society 5 00-1753 61	Rev. E. CORNELIUS, Sec'ry of the General Society, Andover, Mass.
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	WILLIAM ROPES, Esq. Treas. of Do. Boston.—Do-
Norfolk, Conn. Mrs. Sarah Battelle 5 00	nations to be left, for the present, at No. 45 Central
Mr. Stephen Goodhue, for 1827-8 10 00—15 00	Wharf; or, if left by ladies, they may be deposited with Mr. Aaron Russell, at the Tract Depository in
LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Hanover Church, who is authorised to receive them.
Boston, Rev. EDWARD BEECHER,	Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Sec'ry of the Maine
by Ladies of Park-street Cong. 40 00	Branch, Augusta, Me.
Danvers north parish, Rev. MILTÖN PALMER BRAMAN, by ladies	Rev. SAMUEL P. NEWMAN, Treasurer of Do. Brunswick, Me.
of his society 40 00 Grafton, Rev. MOSES C. SEARLE,	Rev. CHARLES B. HADDUCK, Sec'ry of the N.H.
by Fem. Char. Society 40 00—120 00	Branch, Hanover, N. H. SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Con-
THOUSE TRANSCOUNT A BOUTTON	cord, N. H.
INCOME FROM SCHOLARSHIPS.  The Vose Scholarship, of Thomas	Rev. CHARLES WALKER, Sec'ry of the North Western Branch, Rutland, Vt.
Vose, one year's interest 60 00	IRA STEWART, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Middle-
The Cutler Scolarship, of P. Cutler 40 00 The First Dorchester Scholarship, of	bury, Vt.
Rev. Dr. Codman, 6 mo's int. 30 00—130 00	Rev. LEONARD BACON, Sec'ry, of Conn. Branch,
INCOME PROM OTHER BUNDS	New Haven, Ct. ELIPHALET TERRY, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Hart-
INCOME FROM OTHER FUNDS.  Dividend on U. S. Bank Stock 105 00	ford, Ct.
Balance of an old Note 18 57	Rev. AUSTIN DICKENSON, Sec'ry of the Presby-
	Rev. AUSTIN DICKENSON, Sec'ry of the Presby- terian Branch, No. 144 Nassau-st. New York. PETER LUDLOW, Esq. Treasurer of Do. No. 50
Balance of an old Note 18 57	Rev. AUSTIN DICKENSON, Sec'ry of the Presby- terian Branch, No. 144 Nassau-st. New York. PETER LUDLOW, Eq. Treasurer of Do. No. 50 Franklin street, New York.
Balance of an old Note 18 57 Interest on Money loaned 17 03—140 60 Received into the Treasury \$2159 21	Rev. AUSTIN DICKENSON, Sec'ry of the Presby- terian Branch, No. 144 Nassau-st: New York. PETER LUDLOW, Eeq. Treasurer of Do. No. 50 Franklin street, New York. Rev. JAMES EELLS, Westmoreland, Oneida co. N.Y. Sec'ry Western Education Society, Aux. to
Balance of an old Note 18 57 Interest on Money loaned 17 03—140 60 Received into the Treasury \$2159 21  NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.	Rev. AUSTIN DICKENSON, Sec'ry of the Presbyterian Branch, No. 144 Nassau-st. New York.  PETER LUDLOW, Esq. Treasurer of Do. No. 50 Franklin street, New York.  Rev. JAMES EELLS, Westmoreland, Oneida co. N.Y. Sec'ry Western Education Society, Aux. to the Presb. Branch of A. E. S.
Balance of an old Note 18 57 Interest on Money loaned 17 03—140 60 Received into the Treasury \$2159 21	Rev. AUSTIN DICKENSON, Sec'ry of the Presbyterian Branch, No. 144 Nassau-st. New York.  PETER LUDLOW, Esq. Treasurer of Do. No. 50 Franklin street, New York.  Rev. JAMES EELLS, Westmoreland, Oneida co. N.Y. Sec'ry Western Education Society, Aux. to the Presb. Branch of A. E. S.

# QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

### AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

No. V.

JULY

1828.

To the editor of the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society.

### · My dear Sir,

Reflection on the subject of the following communication, has led me to feel, that in some respects it would be easier to write a volume than a short letter. Some of the views must necessarily be presented in so compressed a manner, or rather, by such mere outlines, that I fear your readers may not be put in possession of the same train of thought which has passed through my own mind; while, if there was room, it might be spread before them so as effectually to guard against mistaken or imperfect apprehensions of what is meant to be communicated.

The American Ed. Society have taken as high ground, in regard to the classical education of the young men under their care, as the state of linguistic study in our country will permit. The Society, if I rightly understand their views, are fully persuaded that it is their duty to maintain this ground, and even to advance still farther, should future circumstances permit.

It is more difficult to express to you my views of this subject than I apprehended, when I contemplated it only at a distance. It has become, too, somewhat of a delicate undertaking, in consequence of the division of opinion about the expediency of pursuing classical studies, which is beginning to develope itself in our country. But as we live in a free

country, and others have the same liberty to express their views which I have, I shall venture to do it frankly and plainly, having no opinions in regard to this subject, which I am desirous either to conceal or to dissemble.

In entering upon the consideration of the topic before me, I must endeavour fairly to state the question which it involves, so as to guard against any mistaken apprehensions in respect to what I am discussing.

The question is not, whether every youth of our country, who deceives an education at all which may in any tolerable sense be called liberal, must study the Greek and Roman Classics. For one, I answer most fully and clearly in the negative. Many youth may be well educated for departments of active life, to superintend the affairs of agriculture, of manufactures, of commerce, of various arts, and of some of the practical sciences; nay, of the army and of the navy, in some departments; who never read a Roman or Greek author, in his original language. not say that in any of these theatres of action, he would not be better prepared for his business, by a knowledge of the classics, than without that knowledge; for I do not believe this to be true. Other things being equal, the man possessed of this knowledge, independently of the source of high and rational pleasure which he has within his own power

adverse fortune can wrest from him, | ness. must always have his mind more enlarged and liberalized, than it would have been without attention to the studies in question; so that whether he is an agriculturist, a merchant, an artificer, a soldier, or a seaman, he will have more influence over others, more satisfaction in himself, and more power to make improvements in his department of action, than if he were entirely unacquainted with classical studies. Knowledge is power, in every department of human life and ac-The necessary consequence of it is, more or less expansion of the mind; and as the sequel of this, more enlarged powers of reasoning, of comprehending, of communicating thoughts to others, and of making improvements.

I think it will not be denied by any enlightened man, after the lapse of so many ages, and the experience of all the civilized world, that the study of Greek and Roman Classics does enlarge the minds of youth; nay, such an one will not deny, that even the study of Cherokee, or of any language which gives no access to literature, would enlarge the distinguishing powers of the mind, and render stronger and more tenacious the faculty of the memory. Other things being equal then, a youth liberally educated for any department of action, must be a gainer by a knowledge of the Classics.

Still, as it is averred, that the sacrifice of time necessary to make the acquisitions in question more than overbalances the advantages derived from them; and as there are very many youth in our land, who aspire to a good education, but whose circumstances do not allow them to consume much time or money in acquiring it; so I would not at all insist that the study of the classics should make an essential part of their education. My sincere wish is, to see schools, in every part of our country, adapted to train youth in the best manner, for all the various departments of human action and useful

I do not even wish them all to be run in one mould. I delight in seeing all the varieties of taste, and all the diverse phases of understanding and feeling which different employments, circles of action, education, and objects in view, give to the various classes that compose a mixed and well organized society. must explicitly, therefore, acquit myself of being understood as disapproving of agricultural and scientifical Gymnasia, or of any other kind of institution whatever, by which the means of communicating knowledge useful to any class of our citizens may be obtained. I do most sincerely rejoice to see them rising up in various parts of our land; and I hope, that ere long they will be so multiplied by public and private beneficence, as to afford opportunity for a liberal education, in every honest branch of human employment.

The question, whether such institutions as those of which I have just spoken, can be safely and properly connected with our higher collegiate Institutions, is a distinct question from that which has respect to the existence of Gymnasia for the arts and sciences. It is one on which I am not called now to give any opinion; one, too, which the experiments that are making will soon decide; and one. I may add, that can be fully decided only by experiment. It is proper, that those who doubt the success of this arrangement, should wait for the issue which experiment will give; and as I class myself with the number of doubters, I consent, before my mind is ultimately made up, to wait for the instruction which must result from the experiments that are now in operation. My sincere wish is, that the experience of those who are making trial, may not prove to be too dearly bought; and that the community may ultimately gain some important advantages resulting from this experi-

adapted to train youth in the best In classing myselfamong the doubt-manner, for all the various departers, however, about the mixed courments of human action and useful-ses of education in our Seminaries, I

view them, and speak of them, as | adapted to the object for which they they are, Colleges, and not Universi-The question whether a proper University might extend its departments of instruction to every thing that needs to be taught among us, would be a very different one from the question, whether our Colleges, arranged as they have been and still are, can do it with the prospect of success.

I leave the general question of education, after these explanations, and contract my circle of observation. And in order to adapt this to the subject immediately before me, I must omit the consideration of the advantages to be derived from a study of the Greek and Roman classics, by those who are to become civilians. lawyers, and physicians. There are men in each of these departments, in our country, who are wanting neither in ability nor inclination to defend those studies, from which they have themselves reaped so ample a harvest; and who surely will not see them laid aside, or spoken of with levity or contumely, without appearing openly for their vindication. them I most cheerfully leave the task of maintaining the respective claims of their own departments.

I limit myself, then, to the bounds of the question, "Have the American Education Society acted wisely and judiciously, in requiring the youth under their patronage to obtain a classical, collegiate education?"

First, I would say, They have a right to make such a requisition. The Society is, in all respects, a voluntary one; it is founded and supported wholly by gratuitous liberality. It is a necessary consequence of this, that the Society has a right to say, in what manner their bounty shall be bestowed, provided the object for which it is appropriated be a lawful The Society can educate but a small part of the youth needed for the ministry in our country, and abroad. Of those whom they do ed-| your Society design not ucate, they have a right to demand faithful, but also the possession of certain qualities, gospel, sur-

are designed, and the acquisition of such a degree and such a kind of knowledge, as they judge to be necessary or important, in order to attain this object in the best manner. These principles are so perfectly plain, in regard to matter of right, that I deem it unnecessary to do any thing more than to state them.

In demanding, however, that all the young men under their care shall obtain a classical, liberal education, I do not understand the Society as at all expressing the opinion, that all who preach the gospel, must necessarily be educated in this manner. Certainly they do not intend to be so understood, any more than the Founders of our Seminary designed to be understood as expressing the opinion. that all who study theology, should first obtain a collegiate education, and then go through with a three years' course of study, such as our laws prescribe. The directors of your Society mean to say, and mean merely to say, that the bounty of the Society is to be given to a particular class of young men, who pursue a widely extended course of study, that will occupy some 7 or 8 years, at least, including academic and professional study. They say, "We will assist young men of this class, because the nature of the course in which they are engaged makes it very expensive; and because we believe, that those who are qualified by such an extensive course, will be more useful to the church and to the world, than they otherwise would be."

Can there be any question whether they have a right to act in accordance with this?

In respect to others, who enter the ministry, after a short and more limited course of study, I do not understand the directors of your Society as frowning upon them. One and all wish to see the number of faithf. ministers greatly increased.

have in view, must be approved, by do injury to the church. every sober and considerate man.

For my own part, I hope to see the day, when a thousand will be employed in teaching the principles of the Christian religion, where one is now employed. I have no apprehension that instruction of this nature is to be confined solely to those who are learned in the classics; or even to those who are liberally educated, in the higher sense of this expression. hope, most fervently hope, that the day is coming, when Christians of every rank in life, who understand the plain and essential principles of the gospel, will, one and all, feel their obligation to urge them upon others around them. So did the primitive They that were scatter-Christians. ed abroad, on the occasion of the persecution which followed the death of the martyr Stephen, went every where preaching, [i. e. inculcating, teaching the word, Acts 8: 1, 4. These were not the apostles, Acts 8: 1: but other Christians belonging to the church at Jerusalem. And the same spirit, if it now existed among Christians, would lead to the same consequences. All who had any proper conception of the importance of for high and low, for rich and poor, divine truth, would not cease to speak of it, and to urge it upon others. The blessed institution of Sabbath Schools is beginning to shew the importance and the practicability of this great principle of Christian action to the church, at the present time. After slumbering for ages over her duty, the church, (I mean the private members of it), are beginning to learn, that they have something to do, by their own personal efforts for him who redeemed them; and that they are to be active in his service, as well as the more formally consecrated this purpose? ministers of his word.

All I would say on this subject is, Let every Christian teach, so far as he lay-preaching as would be likely to ledge of the classics is not important,

The official, formal duties of the ministry, I would be one of the last to assign to private individuals, not consecrated to the sacred office. But, while the whole system of teaching should be under the guidance and control of the minister, let him bring into the service of God and the church every aid within his power. It is in this way, that a new day is to dawn on the church. Sabbath Schools and Bible Classes are the harbingers of that day. They shew the correctness of the principles which I have now been advocating; and shew, too, how imaginary are the fears of those, who are accustomed to declaim with so much vehemence against lay-teach-Where is the minister, that has done his duty in regard to these modes of instruction, who has not found lay-teachers (such as I have described), a powerful auxiliary in the great business of his vocation?

I have now explained myself, as I would hope, in such a manner as to prevent being misunderstood, in regard to teachers who may be employed in the church. The church needs teachers of all sorts; teachers for learned and unlearned, for children and for adults. Why should she not have them? If it be granted that she ought to have them, then I ask, Is it not proper to aim at multiplying the number of able and learned teachers, as well as others, and thus aim at accomplishing the most extensive good in the power of those, who are endeavouring to raise up advocates for the cause of religion? And who shall do this, or how shall this be accomplished, if such means as your Society possesses, be not employed for

But I shall be told here, perhaps, that such as differ in opinion from your Directors, in regard to the subject has opportunity, what he understands of classical education, do not contend himself; and undertake no more than | for an uneducated ministry. They A regard to this simple maxim wish to have preachers well educatwould effectually prevent all such ed; but they believe that a knowmuch less indispensable, for this pur-

Here then comes the question, for the discussion of which all I have yet said is designed to be only preparatory. Is the study of the Latin and Greek classics important to those who are educated for the ministry? And on what grounds, does an affirmative answer to this question rest?

It were easy to write a volume here, but I must content myself with presenting a mere synopsis of contents which might be expanded into one. This I shall do, with as much brevity as possible; appealing to those who may read this communication, with a request that they would supply the thoughts to which the hints that I shall give may lead; and then weigh the whole maturely, before they pass sentence upon the doings of the Ed. Soc.

The study of the Greek and Roman classics, as now arranged in our country, usually occupies a good portion of the time that elapses, between the ages of 9 and 14 or 15 years, i. e. it occupies some 5 or 6 years, for boys; but much less than this, for young men who come to it at a more advanced age. But whether more or less time be devoted to it, between the ages of 7 and 25, it will be allowed by all, that the time is precious; for this is the golden age of life, in regard to the means which it proffers of laying the foundations of future acquisition and usefulness broad and deep. Is the pursuit of classical literature worth the time expended upon it? In particular is it important enough for one who designs to become a minister of the gospel, to justify the expending of so much time and money upon it?

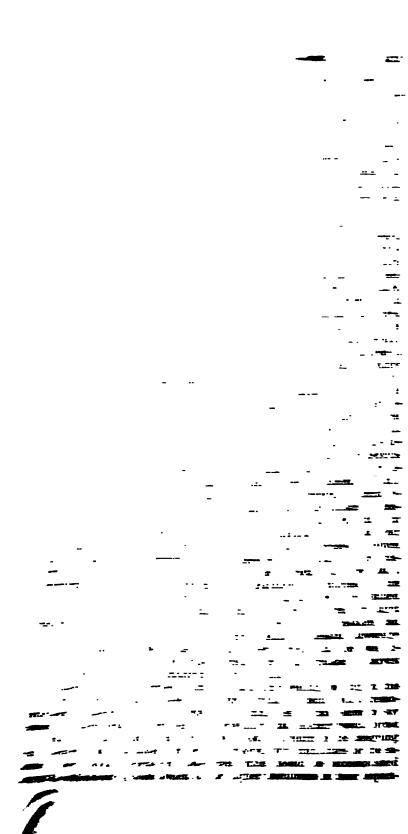
Without hesitation, and from the deepest and fullest conviction of my heart, I answer, Yes. I would I could answer so loud, as to be heard in every part of my country, and that even the recesses of the wilderness might listen, and consider well the subject.

My reasons for such an answer shall be now stated.

(1) It will not be denied, that the study of any foreign language improves the faculty of memory in youth. Certainly, then, the study of Latin and Greek will aid in such improvement. Nay, it will do this in a manner that is peculiar, on account of the deep interests which are connected with the knowledge of them, and which make them an object of desire to every youth, who wishes to become eminent in usefulness. memory, like every other faculty of body and mind, is directly improved by exercise; exercise habitual and often repeated. And as language is a gift which distinguishes man from all the creation around him, and the acquisition of it a thing consonant with our nature and adapted to our faculties; so the exercises necessary to acquire it, are peculiarly suited to the powers of which we are posses-They improve and strengthen them.

These considerations are so obvious, that I need not dwell upon them. Equally so is the

(2d) Consideration, which I shall now suggest; viz. that the faculty of making nice distinctions between things that differ, is greatly improved by the study of the Classics. No one, at all acquainted with any foreign language, can be ignorant of the fact, that there are, in such a language, a multitude of words of almost all sorts, which can never be exactly translated by any words in our own tongue, that directly and fully correspond to them. The obvious reason of this is, that every nation has more or less of habits, manners, customs, laws, modes of thinking and reasoning, natural objects, climate, soil, productions, government, foreign relations, &c. that are peculiar to itself. Now as all the language which is current among any people, arises from the necessity of communicating their thoughts, feelings, and desires to each other; and as these are most intimately connected with, and dependent upon, the peculiar objects, &c. existing among them; so it follows, of course, that the lan-



ment, by the pursuit of linguistic study. (3) The study of the Classics greatly improves the ability to command

words adapted exactly to express the shades of ideas, which one wishes to The difficulties of communicate. translating rightly, that have been suggested under my second head, afford a ready solution of this problem. How can one transfer ideas from a foreign language to his own, to which there are no words in his own that exactly correspond? He cannot, without periphrasis; and periphrasis, in order to be accurate, requires the greatest nicety of attention. He will ordinarily make a great number of trials, in translating a very difficult word or phrase, before he succeeds to his satisfaction. This very trial, often repeated, is that discipline above all others, which leads him to a nice and exact choice of language, in order to communicate ideas; and this is one of the most important acquisitions made by education, either for a speaker or a writer.

I have never yet engaged in any exercise, which afforded more salutary discipline of this sort, than that of translating difficult passages from a foreign language. I have sometimes spent whole hours, on even a preposition or an adverb; but I am very certain, that few of my hours have been spent to better purpose, in their influence over the habits of the mind.

(4) The study of the classics, is one of the best means of improving the taste for good writing and speaking, and thus of promoting an important purpose in respect to improvement in eloquence. Who would not send a young man, entering upon the business of a painter, to study the works of Raphael, of Michael Angelo, of Correggio, and others of a similar charac-Who would not send a young statuary to study the models of the Grecian artists? I hold it to be useless to bring forward arguments, after the lapse of so many centuries, during which all men have been agreed, to shew that some of the finest and most stood, as to its grammar and etymoloperfect models of style and eloquence, gy, without a knowledge of those lan-

are found in the Greek and Roman classics. I may take this for granted.

The same common sense, then, that would send a young painter to study the works of Raphael, would send a youth who is aspiring to be a public speaker and writer, to study the Greek and Roman Classics. We are creatures of imitation. We need excitement, powerful excitement, in order to develope the talents which we have. Both of these principles act upon a young man, who engages in a proper manner in the study of the Classics. How can the influence of such exquisite models upon a susceptible youth, be otherwise than beneficial in regard to style? It can-This influence may be lost by studies ill directed. It may fail in some cases, where it finds no adequate understanding and native taste, on which it can operate. But this is no argument against the nature and beneficial effects of the thing itself. If it be said, now, that the study of modern European languages may answer the same purposes, which I have enumerated under my first, second, and third heads; yet here is a distinction, under my fourth head, which separates the Roman and Greek classics widely from most modern langua-The German, the French, the Italian, the Spanish, though all abounding in works worthy of perusal, do not afford, in point of taste and eloquence, any thing that will-compare with the finest Greek and Roman models. I know some will dissent from this opinion; but I believe those who have studied both the ancient and the modern, will in general agree with me.

(5) The study of Latin and Greek authors is necessary to a good knowledge of the nature and structure of our own language. Our language is confessedly made up, in a great proportion, of Latin and Greek words, i. e. of words derived from those languages. I venture on the assertion, therefore, that our language cannot be radically under-

Nay, I challenge all those who disapprove of classical study, to point out one good grammarian or lexicographer, in the English language, who was, or is, ignorant of the Classics. I call on them to shew the possibility of acquiring and sustaining this character, without such a knowl-

(6) Our own English classics cannot be read, and thoroughly understood, without the knowledge in question. Nothing is more certain, than that all the best writers and speakers in our language, have been, and are, classi-Shall I name Milton, cal scholars. Pope, Dryden, Cowper, Addison, Steele, Johnson, Gray, Goldsmith, Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, and others of the present time, standing with or near them? Shall I go into the departments of theology, of law, or of medical science, and name standard authors? And need I say, that not one of these can be found, who was destitute of the knowledge in question? How then are their works to be understood, I mean radically and fully comprehended, without a knowledge similar to theirs? Where is there (I had almost said) a single page in the whole, which does not contain some implied or express reference, in some shape or other, to the classics, or which has not received some modification from this source? Can any man understand the Paradise Lost, for example, who is not read in the classics? The thing is impossible. And it is as really true, of a great part of the highest and best models, in English literature. An entire comprehension of them is out of question, to a man not furnished with a store of classical knowledge.

I am aware that I shall be told here, that such knowledge may be acquired by reading translations of the classics, without spending one's time to acquire a knowledge of the originals. Of this I shall take notice in the sequel, under another division of my subject.

because they are the key necessary to unlock the stores of theological learn-

Of the Greek this is plainly true; because the New Testament was written in Greek, and one of the most interesting and important of all the versions of the Old Testament, is in Greek. Of Latin it is true, because a great part of all the theological learning in the world is in that language; and in books, too, which never have been, and probably never will be Besides this, nearly all translated. the most important Lexicons, Grammars, and Commentaries, that have respect to the original languages of the Bible, have been, and still are, composed in Latin. Unless then the student in theology is to renounce forever all hopes of access to these rich, boundless, and overflowing sources, he must acquire a knowledge of Latin.

What student in theology, too, who has it in his power, will neglect to acquire the ability to peruse the Greek and Latin fathers, those burning and shining lights of the ancient Christian world, a great part of whose works never have been, and never will be translated? Who that has opportunity can neglect this, without subjecting himself to the condemnation of the slothful servant in the parable?

Then as to a knowledge of the Hebrew, it is next to impossible to get even a smattering of it, without some good knowledge of Latin and Greek, particularly of Latin. Almost all the best helps, as has just been stated, are in Latin. They will long be so, if not always. And besides this, the discipline which results from the study of the Greek and Roman Classics, is altogether necessary in order to make a due proficiency in the Hebrew.

Here now is so plain a case of the absolute necessity of Latin and Greek studies, that I should be willing to rest the whole cause upon it, (7) The study of Latin and Greek in respect to vindicating the measis important to the young theologian, ures of the Education Society. The

common allegation, that we may read | classical authors in good translations, will not apply here. do not exist, of a great part of the books which a student must peruse, who pursues the study of the original languages of the Scriptures. Plainly, then, he must either dispense wholly with this study, and content himself with such translations of the Bible as he can get, or he must be acquainted with classical languages in order to pursue the study of the originals for himself.

We come, then, by such a course of reasoning, directly to the question, Whether the young men, patronized by the Education Society, should be expected and required to make themselves acquainted with the original Hebrew and Greek Scriptures.

Into this question my limits forbid me to go at large. A few hints only, and I pass on to other topics.

In the first place, then, I ask every man who has read Homer and Virgil, whether any translation of them in our language furnishes him with a complete likeness of the originals? There never has been but one answer to this question; and there never can be but one, unless it be made out under the influence of feelings excited by dispute, and a determination at all adventures to carry a point. Pope's Homer is Pope's; and Dryden's Virgil is Druden's. The Greek and the Latin author are both invested with modern costume, and drawn in the colouring of the present day. Even Cowper has not given us the old Homer, but a kind of new one. And surely, if the talents and enthusiasm of such translators, and the extraordinary powers which they had as to command of language, and the deep acquaintance which they had with the classics, and with the true like these. But this is not a satisfacnature and spirit of poetry; if all these combined were not adequate to give us a true portrait of Homer or Virgil; then what must be said of the many inferior translators, who have laboured to present us with a correct view He may consult, then, in vain. of the other classics?

What is true here, is true of all the translations of the Scriptures, which Translations have yet appeared in our language. I am not speaking now, of the sentiments which the Bible containsof its precepts and its penaltieswhich are so plain, that even the worst translation that ever was made of the Scriptures has not rendered them, for the most part, either obscure or dubious; and certainly, our venerable and excellent English translation has made them very plain. What men could do, in their age and with their means, our English translators did accomplish. Their work remains, to the present hour, one of the noblest in its kind which has yet been accomplished. But all the divine features of the original, no translator has ever conveyed; perhaps, nay probably, none ever will be able to convey them. There are ten thousand thousand tints of light and shade, in the original picture, drawn by a hand that was guided by the power above, which no copyist has yet possessed ability to transfer to his imitation.

> I advance a step farther. I aver. that there are some passages in our English Version of the Scriptures, which are dark; nay, some absolutely without meaning, to a mere English reader. For example; what will such a reader understand by this expression, "For this cause ought a woman to have power on her head, because of the angels? 1 Cor. 11: 10." I might easily swell the list of passages dark like this, and then ask, How is a minister of the Gospel, unacquainted with the original Scriptures, to solve such difficulties? shall be answered probably by the declaration, that he may consult Commentators, in case of difficulties Those Commentators, tory answer. who give an adequate explanation of obscure phraseology, give one grounded in philology, and intelligible only through the medium of philology. cannot understand either what they

speak, nor whereof they affirm. And how are the common people to uneven if he could, without a knowledge of his own, how can he judge whether the explanation given is probable, or improbable? It is impossible; and all his inquiries, therefore, | must end in disappointment, or be almost altogether nugatory.

Nothing can be plainer, than that any one unskilled in the original Scriptures must cast himself, almost if not quite implicitly, upon the credit of those whom he consults, for the meaning of the word of God. If an enemy of evangelical truth avers, when a passage is cited from our Version in defence of such truth, that the original does not mean so or so, according to the interpretation given by the advocate for evangelical sentiment, how is the latter to contradict this? Shall he apply to Commentators? He may; but then they give reasons which he does not understand; or they may be controverted by critical reasons, of which he is altogether unable to form a correct judgment. Shall the young men preparing for the ministry, aim at freeing themselves from such a state of dependence, from such a bondage, as this?

I answer, YES. If I had a hundred voices, I would answer Yes with them all. If I were a Roman Catholic, I could then take the exposition which an infallible church or Pope has given, of any and every part of Scripture. I should never need any other argument in favour of my interpretation, excepting evidence that an infallible expositor had decided in favour But being a Protestant, and having as yet never been able to find an infallible expositor, since the days of inspiration have passed away, I value the privilege of examining opinions advanced upon the meaning of the Scriptures, more than all the treasures of earth. I do most ardently desire that every minister of the divine word should enjoy the like priv-

derstand it? And how can they be said to have any Bible?" Questions often put, in order to silence such reasoning as I have been advancing; but which do not at all embarrass my own mind. My answer is, that the common people are to understand the difficult passages of the Bible, by having them explained by their ministers; and that their ministers will be able to explain them, only when they study and understand them. So the great head of the Church designed it should be; for he instituted the ministry for this very purpose.

I shall be asked again, "If no translation of the Scriptures can be made, which will give an adequate view of the Original, then what good purpose will the study of that Original answer, since you yourself aver, that it can never be fully represented by any Version?"

An answer is not difficult. er view of the original will inspire feelings and views, which will give birth to many thoughts and reflections leading the reader himself to new and better apprehensions of the meaning of the sacred word, and enabling him to communicate them in a manner at once more interesting and intelligible. I will communicate my ideas of this important part of our subject, by an appeal to other things. which will be intelligible to all your readers.

Suppose a person is to lecture on the art of painting; and in particular, on the works of the great masters of this art. Shall he prepare himself, by the study of mere copies of Raphael, Michael Angelo, and Correggio's works; or shall he go at once to the originals in all their exquisite beauty and perfection; with all their light and shade, with all their finished touches and graces that cannot be copied? The whole world can give but one answer.

Again: I want to describe the ilege, who can by any means attain it. | beauties of nature—the glories of "But if the English Translation of the visible creation around me—the the Bible be obscure in many places, heavens decked with shining worlds

-the earth covered with fruits and l flowers, adorned with copse and field, variegated with hills and mountains, intersected by rivulets and majestic streams; shall I go now to the celestial globe for the one; and to the landscapes of even Reubens and Van Dyke for the other? The merest child, who gazes on the azure vault of heaven with rapture, and ranges with delight the fields, and flowery beds, and hills, and dales, of the natural world, will answer this question as correctly as the astronomer, the botanist, and the geologist.

Apply these principles to the case before us. I want to make a copy of sketches drawn in the book of God. Shall I go, now, to the Original, drawn by hands guided by skill divine, painted in colours of heavenly origin, and finished with all the exquisite light, and shade, and symmetry, which the pencil of an Omniscient Artist has given; shall I gaze on this, until my whole soul is stirred within me, and I am rapt into admiration, and wonder, and love, and my feelings catch something of the enthusiasm which the original author felt; and in this frame make an effort to draw a sketch for others; Or shall I limit myself to an imperfect, a more or less untrue, copy of a divine Original, and sit down contented with the belief, that I have a competent view of the Original itself? I need not, and will not answer this question: because I know there can be but one opinion respecting it.

In a word, (for I must cut short this topic), who will communicate the most intelligible and impressive view of what the Scriptures contain. to the people who are to be instructed; he who has surveyed, with his own eyes, all the beauty and glory of the original; or he who has seen them only in an imperfect copy?-Who will defend the meaning of the Scriptures in the best manner; he who can appeal to the Original, and make others to feel the weight of his appeal; or he who is obliged to take human authority, as to matters of

himself on the assertions and the belief of others?

If the answer to such questions is plain, then it is equally plain, that classical study must be required of young men, designed for the ministry; for without this, to attain to proper and adequate knowledge of the original Scriptures is really out of question, if respect be had to the apparatus for study which has as yet been furnished.

But I am going on to make a book. I will stop short, then, and leave the thousand interesting topics connected with what is here briefly hinted, in order to proceed in my task. serve then,

(7) That as the young men, who enter upon the ministry, at the present time, are considered as volunteers to go where the interests of the church require them to go, and consequently to embark in missionary enterprises to foreign countries and nations, a knowledge of the Original Scriptures, and consequently of the Classics, is absolutely essential to them.

When converts are made among the heathen, the Scriptures must be How? translated for them. they be translated from our English Version? The very idea is absurd, to a man versed in the nature of this business. All translations made in this way, will speedily go into desuetude; and at most, can never be considered as any thing more than a preparation for a Version of the Originals. But shall not our Missionaries translate the Scriptures? Yes, Then they they may; they must. must prepare for this, by a previous course of discipline in linguistic study; i. e. they should study the Classics.

(8) The very nature of the Christian religion, and the duties of a Christian minister, demand of him that he should be as enlightened and learned as his opportunities will enable him to be.

If he is "to call no man Master, on earth," he must at least become. in some good measure independent of things at second hand, and to cast faith. He should himself be qualified

to examine, and to judge. No greater evil can befall the church, than an ignorant ministry, who can be swayed by the cunning and craft of designing men. From this very source, the dark ages of Romish superstition flowed. May God defend his Church from the return of times like those! An ignorant Clergy must always be exposed to superstition, and misrepresentation of the Scriptures. A learned and pious ministry, is the most effectual of all human barriers against these evils.

It is the duty of Christian ministers, to strive after all the moral (not political) influence which they can attain to, in behalf of the cause of their divine Master. If they sustain a good character for piety, classical knowledge will greatly increase this influence. Say what we will, Knowledge And the belief among a people, that their minister understands the classics, sacred and profane, must always increase the respect which they will pay to his opinions and views of the doctrines of religion.

(9) Who are to be the instructers and guardians of youth? Who are to be principal actors in our Schools and Colleges? Ministers of the gospel. They always have been so; I trust they always will be, in every Christian land. But how is an unlearned ministry to teach? Some one may say, perhaps, "The study of the Classics is to be given up, and then this knowledge will not be needed." But this I will not, cannot, believe. So long as there is taste in the world. and a proper sense of the most successful discipline of the human mind. it will not be given up. It will no doubt, be extended. Classics will not, I trust, at some future day, mean merely heathen authors. It will comprise the Sacred Books; It will embrace more or less of the Latin and Greek Fathers. It is indeed a singular thing that Christians should talk of a truly liberal education in the languatant of all Classics. But better days to the professions of Law and Medi-

are coming upon the church, and new views on this great subject, I think, must ultimately prevail among all reflecting Christian men. The time will come, when Moses, and David, and Isaiah, and Paul, and John, will be regarded as worthy of as much attention in colleges, as Horace, and Virgil, and Pindar, and Homer; nay, when the immortal Christian worthies. Origen and Chrysostom, and Basil, and Gregory Nazianzen, and Eusebius, and Cyprian, and Lactantius and Jerome, will enforce their claims on the attention of the young men in our colleges, who are desirous to make heathenism a subordinate, and not an exclusive study.

Should this happy day speedily dawn, the rising ministry ought to prepare for it. They are not to give up one of the most important of all influences which they have, that of instructers, for want of a little effort,

and a little expense.

I know that those who decry the study of the languages, aver that they do not mean to have all candidates for the ministry abandon it; they would have some critics and commentators, and defenders of the church educated on an extensive But how is this to be accomplished if our public Institutions cease to pursue classical studies, and they become unpopular. It is idle to think of this, for it would be impossible, in a little time, to procure the necessary means for the higher education in question; and if they could be procured, what inducement would there be to become critics and commentators, when no readers of such authors could be found?

It were easy to proffer additional reasons; but want of time and of room prevent. I cannot close, however, without making some remarks of a miscellaneous nature, on the subject which has been discussed.

My first remark is, that the same kind of reasoning, in most respects, which I have employed above, may ges, which overlooks these most impor- be very justly employed with regard

Thousands of valuable books, in both of these professions, are in Latin; and some, in Greek. original investigator, then, can no man ever be in either of these sciences, who is destitute of a classical education. He must always be dependent on his interpreters, and always be exposed, of course, to feel and to have others feel, that his intelligence is, in many important respects, merely second-handed. If the interpretation of a Latin or Greek source is called in question, he can never offer any philological reasons of his own, to shew that there is no good ground to call it in question.

I know it is said, here, that after all, the student in the classics is dependent for his knowledge, on his lexicons, and grammars, and commentaries, and virtually relies, at last, upon the opinions of others. this is not the true state of the case. The child and the youth of tender years, does indeed rely on his nurses, and on his vocabularies, for the meaning of words in his own vernacular tongue. But when he has grown up, and has thoroughly studied his mother-tongue, he needs not Dr. Johnson's Dictionary to tell him what the words mean, to which he is accustomed. And even if that Dictionary should give a wrong account of the meaning of a word, he will not feel bound by it, but be able to correct the error, from the sources of his own knowledge.

So will it be, in regard to those who study thoroughly the Classics, either profane or sacred. In due time they will be able to correct lexicographers and commentators, where they are erroneous. They will become fitted to make lexicous themselves; and therefore will only be aided, not guided, by those of others.

My second remark is, that all young men, who aspire to the office of the ministry, and neglect classical studies, do, by that very neglect, exclude themselves, through life, from being radical and profound investigators, in respect to any topic of theol- the fault lies in the manner, not in ogy or of exegesis.

This lies upon the face of what has been said above. Without such knowledge, they can never examine for themselves a great proportion of original sources. Nor is there one chance in a thousand, that they will ever acquire this knowledge, unless they do it before they commence preaching; as experience abundantly shews. The question, then, whether the American Education Society shall demand of the young men under its care the attainment of classical knowledge, is the question, whether their young men shall be fitted to investigate the original sources of theological knowledge, or be trained up for a more limited sphere of action and usefulness.

On this question, I do hope, I hope in God, they will never doubt or hesitate. Why should they content themselves with sending labourers into the vineyard fitted to cultivate a small field, when they may send those who can cultivate a large one? They have the means, certainly they may have them, of imparting the qualifications necessary for more extended action, and more important and widely diffused influence. The judicious and reflecting laymen of our country are even in advance of the clergy, in their views on this subject; and when their charity is asked, with a view to accomplish this end, experience has proved that they will not refuse it. Hold fast then, my dear Sir, the position which you and your benevolent coadjutors have taken; and never doubt that the good sense of an enlightened community will support you in it.

I am fully aware, that some excellent men among us, have strong objections against studying the heathen authors with long continued diligence, from considerations of a moral nature. I respect their motives. There is no little reason to fear, that, as classical \* study is now arranged and pursued, the effects may, in some cases, have an unpropitious moral influence. But the thing. Until sacred classics, and

religious patristical classics, shall claim a part of the attention of our youth at the colleges and schools, there will be ground for such objec-May the time soon arrive, when Christians shall think, that they are in duty bound to give their children at least as much knowledge of the true God and Saviour, as of Jupiter and his associates! There is too much good sense, and illumination, and piety, among the teachers and guardians of our Colleges, not to give this subject, sooner or later, a more thorough consideration than it has yet received.

I am aware, also, that the question is often asked, Have there not been many useful and eminent ministers, without a classical education? Without hesitation, I answer in the affirmative. But then, I may be indulged in asking another question, in my turn. This is, Would they not have been still more useful and eminent, with a more finished and thorough education? Deny it no one can, who concedes that knowledge is power.

In conclusion, I repeat it, that the Education Society have a right to appropriate their funds, in the manner in which they have done. It is my most sincere, my unalterable conviction, that it is their duty so to do. If ever .a country needed a learned and powerful ministry, ours is the one. population is extending with a rapidity hitherto unexampled in the history of man. It is a population which needs the guidance of men thoroughly enlightened and substantially educated. We are forming our character for ages to come. Say not, then, that " a half-educated man will do for the West—for the new settlements." Nay, better keep such an one in the old settlements, where the habits are already established, than to send him into the new, where a world is to be formed out of the elements of chaos. not that a half-educated man will do for the heathen; for there chaos and

cause light and order to spring up. Who shall translate the Bible there? Who shall expel the demons of superstition? Can this be done without using the wand of prophets and apostles?

Hold fast, then, I would say with all my heart and soul, the vantage ground you have obtained, and get all in addition that you can by any future opportunities.

With much respect and affection, Your friend and brother,

M. STUART.
Theol. Sem. Andover,

July 16, 1828.

CONNECTICUT BRANCH OF THE EDUCA-TION SOCIETY.

We like the spirit of the following remarks, which we quote from a communication in a late number of the New Haven Religious Intelligencer. There not only OUGHT to be, but there CAN be one hundred beneficiaries in Yale College. The young men can be found. The churches, which God has so signally blessed with the effusions of his Holy Spirit, can furnish two hundred, we doubt not; and the means are entirely at their command. The churches, which could, year after year, contribute their six, eight, and ten thousand dollars annually to send the missionary of the cross to the destitute West, can now, with their augmented means, and cheered by sympathy and cooperation from every quarter, contribute at least half as much, to qualify their indigent sons to preach the everlasting gospel to a wretched and dying world.

cated. We are forming our character for ages to come. Say not, then, that "a half-educated man will do for the West—for the new settlements." Nay, better keep such an one in the old settlements, where the habits are already established, than to send him into the new, where a world is to be formed out of the elements of chaos. Say not that a half-educated man will do for the heathen; for there chaos and eternal night hold their united reign, and a mighty power is needed to

The writer closes by suggesting several | ways, in which the proposed measure could be accomplished. 1. Yale College might be endowed with ample charity funds. 2. Individuals might be found who would promise to pay the tuition of one beneficiary, which is thirty three dollars per annum. 3. Or associations of several individuals might be formed for the same object. 4. Churches might be induced to engage to pay the tuition of some given number. 5. Auxiliaries might be formed to the Connecticut Branch of the American Education Society, which would appropriate one third, or one half, or a greater proportion of their contributions to this specific object-the payment of tuition.

### ACCUMULATING PROPERTY FOR CHIL-DREN.

Perhaps the rich man has a favorite or an only son, for whom he destines, with the rest of his treasure, that portion which God is demanding. In due time that son will be put in possession by his father's death, and will be so much the richer for that portion. That this wealth will remain long in his hands, a prosperous and undi-minished possession, is not, perhaps, very probable. But let us suppose, that it will, and suppose too, that this son will be a man of sensibility and deep reflection. Then, his property will often remind him of his departed father. And with what emotions? This, he will say to himself, was my father's god. He did, indeed, think much of me, and of securing for me an advantageous condition in life; and I am not ungrateful He professed, also, not to be for his cares. unconcerned for the interests of his own soul, and the cause of the Saviour of the world. But alas! it presses on me with irresistible evidence, that the love of money had a power in his heart predominant over all other interests. It cannot be effaced from my memory, that I have often observed the strong marks of repugnance and impatience, an ingenuity of evasion, an acuteness to discover or invent objections to the matter proposed to him, however high its claims, if those claims sought to touch his money, which he contemplated and guarded and augmented, with a devotedness of soul quite religious. But whither can a soul be gone, which had such a religion? Would he that acquired, and guarded even against the demands of God, these possessions for me, and who is thinking of them now, as certainly as I am thinking of them, oh would he, if he could speak to me while I

am pleasing myself that these are mine, tell me that they are the price of my father's soul? John Foster.

### A SERIOUS QUESTION.

Will not every Christian ask within himself, Is there not in that system of iniquity, which has, for so many ages existed in the world, some small part, some poisonous atom, some serpent vehicle of an evil principle, which I may be the means of destroying? Though no apparent effect should result, except in the sight of Him, who discriminates all things, still am I not bound in mere proof of my fidelity to my Master, to give some demonstration of hatred, to fling some practical salutation of war, against an infernal system of idolatry, which, in character of a constellation of gods, arrogates the worship of a large portion of the human race, and repays it with perdition? Can I hope to go, without some haunting sense of dishonor, to that superior empire of the Almighty, where every possible feeling goes forth in devotion, from a region where I have been nearly at peace with such an odious usurpation? John Foster.

### Extract of a letter from a former beneficiary of the Education Society.

How can I forget the kind and blessed agency employed by the Great Head of the Church in putting me into the ministry? love to take a retrospective view of the Providence by which I was conducted forward to the work in which I am engaged. But for the beloved, and lamented Parsons, I might have never commenced a course of study preparatory to this holy work. He found me in obscurity, a poor farmer's boy. By means of that sainted Missionary I was made acquainted with the American Education Society, and while I live, and I hope in eternity, I shall remember, with the liveliest gratitude to God, the assistance, which I have received from it.

In the midst of trials, I have all along had encouragements. I taught school, one winter, in a place destitute of preaching. An interesting revival commenced in the school, which extended into other districts, and resulted in the hopeful conversion of more than fifty. One of the number is now employed as an assistant Missionary among the Indians; and one or two others are preparing for the ministry. In the town where I am now settled, there has been an interesting revival within the last two years. Two of the young men, subjects of the work, have begun to prepare for college, with a

### FACTS.

The American Bible Society issued, during the year ending in May last, 134,604 copies of Bibles and Testaments, being an increase over the issues of the preceding year of 62,946 copies. When the arrangements, which are now making are completed, the Society will employ twenty hand presses, and eight presses to be worked by steam; equal in all to forty presses worked by the hand. The Society will then print at the rate of 300,000 copies per annum.

The American Board of Foreign Missions received, in the year ending in October last, more than \$96,000. From May 16th to June 20th 1828, they received \$16,842 79. Of this the Boston Foreign Mission Society contributed about \$8,000.

The American Tract Society printed, during the past year, more than fifty three millions of pages of tracts. The Branch Society at Boston remitted more than seven thousand dollars to its treasury.

The Missionaries of the American Home Missionary Society performed during the last year, an amount of labor equal to one hundred and thirty three years' labor of an individual. Through the direct instrumentality of these Missionaries, not less than thirteen hundred souls were made the subjects of renewing grace.

The American Education Society, in six months past, has received not far from seventy new beneficiaries.

The receipts of the American Colonization Society during the last year were \$14,541 82. The colony at Liberia increased from seven hundred souls to more than twelve hundred. Fifteen hundred individuals applied for a passage, to whom it could not be granted.

The whole receipts of the most important benevolent Societies in the United States, during the year, was more than \$50,000 beyond those of the preceding year.

### -1110-

# A suggestion to a particular class of Young Men.

There is a large class of pious young men in our country, from the age of sixteen to twenty one, who have the means

of acquiring a liberal education, with the prospect of usefulness, but who, for various reasons, choose to engage in some other occupation. It may be that they are just commencing some lucrative worldly business which they are unwilling to abandon. It may be that they shrink from the toil, and labor, and self denial, which are inseparable from the life of a faithful minister. Or it may be that they are not fully acquainted with the moral condition of the human race, and of the urgent need, which exists for a great increase in the number of the preachers of the Gospel.

Now we wish to ask the young man, whom Providence has placed in the circumstances, which we have mentioned, to reflect candidly and seriously upon the following facts. The number of pious young men in all the colleges in the United States, if all should become ministers, would not be enough to supply the vacant churches in the single Presbyterian denomination, and would be deficient by more than five hundred men to supply the destitute Baptist congregations. All the efforts of the American Education Society, on the present scale of operations, are not competent, by any means, to furnish New England with the requisite ministerial labour. 2,000 young men should immediately enter on a course of preparation for the Christian ministry, by the time that they would be thoroughly prepared for their work, one third of all the clergymen now alive will be in their graves. Who will supply their places? The population of this country is increasing at the rate of 1,000 a day. In ten years, there will be required for the 17,000,000 of inhabitants in the United States 17.000 Ministers.

Think, moreover, of your obligations to the Saviour. Once, you were in darkness, in the horrible pit, an enemy to your Maker. The Holy Spirit opened your eyes. You felt like an outcast from the presence of God, and as if nothing in heaven or earth could help you. While in this forlorn condition Jesus Christ had pity on you. He placed your feet on the rock of ages. You beheld his glory as the glory of the only begotten Son of God full of grace and truth. In the ardor of grateful

emotion you gave yourself to him, soul and body. Now what does that consecration imply. Plainly that you shall spend your life in that way in which you can do most for Him, who died for you. Is it in seeking your own ease or emolument in some honorable worldly business, or in proclaiming to others that love, which has saved you from eternal perdition?

You may also give a noble testimony to your sense of the value of the Christian religion, by sacrificing for its promotion rich worldly prospects, and by entering on a course of exhausting study, and of self denying labor. It will be seen and felt that you are preparing for the holy work, not for the want of means to qualify yourself for the honorable pursuit of another profession, but from the dictates of conscience and from love to Christ.

Think, furthermore, of that crown of glory, which shall be placed upon the head of every true minister of Christ. He who has turned many souls to righteousness, shall "walk high in salvation and the climes of bliss." We do not wish to present one unhallowed motive to induce you to take upon yourself this momentous trust. No, loud, repeated, imploring as the cry of a dying world is for the waters of life, we do not wish to have you engage in this work, "without you are inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost." But if that love which passeth all understanding has been shed abroad in your heart, let it constrain you to think seriously upon this subject. Think of a soul born to enjoy a happiness or suffer a misery intense and interminable. Think of the agonies of the Son of God for its redemption. Six hundred millions know nothing of this redemption.

### PERIODICAL PRESS.

From the Traveller, a periodical just commenced in Philadelphia, we gather the following interesting facts.

The whole number of newspapers, published in the United States, in 1775, was 37; in 1810, 353; in 1828, 827. This estimate is of course imperfect, and falls below the truth. The whole number is probably nearly 1,000.

In Maine there are 29; in Massachusetts 78; in New Hampshire 17; in Vermont 21; Rhode Island 11; Connecticut 26; New York 161; New Jersey 22; Pennsylvania 185; Delaware 4; Maryland 32; District of Columbia 9; Virginia 34; North Carolina 15; South Carolina 16; Georgia 13; Florida 2; Alabama 10; Mississippi 6; Louisiana 9; Tennessee 8; Kentucky 23; Ohio 66; Indiana 17; Michigan 2; Illinois 4; Missouri 5; Arkansas 1; Cherokee nation 1.

In Boston 5 daily papers are published; in New York 11; in Albany 3; in Rochester 1; in Philadelphia 8; in Baltimore 4; in Alexandria 1; in Washington 3; in Richmond 1; in Norfolk 1; in Charleston 4; in Savannah 2; in New Orleans 2; in Cincinnati 1.—Total 47. In Pennsylvania 22 papers are published in the German language. One paper in New York is printed in the French language, and one in the Spanish. One in New Orleans in French.

Of the monthly Periodicals, we believe the Missionary Herald circulates the greatest number of copies; and of the weekly, the New York Ch. Advocate (18,000.) The value of the press as an auxiliary in the cause of benevolence, is strikingly exhibited in the following estimate. The press which works off the London Times newspaper, is moved by steam, and prints at the rate of 4,000 an hour, or 70 in a minute. It is computed that it would require 48,000 persons to write out the 8,000 papers which are circulated daily, and if the press was kept going for 24 hours it would require two millions two hundred and four thousand scribes to write over what three men can now

### The Bible.

So deep was the veneration of Henry Martyn for the word of God, that when a suspicion arose in his mind, that any other book he might be studying was about to gain an undue influence over his affections, he instantly laid it aside.

Memoir.

We may judge by our regard for the Sabbath, whether eternity will be forced upon us.

Adams.

### RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

[Concluded from the January No.-page 50.]

### SWEDENBORGIANS.

From the journal of the proceedings of the General Convention of Swedenborgians, which met at Baltimore in June 1827, we have derived the following facts. There are in Massachusetts four Societies of Swedenborgians; in New York four; in Pennsylvania four; in Maryland one; in Virginia two; in Ohio two. In addition, fifty four towns are mentioned where there are receivers of these doctrines. The number of ordaining ministers is six; the number of teaching ministers is eight; the number of licentiates ten. Benedict says that the population comprised within the limits of the denomination is 100,000. Probably a nearer estimate is 130,000.

### SHAKERS, OR THE MILLENNIAL CHURCH.

There are Societies of Shakers at the following places, Alfred, and New Glou-cester, Me. Canterbury, and Enfield, N. H. Shirley, Harvard, Tyringham, and Hancock, Ms. Enfield, Conn. Watervleit, and New Lebanon, N. Y. Union Village, and Watervleit, Ohio. Pleasant Hill, and South Union, Ky. West Union, Va. The number of Societies is 16; number of preachers about 45; members gathered into their Societies about 4,500; those not included about 900; making in all a population of 5,400.

The above facts are derived from documents published under the sanction of the Society.

### GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The No. of classes is 7. East Pennsylvania, West Pennsylvania, Lebanon, Susquehanna, Zion, Maryland, Virginia. The number of organized churches is 400. The number of ministers 90. The number of communicants 30,000. The different classes meet annually. A General Synod of representatives from all the classes, annually. This denomination have lately established a Theol. Seminary, a Missionary Society, and several Education Societies. There are 3 ind. Synods in

### REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

Two Synods, New York, and Albany. Sixteen classes, New York and South New York, New Brunswick, Bergen, Paramus, Long Island, Philadelphia, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Rensselaer, Alster, Cay-uga, Schoharie, Schenectady, Montgome-

ministers about the same. The number of members is 14,000.

### FREE WILL BAPTISTS.

In Maine, there are 7 Quarterly Meetings, in New Hampshire 3, in Rhode Island 1, in Vermont 3, in New York 6, in Ohio 3, in Pennsylvania 1.-Total 24. The whole number of ordained preachers belonging to these meetings is 222. The number of churches 315. In North Carolina, it is stated, that there are about 20 ordained ministers, and 20 churches, making in the whole 242 ministers, and 335 churches. In addition there are about 30 licensed ministers. There are not far from 12,000 communicants.

### GENERAL SUMMARY

### OF THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

OF THE RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.

Presbyterian Church. Synods 16. Presbyteries 90. Ministers 1214. Licentiates 218. Cundidates 229. Churches 1,860. Churches vacant 679. Communicants 136,479. Congregationalists. Associations 62. Ministers 720. Churches 960. Churches vacant 240. In addition there are from 100 to 150 Unitarian Churches. Baptists. Associations 190. Churches 3,723. Ministers 2,577. Baptisms 238,654. Prot. Episcopal. Clergymen 486. Churches 598. Communicants 24,075. Meth. Episcopal. Districts 83. Circuits 890. Preachers. Number of members 381,997. Free Will Baptists. Ministers 242. Churches 335. Licentiates 30. Communicants 12,000. German Reformed. Churches 400. Ministers 90. Communicants 30,000. Reformed Dutch. Synods 2. Classes 16. Churches 150. Ministers about the same. Communicants 14,000. Evangelical Lutheran. Ministers 200. Congregations 800. Roman Catholics, 600,000. Quakers or Friends. Whole population 750,000. Universalists. Societies 12. Ministers 140. Suedenborgians. Societies 12. Ministers 140. Suedenborgians. Societies 12. Ministers 140. Whole Population 100,000. Skakers. Societies 16. Preachers 40. Population 5,400. Cumberland Presbyterians. Congregations 60. Ministers 60. Christians. Ministers 250. Churches 18. Ministers 29. Communicants 2,862. serian Presoyterians. Congregations 00. Minis-ters 60. Christians. Ministers 250. Churches 250. Communicants 20,000. Seventh Day Baptists. Churches 18. Ministers 29. Communicants 2,662. Siz Principle Baptists. Churches 15. Ministers 20. Communicants 1,500. Tunkers. Churches 33. Min-isters 30. Communicants 3,000. Mennonites. Churchsecers. Communicants 3,000. Mennonites. Churches 225. Ministers 200. Communicants 20,000. Free Communicants 1,224. Several small sects of Methodists not included in the preceding List. Ministers 255. Members 11,214.

Whole No. of Denominations mentioned 22. Whole No. of Ministers in 20 Denominations (exclusive of Roman Catholics, Quakers, and Local Methodist Preachera) 8,196.

Note. Entire accuracy in our Statistical Tables is not pretended, and is indeed impossible. The Statistical Documents published by the respective Demominations are in most cases extremely imperfect. We shall pursue this subject in the course of a few months, and shall endeavor to make our statements as full and as accurate as may be. The Documents from which we have derived most of our facts, in reuga, Schoharie, Schenectady, Monigomery, and Washington. The number of
churches is about 150. The number of All Religions," a valuable work published in 1824.

# STATISTICS OF THE COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES,

OBTAINED BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE, BY THE SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY

# TABLE I. (CONCLUDED.)

cial libraries of the students.—In some cases the spaces are left blank for want of information. number of professors of religion in each college; the number of indigent students assisted; the number of volumes in the college library, and in the sober of the same, living; the number of graduates at the last commencement; the present number of undergraduates in the respective classes; the ber of academic Instructers; the whole number of alumni; the number of alumni living; the number of alumni who have become ministers; the num-Containing the proper title of each College; the place of its location; when founded; by whom founded; the name of the President; the num-

1828.						st	ΔT	18	TI	C/	L	TAI	3LE
GRAND TO	Univ. of S. Car.   Columbia Col.   Charleston S.   Charleston S.   Transylvania   Lexington Ky	Univ. of N. Car.	Univ. of Virginia Charlottesville	St. Mary's Col.	Columbian Col.	Massau Hall	Rutgers College	Columbia Col.	Hamilton Col.		Univ. of Vermont		MAME
GRAND TOTAL.—Colleges No. acaden Whole No. Alumni liv Alumni Mi	Columbia Col. Charleston S. C. Lexington Ky.	Chapel Hill	Charlottesville	Baltimore Md.	•	Philadelphia Pa	E	New York city	Clinton N. Y.	<b>4</b>	Burlington Vt.	'	LOCATION
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Ministers living of 19 coll. Graduates in 26 coll. in 1827 Undergrad. in 31 coll. 1827-8 Seniors 658. Juniors 670. Soph. 665. Freshmen 590.	per M. D. Adams Voods	lwell p. p.	Hon. James Madison, Rector.	Rev. E. Damphoux D. D.	Rev. Stephen Chapin D. D.	Rev. Frederic Reselv n. n.	Philip Milledoller D. D.	William Harris D. D.	Henry Davis D. D.	Rev. Eliphalet Nott p. p.	Marsh		PRESIDENT OF PROVOST
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TABLE II. RESIDENCES OF THE STUDENTS IN THE VARIOUS COLLEGES.

							Making allowance for Colum. Coll. N. Y. not included in the table.		Including the stadents at Uni. Fenn. Alleghany Coll.&c.not in the table.		Allowing for students in other Col- leges not mentioned.	Reckoning stud. in Columb. Coll.	ton Coll. Va. Hampden Sidney &c.	\$	Students at Charleston Coll. and at Columbia S. C. Coll.		•		Adding students at other Colleges.	Students at Danville and Transylvania.	Students at Ohio University &c.			•
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Georgia Univer: First Wed. in Aug Uni. of Nashville First Wed. in Oct. Danville Ky. Miami University Last Wed. in Sept.

About Dec. fifteenth
Oct. third
First Wed. in August
le First Wed. in Oct.

From Ap. 1st to Ap. 15

In Ap. & May 3 w. From Nov. 5 to Doc. 31

From Dec. 15th 4 w.

In Autumn 5 1-2 w.

In Spring 5 1-2 w. From mid. July to 1st Oct.

From Com. to list Md. Nov. Last W.Mh.to lst Md.May

Hampden Sidney
Washington Va.
University of Va.
University of NC
University of S.C

Third Wed in April July Fourth Fourth Wed. in Sept. Fourth Wed. in Dec. First of July

Fourth Thurs. in June

Columbian D. C. Alleghany Western Uni.

> First Wed. in July Fourth Wed in Sept.

From July 1st 6 w.
Month of Oct. 5 w.
In Sept. & Oct. 5 w.
Month of Oct.
From Com. 6 w.

Thurs. af. 3d Tues. Ap. 4 w. At Christmas I w. Month of May In Ap. & May 5 w. Month of May Not determined

From Com. to 2d Wd. Jan.

From C. to last Mond. Oct.

Month of May Third W.Oct. to 3 W. Nov.

Sec. Wd.June to 2d W. July

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Hamilton

Union Columbia Brown Uni. Harvard

Washington Ct

Last Wed. in Aug.
First Wed. in Sept.
First Wed in August
Second Wed. in Sept.
First Tues. in. Aug.
Fourth Wed. in July

From Com. 6 w. From Com. 4 w. Wed. pre. 25th Dec. 2 w.

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Second Wed. Jan. 2 w. Thurs. bef. Christ. 2 w.

Thurs. prec. Ap. 20th 3 w. First Wd. May 4 w.

Second Fri May 3 w. Second Wed. May 3 w. w. next preceding Com.

From Com. 8 w. From Com. to 1st Mon. From Com. 6 w. Fourth Wed in Aug.

From Com. 4 w

From Com. 4 From Com. 4 From Com

First Wed. Jan. 7 w. Wd. af. 4th Wd. Dec. Fourth Wd. Dec. 6 w. First Wed. Jan. 8 w. From last Wed. Dec. 8 w. Fri. af. 1st Wd. Jan. 6 w. Last Mond. Dec. 6 1-2 w.

Third Wed. May 2 w.

From last Wed. May 2 w. Fri. af. 3d Wed. May 3 w. Th.beflast W.May 21-2 w.

First Wed. April 2 w. Last Fri. Dec. 6 w.

rom Com.

Third Wed. August First Wed. in Sept.

University of Middlebury Williams
Amherst

Waterville

Commencements. Wed. in

First vacation.

Second vacation

Third vacation.

Rutgers Princeton

Third Wed. in August Fourth Wed. in Aug.

From Com. 6 w. First Thurs. Aug. 5 w. From Com. to Sept. 15

In Dec. Second Wed, Jan. 3 w. At Christmas 2 w. From Dec. 21 to Jan. 7

In April 3 w. From Ap. 7th to May lst Second Wd. May 4 w.

From Com. 6 w.

Last Wed. in Sept.

Washington

Jni. of Penn

Showing the time of Commencement in each of the above mentioned time of their occurrence. Colleges, the number of vacations, and the

### TABLE IV.

Showing the times of the Anniversaries and vacations in the Theological Seminaries in the United States.

Names.	Anniversaries.	First vacation.	Second vacation.
Bangor Me. Andover Ms. Cambridge Ms.	Fourth Wed, in Sept.	5 w. from Anniversary	5 w. from last Wd. in April
Newton Ms. New Haven Ct		6 w. from Fri. aft. 2 Wed. in	6 w. from Thurs. af, 3d Wed. Ap.
Hamilton N. Y. Auburn N. Y. Princeton N J. Gotturburg Pa	ſMaw	W. pre. 1st Thurs. May 4 w. 6 w. from last Wed. in Sept.	3 Wed. Aug. 4 w. fin Feb. 6 w. fr. Wed. bef. 3 Th. May 2 w. Vacation of 6 weeks
Alexandria Va	No anniversary	v	5 w. from 1st of Oct. Month of April

### STATISTICS OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

### TABLE V.

Comprising the place of the location of each Seminary; the religious Denomination to which it is attached; whole number educated; number who finished their course in 1827; present number of students in the different classes; number of indigent students assisted.

Location.	Denomination.	When found-	No. of	Wh'le no.	in					Indig.
		ed.	Prof.	Edu.	1627	Sen.	Mid.	Jun.	Tot.	assist.
Bangor Me.	Congregational	1816	2	46	7	5	_	6	11	7
Andover Ms.	Congregational	1808	4	46	32	27	38	40	105	51
Newton Ms.	Bantist	1825	2		-~	~'			1	
Cambridge Ms.	Unitarian	1	3	Ì	- 5	9	8	9	26	1
New Haven Ct.	Congregational	i .	3	ļ	1	14	16	15	45	9
Hamilton N. Y.	Baptist	!		!	l		í		ł	
Auburn N. Y.	Presbyterian	i	3	l	Ì	19	29	25	73	i
Gen. Theol. Sem. N. York City	Prot. Episcopal	i	5 3 3	l	6	ĺ	!	!	21	i
New Brunswick	Dutch Reformed		3	1	l	4	3	7	14	
Princeton N. J.	Presbyterian	1812	3	375	14	33	34	41	108	55
Carliele Pa.	German Reformed		1	i .	l l	1	l	1.	l	_
Alexandria Va.	Prot. F piscopal	1823	2	60	8		4	10	14	8 2 12
Gettysburg Pa.	Evan. Lutheran	1825	1	3	3	1 1	9	11	21	2
Union, Prince Edward Va.	Presbyterian	1823	2	7	! 3	4	11	8	23	12
Maryville E. Tenn.	Presbyterian	1819	3	20	1	l	l	l	9	I
		1			-		1		140	
	•	1	37	933	178	115	154	171	440	114

### NOTES.

### NOTES ON TABLE I

Vermont University. — This institution was chartered in 1791, but not organized till 1800; and was again disorganized from 1813 to 1816. Large additions are to be made to the Libraries the present year.

Harvard University—The College Library including the Boylston Medicał Library contains about 30,000 volumes. Among the students there are five literary associations, each of which has a valuable library; the No. of books in all amount to 4,600 vols. These are added to our sum total. About 40 students receive pecuniary assistance at this institution.

North Carolina.—There is no college in operation in this State except the very flourishing one at Chapel Hill. There is an institution chartered in the Western part of the State. There is no medical school.

South Carolina.—Besides the Colleges at Columbia and Charleston, there are two chartered Colleges at Beaufort and at Winnsboro'. Very respectable schools are maintained at both these places, but they are not yet in operation as Colleges.

Kenyon College, Ohio.—Through the indefatigable exertions of Bishop Chase this College has the prospect of soon going into operation with very favorable auspices. A building was commenced last year intended to be 458 feet in length, four stories in height, and to accommodate 600 or 700 students: 110 feet of which is now nearly completed in two stories of massive stone. Towards the establishment, and endowment of this institution \$30,000 have been contributed in Great Britain, and \$25,000

in this country. In consequence of an unsuccessful application to Congress for a grant of public lands, this institution is now suffering serious embarrassments. It is intended to bring all the expenses of education within the sum of \$70 per annum. Gambier is in Knox County, near the centre of the State, and in a very eligible location.

St. Mary's College, Baltimore Md.—This is a Roman Catholic College, and is stated in Walsh's National Gazette to be in a very flourishing condition. The plan of studies, commencing with the elements of the learned languages, embraces seven years. The annual expenses for board and tuition are about \$200.

### NOTES ON TABLE II.

- 1. Wa. C. Waterville College. B. C. Bowdoin. D. C. Dartmouth. U. Vt. University of Vermont. M. C. Middlebury. W. C. Williams. A. C. Amherst. H. U. Harvard. B. U. Brown. W. C. Ct. Washington, Ct. Y. C. Yale. U. C. Union. H. C. Hamilton. G. C. Geneva. R. C. Rutgers. P. C. Princeton. W. C. Washington, Pa. Dic. C. Dickinson. J. C. Jefförson. W. M. William and Mary. W. C. Washington, Va. U. Va. University of Virginia. U. S. University of North Carolina. U. S. University of South Carolina. U. Ga. University of Georgia. U. N. University of Nashville. U. O. Univ. of Ohlo.
- completed in two stories of massive stone.

  Towards the establishment, and endowment of this institution \$30,000 have been contributed in Great Britain, and \$25,000 laws been population of New Hampshire at 268,536,

one student for every 2,114 inhabitants; of Vermont at 253,411, one for 1,891; of Massachusetts at 571,602, one for 1,103; of Rhode Island at 89,703, one for 2,636; of Connecticut at 286,258, one for 1,244.

- 3. The number of college students in the six Eastern states with a population of 1,800,000, is 1,154; in the four Middle States with a population of 3,500,000 is 821; of the six southern States, Dist. Col. and Florida with a population of 3,600,000 is 733; of the eight Western States and two territories with a population of 3,700,000, is about 400.
- 4. Estimating the whole population of the United States at 12,665,362, there is one college student for every 3,817 inhabitants.
- 5. Massachusetts furnishes about 100 students more than any other State. New York is the second, Pennsylvania probably the third, Virginia the fourth, Connecticut the fifth. Did the whole United States furnish as many as Massachusetts there would be 10,327 students.

Connecticut furnishes a larger number of students, in proportion to her population than any other State.

6. At Harvard College there are 226 students. Of these 78 belong to Boston, 17 to Salem, 15 to Cambridge—total 110. At Williams College there are 86 students. Of these 27 belong to the County in which the College is located, and 13 to Williamstown.

At Amherst College there are 209 students. Of these 61 belong to Old Hampshire county, 21 to Worcester county, and 11 to the town of Amherst. At Yale College there are 335 students. Of these 14 belong to New Haven, and 7 to Hartford.

Of the 34 Presidents of colleges named in the preceding list, 31 are clergymen, and 3 are laymen. Of the Clergymen, 19 are Presbyterians or Congregationalists, 4 are Baptists, 5 are Episcopalians, 1 is a Methodist, 1 belongs to the Dutch Reformed, and 1 is a Roman Catholic.

### NOTES

On the Statistics of the Theological Seminaries.

- 1. Bangor.—In consequence of a recent arrangement, no class will be graduated in this Seminary in 1829.
- 2. Andover.—The Library in this Seminary amounts to 6,000 volumes. Mr. Edward Robinson, who is now in Germany, is authorised to purchase 1,000 volumes for this Library.
- 3. Newton.—The number of students is not far from twenty.
- 4. Hamilton.—We have not been able to learn any facts in regard to this institution.

- 5. Princeton.—The Library contains 6,000 volumes.
- 6. The students in various Theological Seminaries in the United States received their education at the following Colleges. At Andover are seven students from Harvard, 10 from Yale, 3 from Brown, 21 from Dartmouth, 2 from Burlington, 5 from Williams, 5 from Union, 10 from Bowdoin, 11 from Middlebury, 3 from Hamilton, 22 from Amherst, 1 from Ohio University. At Cambridge, 20 from Harvard College, 2 from Brown, 1 from Bowdoin, 1 from Columbian. At New Haven, 35 from Yale, 1 from Bow-doin, 1 from Amherst, 3 from Princeton, 1 from Washington, Pa. At Auburn, 7 from Yale, 19 from Williams, 9 from Union, 4 from Middlebury, 9 from Hamilton, 10 from Amherst, 1 from Ohio University. At. Princeton, 18 from Jefferson, 12 from Union, 10 from Dickinson, 9 from Hamilton, 9 from Williams, 6 from Nassau Hall, 4 from Yale, 19 from other Colleges. Gettysburg, 1 from Princeton, 4 from Jefferson, 4 from Dickinson. At Alexandria, Va. 2 from Yale, 2 from Brown, 4 from Middlebury, 1 from the Columbian College. At the Union Prince Edward, Va. 1 from Burlington, 9 from Hampden Sidney, 2 from S. C. University, 1 from Athens, Ga. 2 from Lexington, Ky. 1 from N. C. University, 1 from Athens, Ohio, I from Edinburgh, Scotland. At Maryville, Tenn. 1 from Hamil-At Bangor, 1 from Bowdoin. Withton. out College education, 10 at Bangor, 5 at Andover, 2 at Cambridge, 4 at New Haven, 13 at Auburn, 10 at Princeton, 8 at Mary-Total from Cambridge College 27: from Yale 58; from Brown 7; from Dartmouth 21; from Burlington 2; from Williams 33; from Union 26; from Bowdoin 13; from Middlebury 19; from Hamilton 21; from Amherst 33; from Princeton 10; from Jefferson 22; from Dickinson 10; from other Colleges 30; without College education 52.
- 7. Residences of the Students .- At Bangor, 2 from Me. 2 from Ms. 4 from Vermont, 3 from Connecticut. At Andover, 7 from Me. 41 from Ms. 12 from Connecticut, 14 from N. H. 18 from Vt. 6 from N. Y. 1 from Penn. 6 from other states and countries. At Auburn, 18 from Ms. 4 from Vt. 7 from Conn. 4 from N. H. 32 from N. Y. 7 from other states. At Princeton, 4 from Ms. 4 from Vt. 1 from N. H. 6 from Conn. 28 from N. Y. 3 from N. J. 2 from Del. 38 from Penn. 24 from other states and countries. At Gettysburg, 15 from Penn. 4 from Md. 2 from other states. At Alexandria, Va. 3 from Vt. 2 from Conn. 3 from Penn. 4 from other states. Total, at the above Theol. Seminaries from Me. are 9 students, from Ms. 65, from Vt. 33, from N. H. 19, from Conn. 30, from N. Y. 66, from N. J. 3, from Penn. 57, from Md. 4, from other states 43.

Me. June 18.

### QUARTERLY LIST

### OF ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. THOMAS AYER, ord. pastor, Albany, Maine. March 26, 1828.
Rev. DANIEL DANA TAPPAN, inst. pastor, Cong. Alfred, Me. April 23.
Rev. CHRISTOPHER MARSH, inst. pastor, Cong. Biddeford, Me. May 7.
Rev. PHILIP BUNNELL, ord. pastor, Cong. New-Portland, Me. June 4.
Rev. JAMES GILLPATRICK, ord. evang. Machias-Port, Me. June 11.
Rev. WILLIAM WYMAN, ord. evang. Bridgton,

JOHN CROSBY, ord. pastor, Cong. Castine,

Me. JUHN CHOSEY, ord. pastor, Cong. Castine,
Me. June 25.
Rev. CALVIN CUTLER, inst. pastor, Presb. Windham, N. H. April 9.
Rev. OTIS C. WHITON, inst. pastor, Cong. Westmoreland, N. H. May 21.
Rev. MOSES GEROULD, ord. pastor, Cong. Alstead, N. H. May 22.

Rev. DAVID SANFORD, ord. pastor, Cong. New-Market, N. H. May 22.

Rev. ASA P. TENNEY, ord. pastor, Cong. Hebron and Groton, N. H. June 18.

Rev. SAMUEL DELANO, ord. pastor, Cong. Hart-lead V. Market land, Vt. March 19.
Rev. MARTIN TUPPER, ord. pastor, Cong. Hardwick, Vt. April 16.
Rev. CLARK PERRY, ord. pastor, Cong. Newbury, Vt. June 4.

Rev. A. C. WASHBURN, inst. paster, Cong. Royalton, Vt. June 11. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D. inst. pastor, Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D. inst. pastor, Cong. Boston, Ms. April 10. Rev. JOSEPH SEARLE, inst. pastor, Cong. Stoneham, Ms. May I. Mr. JAMES EVERETT, ord. deacon, Episc. Boston, Ms. May 11.
Rev. MELLISH J. MOTTE, inst. pastor, Uni. Boston, Ms. May 21.

Rev. E. W. FREEMAN, inst. pastor, Baptist, Low-ell, Ms. June 4. Rev. DANIEL AUSTIN, ord. pastor, Uni. Brighton, Ms. June 4.
Rev. SYLVESTER G. PIERCE, ord. evang. Cong. Dracut, Ms. June 11 Rev. EDW ARD TURNER, inst. pastor, Uni. Charlton, Ms. June 18.
Rev. DAVID DAMON, inst. pastor, Uni. Amesbury, Ms. June 25. Rev. JOSHUA P. PAYSON, ord. evang. Cong. Falmouth, Ms. June 26. Rev. NICHOLAS G. POTTER, ord. evang. Providence, R. I. May 4.

Rev. FARNAM KNOWLTON, ord. pastor, Baptist, Stamford, Conn. April 4
Rev. SAMUEL WHELPLEY, inst. pastor, Cong. East-Windsor, Conn. April 17.
Rev. CHABLES FITCH, ord. pastor, Cong. Abing-Rev. CHARLES FITCH, ord. pastor, Cong. Abington, Conn. April 30.

Rev. DENNIS PLATT, ord. evang. Cong. North Coventry, Conn. April 30.

Rev. WILLIAM CLARK, ord. evang. Cong. North Caventry, Conn. April 30.

Rev. JOSEPH P. TYLER, ord. evang. Cong. West Stafford, Conn. June 3.

Stafford, Conn. June 3. TIMOTHY STONE, inst. pastor, Cong. East-Hampton, Conn. June 4.

Rev. W. F. CURRY, inst. pastor, Presb. Lockport, N. Y. February 13.

Rev. JOHN G. YARBELL, ord. pastor, Reformed Dutch. Stone House Plain, N. Y. Feb. 17.

Rev. HENRY WHITE, ord. evang. Presb. N. Y. Feb. 16 Rev. MARTIN COLEMAN, ord. pastor, Baptist, Byron, Genessee Co. N. Y. March 19. Rev. EBENEZER CHEEVER, inst. pastor, Presb. Waterford, N. Y. April 9. Roman Catholic . .

Jnt.v Rev. CALVIN DURFY, ord. pastor, Presb. Hunter, N. Y. April 23. Rev. SILAS C. BROWN, ord. pastor, Presb. West Bloomfield, N. Y. April 23. Rev. WILLIAM CAHOONE, ord. evang. Presb. Bloomfield, N. Y. April 23.

Rev. WILLIAM CAHOONE, ord. evang. Presb. New York City, May 10.

Rev. JAMES OTTERSON, inst. pastor, Reformed Dutch, N. Hampstead, L. Ieland, N. Y. May 18.

Rev. HERMAN B. STRYKER, inst. pastor, Reformed Dutch, Albany Bush, N. Y. May 14.

Mr. JOHN R. GOODMAN, ord. deacon, Episc. Phillipstown, N. Y. May 25.

Rev. URBANA B. MILLER, ord. evang. Baptist, Virgil, N. Y. May 28.

Rev. EFAPHRAS THOMPSON, ord. pastor, Baptist, Poultney, Steuben Co. N. Y. May 21.

Rev. EDWARDS A. BEACH, ord. pastor, Presb. Stephentown, N. Y. June 11.

Rev. WILLIAM P. LUNT, ord. pastor, Uni. New York City, June 19.

Rev. JACOB T. FIELI?, inst. pastor, Reformed Dutch, Patterson, N. J. May 25.

Rev. BENJAMIN HUTCHINGS, ord. priest, Episc. Philadelphia, Pa. June 25. Philadelphia, Pa. June 25. Rev. JOHN A. HICKS, ord. priest, Episc. Philadelphia, Pa. June 25. Rev. ALEXANDER G. MORRISON, ord. pastor, Presh. Dos Run, Del. April 23. Rev. WILLIAM F. HOUSTON, ord. evang. Presh. Doe Run, Del. April 23.
Rev. GEORGE W. BURNAP, ord. pastor, Uni. Baltimore, Md. April 23. Most Rev Abp. Rom. Cath. Baltimore, Md. June 1.

Rev. ROBERT HALL, ord. evang. Presb. Winchester, Va. May 19.
Rev. WILLIAM SICKELS, ord. evang. Presb. Win-Rev. WILLIAM SICK.ELS, ord. evang. Presb. winchester. Va. May 19.
Rev. JOSEPH NIMMO, ord. evang. Presb. Portsmouth, Va. May 31.
Rev. JOHN JORDAN, ord. evang. Ballard's Bridge, N. C. May 14.
Rev. JOSHUA HILLMAN, ord. pastor, Baptist, Warren County, Ga. Feb. 21.
Rev. ZEBULON BUTLER, ord. pastor, Presb. Port Gibson. Miss. April 3. Gibson, Miss. April 3.

Rev. SAMUEL BISSEL, ord. pastor, Presb. Twinsburg, Ohio, April 29.
Rev. HARVEY LYON, ord. pastor, Presb. Vermillion, Ohio, May 21.
Rev. JOHN MOORE, ord. pastor, Presb. Cranberry
Plains, Ohio, June 18. Whole number in the above list, 65. SUMMARY. Consecrations . . DATES. 1 Ordinations . . . 1828 February . 46 Installations . March . . 3 18 17 April 65 May . . . . 20 OFFICES. June . . . 21 Pastors . . . . STATES. Evangelists . . . 16 Maine 7 Archbishop New Hampshire . 5 Priests . . . Vermont 4 . 10 Deacons . . . Massachusetts Rhode Island . 1 Connecticut . . 7 New York . . DENOMINATIONS. 15 New Jersey . . 1 Congregational . . 22 Pennsylvania . 2 Delaware . . 2 Presbyterian . . . 17 Baptist . . . . . Maryland 2 3 Episcopal . Virginia . Dutch Reformed . . North Carolina . .

> Georgia . . . . 1 Mississippi . . . .

Ohio . . . . . .

1

1

5

Unitarian

Not designated

STATES.

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

The whole number of Consecrations, Ordinations, and Installations, noticed in the Journal for the year ending with July 1828, amounts to 241. Of these 142 were ordained Pastors, 63 Evangelists, and 6 Missionaries: 140 of the whole were set apart to their work in New England; and about 80 are of the Congregational denomination. The largest number of ordinations and installations took place in October and November. The lists which have been prepared for each quarter have been made out with much care and labor from a large number of periodical Journals and Newspapers published in different parts of the United States, and belonging to different-denominations. But the accounts are often incomplete, and the record, though the best which our means of information have enabled us to make, is doubtless deficient in regard to some denominations.

### QUARTERLY LIST

OF

### DEATHS

of Clergymen and Students in Theology.

Rev. ZEPHANIAH LATHE, st. 73, Hanover, N. H. April 29.
Rev. ELIJAH LYMAN, at. 64, Cong. Brookfield, Vt.
Rev. ABIEL ABBOT, D. D. et. 60, Cong. [on board the ship Othelle at the N. Y. Quarantine] Bev-
erly, Ms. June 7.  Bev. AMOS BASSETT, D. D. æt. 64, Cong. Monroe, Ct. April 3.
Rev. WILLIAM LOCKWOOD, at. 75, Cong. Glastenbury, Ct. June 23.
Rev. SEYMOUR P. FUNCK, et. 42, Meth. N. York City, April 23.
Rev. ELEAZAR LAZEL, Meth. Prattsburg, N. Y. March 10.

March 10.

Rev. CALEB ALEXANDER, æt. 72, Presb. Onondaga Hollow, N. Y. April 12.

Rev. STEPHEN RANDALL, æt. 65, Meth. Sweden,
Monroe Co. N. Y. April 17.

Rev. JOHN EUSTACE, æt. 61, Meth. Pa. March 25.

Rev. THOMAS FLEESON, æt. 80, Meth. Roxborough township, Phil Co. Pa. April 20.

Rev. THOMAS L. BIRCH, æt. 77, Meth. Pa. April

12

Rev. JACOB MOORE, Meth. Dover, Del. April 19.
Rev. JOHN CAMPBELL, Baptist, Milton, Va. May 19.
Rev. ELIJAH BRAINERD, &t. 70, Baptist, War-

renton, N. C. May 23.
Rev. JESSE LEGETT, st. 55, Meth. Marion Dis-

trict, S. C. June 10. Rev. JOHN SIMMONS, et. 33, Meth. Near Sparta,

Rev. C. C. CRAWFORD, Meth. Shelbyville, Ky.

Whole number in the above list, 18.

### STUDENTS IN THEOLOGY.

Mr. TOBIAS EPSTEIN, Æt. 22, A member of the Junior class, Princeton Theol. Sem. May 30. Mr. WILLIAM MORTON, Æt. 21, Winthrop, Me.
—A beneficiary of the Am. Ed. Society, June 5.

a 30 te	o 40		1	New Hampshire		1
40	50		1	Vermont		1
50	60		1	Massachusetts		1
60	70		5	Connecticut .		2
70	80		5	New York		4
80			ì	Pennsylvania .		3
speci	fied		4	Delaware		
-6 - 1		 i		Vincinia		1

SUMMARY.

AGES.

Not s Sum of all North Carolina South Carolina es specified Average age . 64 Georgia DENOMINATIONS. Kentucky Congregational DATES Presbyterian Baptist 1828 March . April . May . Methodist Not specified . June

### GENERAL SUMMARY.

.—Whole number of deaths during the year ending July, 1828, 121. Clergyme AGES. STATES.

		-			W = 11 1 22007	
From 90 t				5	Maine	. 4
30	40			11	New Hampshire	. 4
40	50			12	Vermont	. 8
50	60			16	Massachusetts .	. 11
60	70	-	-	16	Rhode Island	
70	80		•	21	Connecticut	. 7
80	90	•	•	~ŝ		. 20
Not speci		•	•	32	New Jersey	. ~~~
Sum of al	labor.	٠,	•		Delaware	Ϊί
oum or ar	cine #1	R- (	5	269		
es speci		•			Pennsylvania	. 13
Average a	ge .	•	•	59	Maryland	. 6
					Dist. Columbia .	. 🤋
DENO	MINA	TI	ON	s.	Virginia	. 5
					North ('arolina .	. 7
Congregat	ional			17	South Carolina .	. 4
Presbyter				12	Georgia	. 7
Baptists		÷		17	Tennessee	. 9 . 9
Methodist				20	Louisiana	ີ ຈັ
Episcopal		•	٠	8	Missouri	: ī
Dutch Re		, ·	•	2	Illinois	• ;
Dutch Ne	ioi inec		•	. ĝ	Indiana	ີ ຊີ
Evangelic	ai Lu	tne	ran	* *		
Roman C		в.	•	4	Mississippi	. 1
Unitarian		•	•	2	Kentucky	. 5
Not speci	fied .			37	Obio	. 3

Students in Theology, &

QUARTERLY VIEW OF THE STATE OF RELIGION IN THE COLLEGES.

No intelligence of special interest has been received from the Colleges during the last quarter .- In a late communication from Yale College, it is remarked, that the effects of the revival, of the last term, though limited, are manifest and happy. There is in the church a greater degree of the spirit of prayer, and of Christian feeling.-In Amherst College, it is believed that not far from fifteen individuals were made the subjects of renewing grace, during the last weeks of the spring term.

### INTELLIGENCE.

QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AM. ED. SOC.

The Board of Directors of the American Education Society held their regular quarterly meeting on the 9th inst. The usual appropriations were made, and thirty new beneficiaries were received on trial by the Parent Society and its Branches, making the whole number thus received, within a year, over one hundred.

The funds of the Society, after all the exertions which have been made, are still inadequate to meet the widely extended and rapidly increasing calls which are made for aid, and the friends of the cause will bear with us, if we once more ask them, with deep solicitude, to come forward, without waiting to be visited by public agents, and to do what they can in behalf of the common object. Let all to whom God has given the means of advancing his kingdom upon earth reflect that 75 dollars a year contributed, for seven years, to the funds of this Society or of its Branches, will probably add to the number of laborers who are now in the field, one pious and educated minister of the Gospel, by whose efforts a thousand immortal souls may be instructed in the way to heaven, and decide whether he is willing to die, without contributing that sum or seeing that it is contributed by others. How many parents there are, fathers, and mothers, who would gladly give thrice that sum if it would be the means of educating one of their own sons for the ministry; why then will they not take a son whom the Lord hath sanctified and sealed as his child, and with so much less an amount, furnish him for this holy service? How many churches and associations are there who could easily bestow this blessing upon the world; how many who could do far more. Why then this painful, this ruinous delay? Every hour of waiting will probably cost some poor soul an eternity of suffering.

### TWELFTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The twelfth anniversary of the American Education Society was held in the City of New York on the 8th of May. The Society met for business at 4 o'clock, at which time the Report of the Treasurer was read and accepted, and the officers were chosen for the ensuing year. A statement was made by the Board of Directors of the increasing cares and labors of the Secretary, and upon their recommendation, Mr. Bela B. Edwards, late tutor in Amherst College, was chosen Assistant Secretary. A public meeting was held in the evening at the Brick Presbyterian church, the annual report was read, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Hewitt of Conn., Rev. Mr. Mason of N. Y., Rev. Mr. Green of Vermont. Rev. Mr. Halsey of New Jersey, Rev. Mr. Tappan of Maine, Rev. Dr. Humphrey and Rev. Dr. Beecher of Massachusetts.

The occasion was one of deep and auspicious interest. An impulse was given to the cause in which the Society is engaged, which has already produced important results, and is daily leading to more and more decisive measures for increasing the number of pious and well educated ministers. The conviction is becoming general and permanent, that more must be done in behalf of this object, or the enterprises which Christian benevolence has undertaken for the conversion of the world must fail. The following extracts from the Report, the extensive circulation of which renders any farther notice in this place unnecessary, will afford some idea of the spirit with which the Directors are desirous of seeing this great work prosecuted.

"The Directors having thus laid before the Society, as succinctly as possible, a view of their operations the past year, and of the principles by which they have been governed, cannot close this report without expressing their full conviction, that the society has reached in its progress, a point | Secretary of the American Education Soof higher and more solemn interest than any on which it has ever before stood. A voice is heard from the four winds of Heaven, saying Onward, onward. We have talked, and written, and reasoned, and hesitated, and wept, and groaned, long enough. Blessed be God, the day has at last come for ACTION. The first great direction to be given now, in every good work, is, Do it; and the second is, Do it; and the third is, Do it. Deeds are the arguments by which the timid are made bold, the feeble strong, and the doubting convinced;—the heavy artillery by which the walls of Satan's empire are broken down, and the enemy is put to flight. These, then, are the arguments and these the weapons, by which we hope in God, to be able to carry forward the cause of this Society. If any still doubt, we have no time to stop and convince them. We see our fellow men sinking on every side into a bottomless abyss to rise no more. The practicability of their salvation we choose to prove by our efforts to save them. If others prefer to stand still and do nothing, let them, at least throw no obstacles in the way of those who are trying to rescue the miserable beings that are still clinging to the wreck. The widow's mite is worth more in such a cause, than millions of empty words or of unsubstantiated good wishes."

### Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society.

The tenth annual meeting of this Society was held at the Rooms of the American Tract Society in New York on the 8th of May. The public celebration of the anniversary was dispensed with, on account of the meeting of the Parent Society occurring at the same time. The usual officers were elected for the ensuing year, among whom are the following—Mr. Arthur Tappan, President, Rev. Henry White, Corresponding Secretary, Horace Holden, Esq. Recording Secretary, and Mr. Peter Ludlow, No. 50, Franklin Street N. Y., Treasurer. The office of the Society is at No 34, Beekman Street.

### Western Education Society, auxiliary to the Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society.

In our last number we noticed the fact that this Society was about to be re-organized, and to enter upon the rich field of labor which is spread out before it, with session of the General Association of the

ciety was present. A constitution pre-viously recommended by the Convention which met at Auburn, was discussed and adopted with but few amendments. A union with the American Education Society, upon the principles and with the system of operations recommended by that Society, has been formed; and while the Western Education Society will retain its former relation of an auxiliary to the Presbyterian Branch of the American Society, it will, by mutual arrangement and consent, conduct its operations as a Branch Society. A disposition prevails extensively throughout the flourishing region in which the Society is located, to make vigorous exertions to promote its interests. The spirit of God has been largely poured out upon the youth, and many promising young men are anxious to obtain an education for the ministry. In a letter from the Rev. James Eells, Corresponding Secretary of the Society, dated the 9th inst., he says, "I have now about 80 young men on my catalogue that have applied, or have been mentioned to me as persons of suitable character, to receive aid from the Education Society, and who would probably apply for assistance. This catalogue has been made out since February last, and almost all these young men are in the middle, northern and western parts of this state: none of them have yet entered college, and a few only have been received as beneficiaries." Measures are soon to be taken for laying the claims of the Society before the churches in that section of the country, in which labor the Secretary of the Parent Society is expected for a short time to co-operate, and every thing indicates that a kind and generous reception will be given to the object. As the seat of operations of the Society will hereafter be at Auburn, and its anniversaries are to be held at the same time with the anniversary of the Theological Institution, the annual meeting for the present year is deferred to the 3d Wednesday in August, the week in which the annual examination of the seminary will take place. Donations to this Society should be forwarded to James S. Seymour, Treasurer at Auburn-and all communications relative to the general objects of the Society to Rev. James Eells, Cor. Secretary, Westmoreland, Oneida Co. N. Y.

### Connecticut Branch of the American Education Society.

The second anniversary of this Society was held in New Haven during the late new energy. A meeting of the Society State. As we have received no official acwas held for the above purpose at Utica, on the last Wednesday in April, at which the present any to our readers. The former lege was appointed in his place.

### Maine Branch of the American Education Society.

This Society held its annual meeting in Gorham, on Wednesday the 25th of June, during the Session of the General Conference of Maine. The Annual Report was read by the Rev. Benjamin Tappan, Sec'ry of the Society, and an appropriate sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Peters, Secretary of the American Home Missionary Society, from the passage Acts ix. 6. Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?

Middlesex Auxiliary Education Society held its twelfth anniversary in Framingham on the 11th of June. The Rev. Sewall Harding of Waltham, delivered an appropriate sermon. The Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read and adopted. -Total amount of Receipts the past year, including the balance in the Treasury at the close of the preceding year is \$540 35 The Annual Report exhibits a spirit of earnestness in the good cause which will, we trust, impart a new impulse to this auxiliary, which is one of the oldest in connection with the Parent Society. Officers. Isaac Warren, Esq. President. Rev. Samuel Stearns of Bedford, Secretary. Mr. Lemuel Shattuck of Concord, Treasurer. 1 v. Pres. 2 assistant Treas. 4 Directors.

Norfolk Auxiliary Education Society celebrated its twelfth anniversary in Sharon on the 11th of June. Sermon by the Rev. Mr. Hitchcock. This Society has from its foundation been one of the most efficient auxiliaries of the Parent Society, a perennial stream which has never failed to replenish its treasury at the appointed season. Officers—Rev. S. Gile, Secretary. Rev. John Codman, D. D. Treasurer.

### Board of Education of the Dutch Reformed Church.

At a meeting of clergymen and laymen, belonging to this large and respectable church, held in the city of New York, on the 8th of May last, an Education Society was formed under favorable auspices. Its object is to aid indigent plous young men, who are preparing for the gospel ministry, to be educated in the Theol. Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J. A spirited address

Secretary it is understood resigned his of- to the attention of all the churches in the fice, and Professor Olinsted of Yale Col- connection, and embodying a variety of interesting facts. Col. Henry Rutgers, President. Rev. William Mc Murray, D. D. Corresponding Sec'ry, John D. Keese, Esq. Treasurer.

### EDUCATION AMONG THE METHODISTS.

We find the following interesting facts from a report made to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at their late meeting in Pittsburg, Pa.
The Maine Wesleyan Seminary, under

the care of the General Conference of Maine, numbers about 140 scholars. Seminary at Wilbraham, Ms. has funds to the amount of \$25,000, and more than 100 students. It has been incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and a grant made to it of a tract of land. It is under the direction of the Rev. Wilbur Fiske. In the state of New York there are three academies; one in the city, with 80 or 90 students; another at the White Plains; and a third at Cazenovia, with funds to the amount of 15 or 20,000 dollars. At Mt. Airy, S. C. there is an incorporated academy respectably endowed with four teachers, and 140 scholars. A sum amounting to \$6,000 has been raised in Virginia for the establishment of a College. At Union Town, Fayette Co. Pa. there is an institution, called Madison College, which is under the care of the Pittsburg Conference. It was chartered in 1827, and received a grant from the State of \$5,000. It has five professors, and 107 students, 45 of whom are in the college classes. At Augusta, in Kentucky, on the Ohio river, there is a chartered college, with funds to the amount of \$30,000, besides a valuable library. It has about 140 students, including those in the preparatory school. In Illinois are two literary Institutions. Αt Tuscaloosa, Alabama, there is a female academy, and another at Washington in Mississippi. The General Conference have it in contemplation to establish at some future time, a University for the whole connection. We rejoice at the increasing attention paid to education by this large and respectable church. It augurs well for its prosperity and usefulness.

### American Home Missionary and Pastor's Journal.

Three numbers of this periodical have been issued. It is edited by the Rev. Mr. Peters, Secr'y of the Am. Home Missionary Society. The object of the "Missionary" is to present the claims of the great New Brunswick, N. J. A spirited address cause of Home Missions to the attention has been circulated, commending the object of the Christian public. The "Pastor's Journal" is a record of interesting facts, which occur in the experience of ministers and which may be very properly reported for the instruction of all. This gives the publication a new and distinctive character. We hope it will be sustained with that energy with which it is commenced.

### GENEROUS PROPOSAL.

To the benevolent of all denominations in the State of Connecticut.

A person residing in the county of Litchfield, in said state, makes the following propositions.

1st. If ten, or more persons, living in the state of Connecticut, will engage to pay five hundred dollars each, for the benefit of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, within one year from this date, or in five equal annual instalments of one hundred dollars each, as the Donors may prefer, then will I engage to pay the like sum of five hundred dollars for the same object. Notice must be given of such intention to the Treasurer of said Society, on or before the first day of March next, whose certificate of such engagement, forwarded to me by the first day of April next, shall bind me to the payment of five hundred dollars, in whole, or by instalments as is above specified.

- 2d. The same proposition is made, by the same person, in favor of the American Bible Society.
- 3d. So also is the same proposition made, by the same person, in favor of the American Tract Society at New York.
- 4th. And lastly, the same person makes the same proposition, in favor of the American Education Society.

That there may be no misapprehension of the foregoing proposals, the author of them re-states that if either of them should be complied with, and filled within the limited period, then will he hold himself bound to pay the sum by him proposed. And if all of them should be filled up then will he in like manner pay the sums proposed on all.

The name and address of the person making these proposals, will be left with the officers of each institution interested in the result.

CONNECTICUTENSIS.

Litchfield County, Conn. July 19th, 1828.

### NEW YORK SUBSCRIPTION.

Obtained during a late agency, by the Secretary of the American Education Society.

"The subscribers, impressed with the conviction that pious and well educated ministers of the Gospel are needed to promote the cause of religion and of general benevolence in our land and in other parts of the world, and believing it to be the design of Providence that many such ministers should be raised up from among the indigent youth of promise in Christian Churches, agree to give the sums annexed to their names respectively, and in the manner specified, to enable the American Education Society or its Branches to assist young men of the proper character in acquiring a competent and thorough education for the ministry.-That the object may be more effectually secured the following arrangements are adopted.

- 1. The subscriptions shall be considered as continuing for the term of seven years, the period during which young men need assistance in their collegiate and theological studies; except that in case of the death of the donor, or of notice being given in writing of a wish to discontinue his or her subscription, it shall be considered as no longer binding.
- 2. For every sum of seventy five dollars which may be subscribed in the above form, the Society will aim to educate one young man for the ministry, and every such subscription shall be considered as a temporary scholarship. For any larger sum subscribed the Society will aim to bring forward young men in the same proportion.
- 3. The money raised on this subscription shall become due, at the times, and in the manner specified by the donors, respectively, and shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society, in the City of New York, to be used according to the rules adopted by the General Society and its Branches.
- 4. Donors wishing to perpetuate their benefactions by giving permanent scholarships, will adopt such measures for this purpose as their own judgment may hereafter dictate.
- 5. No subscription will be binding unless enough shall be raised within one year in the city of New York and its vicinity to carry forward at least One Hundred young men in their preparatory course for the ministry."

### BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

At a meeting of the Church, held on the evening of the 21st of May, 1828.—It was unanimously veted, in

### pursuance of the above plan, to carry forward into the Christian Ministry, Thirty young men. Committes.—FISHER HOW, Chairman & Sec'ry. JOHH C. HALBEY. B. J. SEWARD.

The following Subscriptions and Donations were obtained in aid of the resolution of the Church, and provision was made for raising the additional sum required by collections and subscriptions.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	No.	Sums	
Names.	Schol	. pr. yr.	Times of paym't.
Moses Allen, Two	£ 2-3 <b>\$</b>	200 00	June 1,Sep. 1, Dec. 1, and March 1.
Gardiner Spring	One	75 oo	Nov. I and May 1.
Silas Holmes	One	75 <b>o</b> o	January 1.
Fisher How One	& 1-3	100 oo	Sept. 1, March 1.
George Douglass	One	75 oo	September 1.
James M'Call	One	75 oo	May 19,pd. for 28.
M. & H. Murray	One	75 oo	June 1.
John C. Halsey	One	75 oo	Sept. 1, March 1.
John M'Comb	One	75 oo	May\$40,bal.Dec.1
John D. Holbrook	One	75 oo	June 1, Dec. 1,
Alfred De Forest	Two	150 oo	On demand.
Bouquet Ivers	One	75 oo	September 1.
Horace Holden		37 50	June 1, Dec. 1.
Abijah Fisher		37 50	'June 30, Dec. 31.
George Hannah		25 oo	July & January.
Lockwood De Fores	ıt	25 oo	Annually Sept. 1.
Mrs. Grace Patton		20 oo	Do. Do.
Josiah A. Lane		5 00	Ann. May 1, pd 28
William Whitlock		37 50	Hlf.y'rlyJuly,Jan.
E. S. Sturdevant		37 50	
Job Chandler		37 50	
Micah Baldwin		37 50	Ann. December.

### DONATIONS.

H. M. Leeds	25 oo	Samuel Brown	5 00
Cash	10 oo	H. H. Schieffelin	5 00
Cash	5 op 1	John Budd	5 00
Daniel Oakley	10 oo	Mrs. Ackerly	200

### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN LAIGHT ST.

At a meeting of gentlemen, held on the evening of the 26th of May, 1828,—it was voted, to carry forward Thirty young men, in their studies for the Christian Ministry, at the rate of \$75 per year, each.

Committee.—ARTHUR TAPPAN, Chairman.
CORNELIUS BAKER, Sec'ry.
JAMES R. GIBSON.
R. REED.
R. CURTIS. JOHN RANKIN.

### SITESCRIPTIONS

808	mour!	LION	<b>.</b>
Names.	No. Schol	Sums pr. yr.	Times of paym't.
Arthur Tappan	Ten 9	75000	June, Sep. Dec. Ma.
F. Tappan	One		
Cornelius Baker	One	75 00	
John Rankin	One	75 00	2
Eleazar Lord		75 00	
I. Sayes & S. Hyde		75 00	•
R.Curtis, L. Holbrook		75 oo	
James Brown		75 00	Annually June 1.
Arch Falconer	One	75 oo	Annually Sept. 1.
John Borland	One	75 oo	Do. Do.
G. S. Schermerhorn		37 50	20.
Roe Lockwood	Half	37 50	
Charles Starr	One	75 oo	
Eli Wainwright	Half		•
John Runton		20 oo	Quarterly.
Reriab Palmer		20 oo	Quarterly.
Thomas L. Jackson		10 00	
R. Reed		10 oo	
George Betts		5 00	
David Stevens		5 00	
James Baker		5 00	
Moses Moore		10 oo	
A. S. Roe		10 oo	
William A. Tomlins	OTD.	5 00	
		225 oo	

DONATION .-- Cash

### CEDAR STREET CHURCH.

At a meeting of members of Cedar Street Church and Congregation, held on the evening of the 9th of June, 1828,—it was voted unanimously, to open a subscription to aid the foregoing object.

Committee.—WM. C. MULLIGAN, Chairman. PELETIAH PERIT. WM. W. CHESTER. SILAS BROWN. JEREMIAH WILBUR. WM. M. HALSTED, Sec'ry. SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	NO.	ಜಚನಾ		
Names.	Schol.	pr. yr.	Times of	
Peletiah Perit		<b>\$</b> 75 oo	Annually	Feb.
Wm. M Halsted	Two	150 oo	Semian.	ept.Mar.
John W. Leavitt	One	75 oo	Annually	, Sept.
Silas Brown	One	75 oo	Do.	Do.
Rufus L. Nevens	One	75 oo	Semian.S	ept.Mar.
Wm. W. Chester	Three	225 oo	Do.	Do.
John C. Johnson	One	75 oo	Do.	Do.
Dennis Devenport	One	75 oo	Do.	Do.
Henry Young	One	75 oo		
Field & Walker	One	75 oo	Do.	Do.
C. O. Halsted	One	75 oo	Do.	Do.
Wm. W. Edwards	One	75 oo	Semian.	Oct.May.
Joel Post	Two	150 oo	Do. I	eb. Aug.
John Wheelwright		37 50	Septemb	
Jonathan Leavitt		25 oo	Septemb	er.
	DON A	TIONS	•	

-	DONAT.	IONS.	-			
Guerdon Buck Najor Taylor R. Buloid N. L. & G. Griswol Stephen Whitney Richard Varick Cash	50 oo 50 oo 50 oo dd 150 oo 100 oo 200 oo 30 oo	Cash	P. St	uart oomis	25 o 25 o 20 o 20 o 10 o 5 o	00000
		_				

### RUTGERS STREET CHURCH.

At a meeting of the members of Rutgers Street Church and Congregation, held on the evening of the 8th of July, 1828,—it was voted unanimously, to open a subscription, to aid the same object.

Committee.—JAMES BRINSMADE, Chairman.
SAMUEL G. WHEELER.
GAIUS FENN.
S. C. LYNER.
OBADIAH PECK.
ELI BENEDICT.
JAMES M. TUTTLE, See'ry. SUBSCRIPTIONS.

No.			•-
Names. Scho	l. pr.yr.	Times of p	aym¹t.
Timothy Hedges Fiv	e <b>\$</b> 375 oo		
Male Teachers of Sun. Sch. No. 19,	ne 75 oo		
Samuel G. Wheeler	25 oo	Annually,	Decem.
Obadiah Peck	25 oo	Do.	Do.
Gaius Fenn	25 00	Do.	Do.
William Hall	25 oo	Do.	Sept.
Thompson Price	<b>25</b> oo	Do.	Dō.
H. A. Riley	<b>2</b> 0 oo	Do.	Dec.
S. C. Lynes	15 oo	Do.	Do.
Henry Remeen	15 oo		Do.
Jeremiah Vanderbelt	10 oo	Do.	Do.
L. Hallock	10 oo	Do.	Sept.
E. Benedict	10 oo	Ann. p'd J	ulv 8th.
Leander Mead	5 00	Annually,	Dec.
DON	ATIONS.		
William Seaman 10	oo Hen	ry W. Bool	2 oo

### 1 00 BLEECKER STREET CHURCH. SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Cash .

	Names. Joseph Brewster	No. Sums Schol. pr. yr. Two \$150 no	Times of paym't.
1	M. Bruen	One 75 oo	June 1829.
	Ladies' Society	One 75 00	Sept. 1828,
	Joseph Brewster M. Bruen Ladies' Society Marcus Wilbur Gerard Hallock		June 1829.

### CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

### in Broome Street.

At a meeting of the members of the Central Pres-byterian Church in the City of New York, Wednes-day evening, June 4, 1828.—It was resolved,—That we will endeavour to raise funds, annually, to carry forward Ten young men in their preparatory studies for the Gospel Ministry, under the patronage of the American Education Society, or of its Branches, at the rate of \$75 for each man.

Resolved,-That the money raised for the above purpose be paid to the Treasurer of the Presbyterian Branch of the Am. Ed. Soc. in New York, on or be-Clerk of the Session.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS.

### No. Sums

Schol. pr. yr. Times of paym't. One \$75 oo Ann. July, & Jan. Names. Alfred Edwards Male Teachers of ? One 75 oo

Sab. Sch. No. 26, One 75 oo Other funds are to be raised by collections and by small Societies.

-George Gallagher, Murray street

DONATION. -

Church, \$100.

Newark and other subscriptions in the next Number.

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society from April 1, to June 30, 1828.

June 30, 1040.			- 1
DONATIONS.			1
Boston, Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc: of Bos-			١
ton and Vicinity	51	00	1
Berkshire Aux. Ed. Soc. by J. W.			١
Robbins, Treas.	34		ļ
Braintree, from Levi Wild Barnet, Vt. Female Cent Society		00 00	1
Rozford. Female Society		50	١
Boxford, Female Society Conway, N. H. From L, through the	•	-	١
N. H. Chr. Depository	20		1
Charleston, S.C. From Rev. J. Dickson			1
Gloucester, Female Benev. Society	27		١
Holliston, Fr. 2 ladies, by C. Fitch Kennebunk, Me. From Abig. Garland		50 00	1
Milford, N. H. From Individuals, by	•	00	1
Rev. N. Moore	12	23	١
Norfolk Aux. Ed. Soc. by Rev. John			١
	500	84	١
Needham, From Rev. Mr. Noyes,		00	1
contents of a charity Box  Newburyport, Fem. Miss. & Ed. Soc.	23	80	1
Associate Circle of Industry	22		1
Roxbury, N. H. From R. S. H.		00	1
Rowley, Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. 1st par.		54	1
Royalton, Vt. Gen. John Francis, by			١
Rev. J. Clement		00	1
Templeton, Mrs. Naomi Sparhawk		00	١
Do. by Rev. J. Chickering Uxbridge, From Individuals		00 00	ì
Weston, from Joel Bliss		75	1
Warwick, collected at monthly conc.		00	1
Wrentham, avails of a Potatoe Field		00	١
Wilmington, Del. Aux Ed. Soc. in			1
part of an Annual Subscription	30	00	ı
Worthington, From E. Starkweather	_	••	١
thro' N. H. Christian Depository From a Friend thro' the Post Office		00 00—836 10	.
From a Friend thro, the Post Omce	20	00-030 10	"
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION	ON	8,	١
Charleston, S. C. Mrs. John Gadsden		00	1
Barksdale		00	١
Keith		00	١
Miss Hucksham		00 0025 00	.
South Reading, Adam Fox	ð	00	• ١

INCOME FR	om schoi	Larsh	IPS.	
Richard Cobb 12 mon	ths interest	60	00	
Edward H. Cobb	Do.	60	00	
E. Parker	Do.	60	00	
J. Hubbard 12 m. on b	alance due	48	00	
Martyn, of J. Means,	12 m. on his	half 30	00	
John C. Proctor, 12 m	os. interest	60	00	
Josiah Wheelwright	Do.	60	00	
Edward A. Newton	Do.	60	00	
Bartlett Judson	Do.	60	00-498	00

TNGCALD DDCAL GGUGT 4D

### INCOME FROM OTHER FUNDS.

1	Dividend on Bank Stock	125	00
	Interest on money loaned	308	98
į	A Note chigid to suspended account	50	00
-	Of Rev. S. Kingsbury 1 yrs. subscrip- tion to Quarterly Journal	•	50-484 48

### REFUNDED.

By four Beneficiaries part amount granted 277 50

Hanover, N. H. by Miss B. Kimball 25 00 Townsend, by Daniel Adams, Esq. 100 00-125 00

### LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS

Lowell, Rev. G. C. BECKWITH, by Fem. Char. Soc. in part of \$40
Walpole, N. H. Rev. PLINY DICKINSON, by Fem. Cent Soc. in
addition to \$30 in July 1827 5 00---35 00

Received for immediate use

PRINCIPAL RECEIVED ON SCHOLARSHIPS. Augusta Scholarship, 2 pay'ts of \$200 each 400 00

Whole amount rec'd into Gen. Treas. 22681 14

A bundle of Clothing received without any mark or memorandum, consisting of 3 shirts, 12 pillow cases, and 2 pr. woollen socks.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.

Contributed by ladies in their respective churches and societies, to constitute the following persons and societies, to constitute the following Life Members, vis. Betford, Rev. THOMAS SAVAGE 30 00 New Ipswich, Rev. C. WALKER 30 95 Alstead, Rev. SETH S. ARNOLD 30 00 Hampton, Rev. JOSIAH WEBSTER 30 00 Satisbury, Rev. A. CROSS, in part 13 38 Keene, Ed. Soc. by John W. Briggs, Treas. Dover, Cent Soc. at Upper Factory, by Mrs. Susan M. Paul, Treas. 50 00 11 00

### MAINE BRANCH.

**\$224** 63

Saco, From Ladies Topsham, From Gent. by N. Green, Esq. Dividend on Shares in Portland Bank Interest on Ellingwood Scholarship Rec'd on Ellingwood Scholarship, in part	48 17 32 32 195	00 00 10
	2324	10

	CONNECTICUT BRANCH.		
	Interest on Money loaned	14 4	0
	Interest on Dudley Cooke Scholarship	43 5	Ō
1	Lebanon, South Soc. from Ladies, to consti-		
	tute the Rev. EDWARD BULL a Life		
	Mem. by S. T. Williams	<b>30 0</b>	0
i	Donation from E. S. R. by Charles Hos-		
	mer, for immediate use	19	2
	Berlin, (New Britain So.) Ladies \$24, Gent.		_
Ó	\$39, by Dea. David Whittlesey	63 0	0
	Legacy of Ebenezer Couch, dec'd, (New		
	Britain Society), his all of this world's		
	goods, his dying request and prayer was,		

that it might be employed in the bost way in promoting the cause of Christ,— by Dea. David Whittlesey, Ex. Yale Coll. Schol. in part, by Prof. Kingsley

40 00 50 00 50 00

45 70

5 00

**25**08 70

Interest on Yale College Schol. (in part) by Prof. Silliman

Prof. Silliman
Do. Pres. Day
Chaplin, Mon. Conc. by Rev. S. Andrus
Stafford, Fem. Pr. Cir by A. S. Smith, Sec'ry
New Canaca, Lydia Soc. 1st pay't towards
ann. pay't of 372 for 7 yrs. for the support of a Beneficiary in Yale Coll. under
the care of the Conn. Branch, by Rev.
E. H. Hooker, Agent

### PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.

Young Men's Education Soc. by the Treas. G. Gallagher, lat year's subsc. towards the education of a young man, to labour in Virginia, to be selected by Dr. Spring, 3 years Collection of Ann. Subs. old list, now done

Fem. Ed. Soc. of Brick Church, for the yr's

subsc. ending 31 Dec. 1827

Fem. Ed. Soc. 50 bits Country, for the yr's subsc. ending 31 Dec. 1827

Fem. Ed. So. South Hampton, for year ending Nov. 1827, 23, and a Life Mem. 5

The Misses Murray, their annual subsc. for supporting one beneficiary, Brick Ch.

James M Call, his ann. subs. for 1 Benefic.

From a Minister's widow From Two Friends, 10 and 5

Mr. J. A. Lane
John M'Comb, Esq. in part of ann. subsc.
for 1 Beneficiary, Brick Church

Total in the above lists \$4056,89.

### CONCISE VIEW OF THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

OBJECT.—To educate indigent young men, of suitable character, for the Christian ministry.

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.—The Society was formed in 1815, and incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, with ample privileges in 1816. The members amount to 400, reside in 20 differences 1610. The members amount to 40, reside in 20 different states, and belong to five donominations of Christians. The executive business of the Society is committed to a board of 13 Directors, chosen annually, who meet regularly on the 2d Wednesday of Jan. April, July, and Oct. and oftener if necessary. Branch Societies are established in different portions of the country, whose Boards of Directors have a local jurisdiction, and administer the concerns of the General Society in conformity with the principles of its constitution, and with the Rules of its Board of

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.—The following posi-tions are received as axioms:—That the good which the Society is to accomplish must depend, under God, upon the character of the men whom it patronises; that the enterprise should be conducted with reference to the entire wants of our country, and of the world; and that the foundations of the Institution should be laid as broad and permanent as possible. These general principles make it necessary that care be taken in the selection of boneficiaries; that the education required be thorough; that aid be afforded in such a manner, and to such an extent, as to prevent serious embarrassment, and at the same time to excite to effort and economy, and to promote strength and energy of character, which object it is found, on experience, is better obtained by a system of advan-tageous loans than by a simple charity;—the same leading principles suggest the importance of a faith-ful and affectionate pasteral supervision over all who are patronised, through the different stages of their education, and the necessity of a regular and permanent income, in order that this great object permanent income, in order that this great collect may be effectually secured; and they require that an enlarged policy should be pursued, in appropriating aid to young men of piety and promise, of different

denominations.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR PATRONAGE.—Unequivocal testimonials must be

produced from serious and respectable persons, of hopeful picty, promising talents, and real indigence; the applicant must make a declaration, that it is his 3 00 1 50 15 00 serious purpose to devote his life to the Gospel min-istry, he must be in a way to pursue a thorough course of study; and he must exhibit satisfactory 5 00 course of study; and he must exhibit satisfactory evidence, in every stage of his subsequent progress, of diligence, literary progress, morals, and piety. When an applicant is furnished with these testimonials, which should be scaled papers, he should make application himself, or by means of his friends, to the Secretary of the General Society, or to the Secretary of some Branch Society in his vicinity, if he prefers, who will immediately inform him what steps he is to take in order to obtain aid from the funds.

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED—Besides occasional gratuities, in clothing, books, &c. \$48 per year are appropriated to young men in academies, called hirst stage; \$72 to those in college, or the \$2d stage; and \$80 per year to those in theological seminaries, which is the third stage of education. The appropriations are made quarterly, unless for special rea-51 00 **\$318 32** 131 00

38 00 28 00

which is the third stage of education. The appropriations are made quarterly, unless for special reasons a longer period is requested.

NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WHOM THE SOCIETY WILL PATRONISE—All of proper qualifications, who apply and conform to the Rules. On this point, the Directors have but one answer to give. They never have, and trusting to the liberality of the Christian community for the necessary resources, they never will turn away any applicant, who, in the best judgment which they can form of his character, possesses the qualifications required in the constitution. 75 00 75 00 6 00 15 00 40 00

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Rev. E. CORNELIUS, Sec'ry of the General Society, Andover, Mass.
Mr. BELA B. EDWARDS, Assistant Secretary.

WILLIAM ROPES, Esq. Treas. of Do. Boston —Do-nations to be left, for the present, at No. 45 Central Wharf; or if left by ladies; they may be deposited with Mr. Aaron Russell, at the Tract Depository in Hanover Church, who is authorised to receive them.

Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Sec'ry of the Maine

Branch, Augusta, Me.
Rev. SAMUEL P. NEWMAN, Treasurer of Do.
Brunswick, Me.

Rev. CHARLES B. HADDUCK, Sec'ry of the N. H. Branch, Hanover, N. H. SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Con-

cord, N. H.

Rev. CHARLES WALKER, Sec'ry of the North Western Bianch, Rutland, Vt. IRA STEWART, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Middlebury, Vt.

Prof. DENISON OLMSTED, Secretary of Conn. Branch. New Haven, Ct. ELIPHALET TERRY, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Hart-

ford, Ct.

Rev. HENRY WHITE, Sec'ry of the Presbyterian Branch, No 34, Beekman-st. New York. PETER LUDLOW, Esq. Treasurer of Do. No. 50 Franklin street, New York.

Rev. JAMES EELLS, Westmoreland, Oneida co. N.Y. Sec'ry Western Education Society, Aux. to the Presb. Branch of A. E. S. JAMES S. SEYMOUR, Esq. Treas. of Do.

CORRECTION.—In the notes to the table of Colleges it is stated that of the Presidents of Colleges enumerated, one belongs to the Methodist denominaenumerated, one belongs to the methodist denomina-tion. This has been ascertained since the sheet was struck off to be a mistake;—the gentleman referred to being a member of the Presbyterian Church The number of Presidents of the colleges on the list, be-longing to Congregational and Presbyterian churches should be therefore 20. It should also be stated that there are from 8 to 10 other colleges incorporated in the United States, a few of which are in operation; but concerning which we have not been able to obtain information.

### QUARTERLY JOURNAL

OF THE

### AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIET

Vol. I.

OCTOBER, 1828.

No. 6.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE BENEVOLENT | Let any one read the history of the EFFORTS OF THE PRESENT DAY.

THE early years in the history of the benevolent enterprises of the present age, contain, if we mistake not, an unusually instructive leaf in the great volume of God's providence. To vindicate to himself that honor which is his own, God has frequently come out in seeming visitations of wrath. He has shown to his servants most distinctly that they must experience severe trials, and a sort of probationary discipline, no less when associated for a benevolent purpose, than as individual Christians. has taught them that the foundation ofevery thing great and good in our world must be laid on the ruins of projects and disappointed baffled hopes.

By these means he has exhibited, for the benefit of his church, examples of invincible energy and strength of character. The few men, who originated these plans and carried them through their incipient difficulties, were compelled to manifest an inflexibility of purpose, a directness of aim, were of no trifling nature.

British and Foreign Bible Society, and he will find many cases in point. condition of the political world also, at the time of the origin of these benevolent enterprises, held out little of promise and hope to the servants of Jesus. Through all the departments of life, and among every class of men, one topic, the movements of one individual, were the theme of singular and overwhelming interest; and in proportion to the excitement on this one subject, was the apathy, in regard to the claims of benevolence, which reigned, deep and unbroken, through all the divisions of the church.—But this was the period which God chose for the introduction of a better day—an era at which there should be some new developments of Christian character, and the exhibition of some very striking phenomena in his providence. The rise of these Benevolent Institutions is indeed an illustrious fact in the progress of human events, a strongly illuminated point in the records of man's existence on earth. and a faith in the promises of God, a new and hitherto unknown combisuch as the records of the Christian nation of moral influence, linking tochurch have rarely disclosed. The gether, not the tribes of a single emdifficulties which they encountered pire, but the hearts of multitudes Many in- over all the earth. Its object is, not telligent men, professed believers in to unroll the records of a nation's litrevelation as well as others, regarded | erature however tasteful and impostheir efforts with indifference, with | ing, but to send abroad all that is valskepticism, or with any thing but uable in the accumulated stores of all feelings of sympathy or generosity. past generations. Its object is to pu-

ij

man sentiment, and universally assimilate the law of nations to the law of conscience and of God. This great process, now in the course of successful experiment, will throw over the beginning of the nineteenth century no common illumination. The benevolent men, who, twenty years ago, planted these institutions, in doubt and with many tears, must be filled with joy and gratitude at the thoughts which now come in upon their minds. That same Bible Institution, in Britain, which, at its commencement, was every where spoken against, is now hailed as the friend of the human race. By its means, more than four millions of copies of the Scriptures have been circulated, in one hundred and fifty languages, pouring the light of eternal truth upon more than twenty millions of minds. In 1810, the General Association of Massachusetts, at their meeting in Bradford, voted to institute a Board of Commissioners to devise and prosecute measures for the spread of the gospel in heathen lands. There. was sown in tears and in weakness what is rising in power and in joyful hope. That Society, which in 1811, actually received from British Christians a few hundred dollars to assist one of their Agents, have at the present time, missionaries in all the quarters of the globe, and receive an annual income little short of one hundred thousand dollars. Who has not traced, with deep emotion, the frail and feeble beginning of that Heavenly Charity, which is now blessing the children of Africa, and whose future prospects are so full of promise.

The American Education Society, like its sister Institutions, has had its days of perilous infancy. Frequently have its prospects been shrouded in the deepest gloom. It has been called to meet with difficulties of a peculiar and very trying nature. It has been compelled to steer its

rify thoroughly the great mass of hu- | course alone. At the time of its establishment, no similar institution existed in any part of the world.\* Of course, it has had to depend, under God, almost entirely upon the lessons of its own experience. In some future Numbers of our Journal, we propose to give a brief history of its progress thus far. It will, we doubt not, excite, in the hearts of all its friends, gratitude to God for his loving kindness, and lead them to cherish a firmer faith in his promises and in the rectitude of his dispensations,

### THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

In our last Number we furnished some statistical facts in regard to the Theological Seminaries in this coun-We now present a mass of additional information, particularly in reference to the Institutions recently established.

This Institution was Andover. established in 1807, in Andover, Essex County, Massachusetts. endowed by the donations of John Norris, and his widow, of Salem; of widow Phebe Phillips, John Phillips, and Samuel Abbot, of Andover; and of Moses Brown, and William Bartlet, of Newburyport. It has a President, and four Professorships, The President is at the present time, and is ordinarily to be, according to the statutes, a Professor in the Sem-The course of study embraces three years; the first is deyoted to Sacred Literature; the second to Christian Theology; and the third to Sacred Rhetoric.

The Seminary buildings are three in number, built of brick, on an elevated site, and commanding an extensive prospect. The central edifice contains the Chapel, three Lecture rooms, and the Library; the others furnish accommodations for one hundred and twenty students. In addition, there are houses for the President, Professors, and Steward,

<sup>\*</sup> One or two local societies excepted.

and also a building recently erected complishment of this object by the for a work shop.

The whole number of students educated at this Seminary is four hundred and twenty-two. Of this number, four are Presidents of Colleges; twelve Professors in Theological Institutions or Colleges, and fifty-three Domestic or Foreign Missionaries.

Princeton Theological Seminary.

This Seminary is located at Princeton, New Jersey, and is under the care of the Presbyterian Church. The number of Professorships is three; one of Didactic and Polemic Theology, one of Ecclesiastical History and Church Government, and one of Oriental and Biblical Literature. The highest number of students during the last year was one The number now hundred and ten. in connexion with it is ninety-nine. The number of scholarships is eigh-

Bangor Theological Seminary.

This Institution is located at Bangor, Penobscot County, Maine. For about ten years after its establishment, the course of study adopted in the Institution was both Collegiate and Theological. In August, 1827, a regular three years' course of theological study was adopted, so that its form now corresponds to that of other Theological Seminaries in our country. There are two Professorships, one of Systematic Theology and Pastoral Duties, the other of Biblical Literature and Sacred Rhetoric. In consequence of recent arrangements, no class will be graduat. ed in the Seminary in 1829. A Literary Department is connected with the Seminary.

Theological School at Cambridge, Ms.

For a number of years theological instruction has been communicated to students who were preparing for the ministry at Cambridge in connexion with the Unitarian Church. 1816, some definite measures were upon the best interests of the church taken for the more systematic ac- in all the western country.

formation of a Society. In 1826, a building was finished, which was named Divinity Hall. It is in a retired and pleasant situation, at a little distance from the Colleges. The cost of the building was about \$25,000. It contains the Chapel, Library, and rooms for forty-two students, each occupying a separate apartment. Instruction is communicated by a Professor of Sacred Literature, a Professor of Divinity, a Professor of Hebrew, and an Instructer in the German. Provision is made for scholarships. thousand dollars is the requisite sum. The annual Examination is in April; and there is an exhibition in July.

Western Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church.

This Seminary is located in Alleghany-town near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. A building was commenced in April last, to be formed of cut stone, one hundred and fifty feet long, forty-five feet broad, and three stories high with a basement, and which will cost about \$17,000. Its site affords a prospect unusually picturesque and imposing. It stands on a hill, which overlooks the Ohio and Alleghany rivers for some miles, the city of Pittsburg, the town of Alleghany, with a wide range of surrounding country, interspersed with hills and valleys. The Rev. Dr. Janeway, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology, and in August last entered upon the duties of his appointment. The first session commenced in November, 1827. Four persons were admitted as members, and prosecuted their studies under the direction of one or two temporary Instructers. This Institution is located at one of the great central places of influence and power in our country. If wisely managed and vigorously supported, it In will exert an immeasurable influence Episcopal Theol. Sem. in Virginia. | tory, a monthly magazine, issued at

For several years past, a Society, composed principally of members of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Maryland and Virginia, furnished support to a number of young men, in a course of preparation for the Christian ministry. A Theological School was at first established in connexion with William and Mary College, Va.; it was afterwards removed to Alexandria, D. C. and subsequently located again at Williamsburg, Va. In May, 1827, the Episcopal Convention of Virginia fixed upon a permanent site for the Institution in Fairfax County, Virginia. The situation is healthful and airy, and the prospect one of the most delightful in the country. three miles from Alexandria, and six from Washington. A farm of sixty acres was purchased, which, with the valuable improvements upon it, cost \$5,000. The seminary building is of brick, three stories in height, fortytwo feet in length, and thirty in breadth. Its cost was about \$3,000 and it will accommodate twenty-four During the first year, students. which closed in July last, fourteen students were connected with the seminary. The influence of the students in the surrounding country, in establishing Sunday schools, and in conducting religious meetings, has been most salutary. The instruction and government of the seminary is in the hands of two Professors, Rev. Reuel Keith, D. D. and the Rev. Edward R. Lippitt, assisted as occasion may offer, by the Rev. William Jackson of Alexandria. The annual term commences on the 15th of October, and terminates on the 15th of July, with a recess of one week, immediately preceding Easter. The whole expense, with the exception of fuel, is seventy-five dollars for the term, and twenty-five, additional, for those who remain during the vacation. The Education Society, before mentioned, furnish assistance, of the nature of loans, to such as need it. This Soci-

Washington.

Theological Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church.

This Institution is located in the city of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was established in 1810, by the General Synod of the Church. This Synod has paramount authority over the Theological School, its officers, The immelaws, and instructions. diate direction of the Seminary is lodged with a Board of Superintendents, with whom is vested the power of admitting students into the school, the superintendence of the annual examinations, the inspection of the doctrines taught by the Pro-The course of study fessors, etc. embraces three years. The system is substantially the same with that at other Theological Seminaries. In the last Report of the superintendents, the school is represented to be in a very flourishing state. The number of Professors is three. Each is supported by a fund of \$25,000, or \$75,000 in all. The number of students during the last year was fourteen, four in the senior class, three in the middle, and seven in the junior.

Theological Seminaries of the Evan. Lutheran Church.

Hartwick, N. Y.

This Seminary was established in 1815. In the twelve years ending Oct., 1827, eleven young men had received their Theological Education in this Seminary, ten of whom are actively engaged in the Ministry. The Professors are the Rev. Ernest Hazelius, D. D. and the Rev. George Miller. Many destitute churches, of the Lutheran connexion, in the State of New York, are earnestly looking to this Seminary for a supply of faithful laborers.

### Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

This Institution was established early in 1826, in a place remarkably central to the great body of the Luety publish the Theological Reper-I theran Church in the United States.

required as in the other similar Institutions in our country. order to accommodate those whose individual means will not sustain them through a College course, or whose advanced age renders it inexpedient, a Classical School has been established in Gettysburg, intended, among other objects, to prepare young gentlemen for the Seminary. The funds of the Institution are yet in a comparatively feeble state, though a considerable amount has been subscribed. One individual in North Carolina, the Rev. Mr. Shober, has given to it about 2,500 acres of land; Prof. Schmucker, \$1,000, to assist in the education of indigent young men in the Seminary; and the Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, in a very successful agency in Europe, collected about \$12,000, with valuable donations in books. The Library, part of which is yet in Germany, consists of between six and seven thousand volumes. Suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Seminary are very much needed, and also funds for a foundation for a second Professorship. In regard to the spiritual prosperity of the Seminary, the Directors state, in their last Report, that they have the most satisfactory evidence that ardent piety and enlightened zeal for the Redeemer's kingdom are habitually and successfully inculcated, and that this school of the prophets will prove an eminent blessing to the church of God.

### Theological Seminary of the German Reformed Church.

This Institution was established in 1824, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, **under** the direction of the Synod of the German Reformed Church. In the spring of 1825, the Rev. Lewis Mayer was inaugurated Professor. tains, and about seventy above the

On the 5th of September, 1826, Rev. | For the sake of enjoying the advan-S. S. Schmucker was inaugurated tages of the Institution, the Trustees Professor in the Seminary, after of Dickinson College, at Carlisle, which the operations of the Institu- have furnished to the Seminary the tion immediately commenced. The use of the College Library, a Lecsame preparatory attainments are ture room, a house for the Professor, The Semiand other valuable aid. But in nary is, however, laboring under very serious embarrassments for want of funds. Its friends have recently sent forth to the four hundred congregations, connected with the German Church, most earnest and affecting appeals for help. They say that the critical time is come, when the Seminary must receive prompt and efficient aid, or become extinct. The interest of all the capital on hand cannot exceed \$420 a year, while buildings, library, a foundation for a second Professorship, and funds for indigent students, are most pressingly needed. Since the appeal was made, four laymen have obligated themselves to pay, towards the endowment of a Professorship, \$100 each in four equal annual instalments, provided ninety-six others will do the same before the first of April, 1829. The friends of religion in other denominations. would essentially promote the Christian cause, by extending the liberal hand of charity to this feeble and necessitous Seminary. The best interests of our country, and of the human race, are identified with the prosperity of our Theological Institutions.

Union Theol. Seminary, Virginia.

This Seminary is attached to the Presbyterian Church, and is located in Prince Edward County, near Hampden Sidney College. special design of the Institution is to afford the means of a competent theological education for the benefit of that vast region, which lies south of the Potomac, and east of the mountains. The Seminary is placed in the southern part of the State, about sixty miles below the moun-

head of tide water, in a primitive by the Presbyterian Synod of Tenregion, and, therefore, so healthy that a native of the mountains need not fear a summer's residence at the place, and yet well suited to the inhabitants of the lower country. The plan of this Seminary is, in all important respects, like that of Princeton and Andover. It is under the immediate care of the Presbytery of Hanover, but by the constitution, is bound to report annually to the Synod of Virginia, and to the General Assembly of the Presbyte-It commenced its rian church. operations in 1824. On the first of January in that year, Rev. John H. Rice, D. D. was inaugurated Professor of Christian Theology. The Rev. Hiram P. Goodrich has been employed, during the past year, in giving instruction in Languages and Sacred Literature. The funds of the Seminary, amounting to about seventy-five thousand dollars, are for the most part secured only by subscription. Individuals in New York city have subscribed a sum sufficient to found a Professorship. During the past year, there have been twenty-one students in the Seminary; three of whom have been recently licensed as ministers. There is a well-selected Library, which is valued at about eight thousand dol-There is but one building attached to the Institution, which accommodates the Professor and a small number of students. A single fact will give some idea of the importance of the Seminary. There are not probably more than half as many ministers of the Presbyterian denomination, in the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Missouri, as there are of Congregational ministers in the State of Massachusetts.

Southern and Western Theological Seminary.

This institution was established in Maryville, in East Tenn., in 1819,

nessee. The course of instruction commenced in November, 1822. Since that time twenty young men educated at the Seminary have been licensed; sixty-nine have been assisted by charity; and forty-five are now preparing for the ministry. Four valuable lots with three houses in Maryville, have been purchased by the Directors, and about two hundred acres of land, near the village, with a suitable boarding-house. this farm, indigent and pious young men have an opportunity to labor, and thus support themselves in whole, or in part. Other buildings are to be erected as soon as practicable. The Library amounts to three thousand volumes. During the five years of the operations of the Institution, one of the Professors has given, for the benefit of indigent students, \$2,000 from his own funds; and the other upwards of \$600 in boarding and tuition. The Institution is in debt \$1,-000, and has not a cent for the support of a Professor. The Professors rely entirely upon the voluntary contributions of the churches to which they minister. There are now students from ten different States, of whom a large portion are beneficiaries. The sum of \$10,000 will found a Professorship. The Professors are the Rev. Isaac Anderson, D. D. and the Rev. Robert Harden, D. D.

The Rock Spring Theological School.

This Institution is in Illinois, seventeen miles east from St. Louis, Missouri, on the principal stage road to Vincennes. It was opened November 1st, 1827. The general plan of study is accommodated to the circumstances of the Preachers of the Gospel, and to the wants of the country. Ministers, who have families, and who are somewhat advanced in life. may attend the Institution as may suit their convenience. It is established on liberal principles, though under the auspices of the Baptist denomination. Rev. John M. Peck is

Professor of Christian Theology, of exercise most convenient and Connected is a High School for boys, and a Female department. In these schools, education, in its most extensive sense, is pursued, embracing a complete system of mental, moral, and physical discipline. A Library of more than one thousand volumes. and some philosophical apparatus, have been collected. Rev. Joshua Bradley is Principal of the Institution, and Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy; John Messinger, Esq. Professor of Surveying and Engineering, and Rev. G. Holmes Tutor. During the last year, the school, in all its Departments, enrolled eighty-six students; a part to remain for a few months, and a part for three or four years.

Note 1. Our authorities for the statements which we have made, in the preceding article, are special correspondence with the Theological Seminaries; the Annual Catalogues; Ecclesiastical Documents of the Denominations to which they are attached; circulars sent out by their direction; or Magazines, published under their superintendence.

Note 2. In the preceding article, we have given some account of thirteen Theological Seminaries, in the United States. The remainder we shall notice at some future time. They are, so far as we can ascertain them, eight in number;—viz. Newton, Ms. Baptist; New Haven, Ct. Congregational; Auburn, N. Y. Presbyterian; General Theol. Seminary, New York city, Episcopal; Hamilton, N. Y. Baptist; Baltimore, Md. Roman Catholic; Emmitsburg, Md. Roman Catholic; one in South Carolina, place not known, Presbyterian. In addition, there are Theological Professorships at several of the Colleges, of which we may give some account.

### AN EXPERIMENT IN PROVIDING EXER-CISE FOR STUDENTS.

We feel much obliged to the gentleman who has furnished us the following article. It relates to a subject of very great importance. We shall from time to time communicate all the information, in our power, in regard to improvements in Exercise. One or two of our Colleges, we believe, are adopting a plan somewhat similar to the one detailed below,

It has long been an interesting and a difficult problem to find the mode us to labor, and which the societ

beneficial to students in Literar stitutions. Diseases induced by i tion, and premature deaths an students, are always pressing urg ly for its speedy solution. As all every valuable invention is madtogether, or is completed, by pu ing a train of experiments; so in case, experiment has been often sulted, but, hitherto with only par success. Systems of exercise, to nically called gymnastic, have b tried and found greatly useful. I being unattended with any ber except that of athletic action, the nature is little suited to the consand daily pursuit of men. Walki is liable to irregularities, defici in the degree of exertion requir and unequal in meeting the want the whole body. Agriculture in t climate must unavoidably be subj to long interruptions from change weather and revolutions of the s But there is another mode exercise, of which some account l been published in a former numl of the "Quarterly Journal." this, which at present appears combine more advantages, and involve fewer defects, than a other, some more particular accou may be interesting and useful.

In the summer of 1827, a numb of students in Andover Theologic Seminary formed themselves into Society; and, with the advice of tv or three gentlemen, deeply interes ed in the cause of education, applic to some of the citizens of Boston for aid to procure a few sets of plane and a little supply of other most ne cessary joiners' tools. The sum nearly two hundred dollars was ol tained—sufficient to furnish a sho for the accommodation of thirteen c fourteen persons at once. By organ izing so that two could work at th same bench, succeeding each other we were able to enlarge the societ to the number of twenty-eight. Th time, which our constitution require too long, is one hour and a half each This time has usually, but not day. invariably, been divided into three periods, one before each meal.

By the experience of utility from this regular exercise, and by the advice of the gentlemen who have so kindly aided us by their counsel and influence, we were encouraged to address to the Board of Trustees of the Seminary a request, that they would erect for our use a building large enough to admit a greater number of members. They immediately, with generous liberality, ordered the appropriation of two thousand dollars to this object. sum has been expended under the superintendence of S. Farrar, Esq. in the erection of a stone building, 60 feet by 35, and three stories high. The lowest floor is appropriated to the storage of boards and timber, and the use of turning lathes. The second and third floors are occupied by work benches, of which there are enough for moré than fifty workmen at one time. The number of members in the society is limited by the number of benches; so that each has the sole use of a bench, or a side of a bench, a set of tools, and a drawer for their keeping. Thus he is furnished with the most effectual motives to have his tools always in good repair, and is charged with a wholesome degree of responsibility for their safe preservation. That we are able to represent so good a supply of furniture for the shop, is due to the generous charity of the most distinguished patron of our Seminary.\* Besides the rooms already mentioned, one next to the roof is a spacious depository of the products of our work. The principal of these are boxes, (for wholesale dealers in various kinds of merchandize, such as candles, soap, hardware, &c.) bedsteads, and hay-rakes. It may be mentioned farther, that, for the

almost unanimously considers as none stability of the system, we have placed our constitution so far under the control of the Trustees of the Seminary, that no article of it can be altered, nor any added, without their consent.

> Thus furnished and organized, we hope, by the continued approbation and bounty of men, friendly to our object, and with the favor of Providence, to introduce among the other improvements of these times, an important improvement in the mode of preserving life, and health, and vigor among those, who have been so much exposed, and so often victims, to the destroyer of them all.

> The advantages, peculiar to this kind of exercise, are unfailing interest in something useful to be accomplished, sufficiently active exertion, and a regularity perfectly secure from interruptions. ever can compute the value of these advantages, can understand the importance of providing the means necessary for mechanical exercise in a Literary Institution.

### NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

The wisdom of God in the selection of his Ministers. A Sermon delivered at Sharon, Ms. June 11, 1828, before the Norfolk County Education Society. By Rev. C. Hitchcock, of Randolph.—Boston, Crocker & Brewster.

"For ye see your calling, brethren, how that not many wise men after the flesh, not many mighty, not many noble are called. But God hath chosen the foolish things of the world, to confound the mighty; and base things of the world, and things which are despised, hath God chosen, yea, and things which are not, to bring to nought things that are; that no flesh should glory in his presence." I Corinthians, i. 26—30.

The preacher considers the text as referring to the character of Christian Ministers, and as teaching this principle, that God, ordinarily, selects his ministers from the common rather than the elevated ranks of society. In illustration of this principle, Mr. H. makes some remarks, 1. On the peculiar nature of the field opened in this country for ministerial labor and effort, and

<sup>\*</sup> This gentleman gave for the object the sum of

2d the specific character requisite in those who shall occupy it.

In our country, a grand experiment is making on the subject of civil liberty. whether the people can be safely trusted with power, whether the great political doctrine is true, that the people have a right to govern themselves, and can do it. In our country also the fundamental principle of religious liberty, that man is accountable for his religious belief and practice to God only, is in the process of an experiment, and upon the issue of which momentous results are depending. The boundless resources and extent of this country, holding out attractive invitations to industry and enterprise have also rendered this land a most interesting sphere for ministerial labor, and have developed a striking characteristic of human nature,—an impatience of restraint a restless desire for change. Not a small portion of the genius and hardihood of the older States have rushed into the forest, and a new empire is fast rising beyond the Alleghany, evidently destined, in the providence of God, to exert a controlling influence over this whole country.

After this sketch of the field of ministerial effort and labor in our country, Mr. H. goes on to remark upon the specific character of the Ministry which is needed to occupy it. Men of talents are wanted; of learning; and of devoted piety. Very important qualifications in addition are, vigorous health, a habit of great self denial, personal courage, invincible resolution, a deep sense of responsibility, perseverance, and humility.

Mr. H. then returns to the question, "from what class of society can such men be raised up in the greatest number, and with the greatest facility?—evidently, from the common ranks of society." Here are the men of firm nerve, and of untiring perseverance, and of strong native sense, and of elevated aim, and of vigorous piety. Such men are found in the other classes of society, but they are comparatively rare. Hence is seen the great wisdom of the fundamental principle of the American Education Society in limiting its aid to young men of piety and talents, who are in indigent circumstances.

We make one or two extracts from this sermon.

"Vigorous health.—This is a grand requisite in all who engage in a service so laborious, so anxious, and so wearing. But in the present state of our country this is peculiarly necessary. The scattered population of our land cannot be supplied with the word of life, and our country saved, without a vast amount of hardship, and toil, and suffering on the part of her preachers. The church must send forth men who can endure hardness, and necessities, and distresses, and labors, and watchings, and fastings; not afraid of hunger and cold, and rain, and nakedness.

"In the next place may be mentioned, as highly important, great self-denial.—This is necessary in all ministers, at all timesbut especially so, in our country at the present day. The church is called to put forth her energies in something more important, than the multiplying of preachers to hover around our cities, and large towns, delighted with elegant society, and waiting to occupy a post of honor. The soldier of Jesus Christ, whose character is best suited to this day, and the state of this country, must hold himself ready to be placed as a sentinel on any of the out posts of Zion, yea to be sent out as a spy among the sons of Anak, or to go alone and lift up the standard of the cross in the very seat of Satan's empire, not counting his own life dear unto him.

"We may mention as another important requisite, great personal courage.—God is calling his ministers of the present generation, to a work not less important, and honorable, and scarcely less difficult and arduous, than that which was assigned to the apostles. They were to establish the Gospel and convert the world. We are called to convert the world and introduce the millennium. But before this can be done, there are many strong holds of the adversary to be pulled down. The enemy is too strongly intrenched to be taken by stratagem. It is too late to awe men into repentance by the sound of the title 'Reverend,' or by the goodly badges of office.

'Gowns at length are found mere masquerade, And the spruce band a jest.'

Nothing will do the work but the naked sword of the Spirit, skilfully aimed at the sinner's heart. We must go forth to the good fight of faith, prepared to be repulsed again and again. But though repulsed an hundred times, we must rally again to the charge, resolved to die with our arms in our hands, or enjoy the triumph of victory. Every minister should be so filled with holy courage, that the word obstacle will excite in his mind no other idea than that of overcoming."

"This is a cause in which any man may

am persuaded it will cost us much less to defend our liberties and rights by means like this, than to risque the consequences of leaving the land destitute of religious and moral instruction. How much better is it, as a pecuniary measure, to supply the land with a preached Gospel, than to raise an army to wrest our liberties from the iron grasp of despotism; or to settle the question where the line shall run, which shall divide one part of the Republic from another. I consider this Society as one of the great Saving Banks of the nation. She shall save to ourselves and our children, twice, if not ten times, the amount of our donations.

"And shall I be excused for saying, that I know too well the heart of a poor young man, struggling forward to the work of the ministry against forbidding discouragements, not to feel, on the present occasion, a deep personal interest. When I think of my poor brethren who are toiling up 'the hill difficulty,' that they may be better able to preach a dying Saviour to a lost world, my heart glows toward them with the sympathies of an elder brother. I would bring them before this Society and Congregation, and say, here are my poor brethren, what will you do from your abundance, for their

Appended to the sermon are notices of the two last Annual Meetings; the Reports of the Treasurer; Lists of Life Members, and members by Annual subscription. Much of the aid, which this efficient Auxiliary has rendered, is undoubtedly owing to the thorough and business-like manner in which their operations are conducted. The amount of income during the last year, was \$629 65; being an increase over that of the preceding year, of \$66 10. The next annual meeting is to be at the Union Society of Braintree and Weymouth. Rev. Dr. Park of Stoughton is appointed preacher.

REPORT ON THE COURSE OF STUDY TO BE PURSUED IN THE UNION THEOLOGI-CAL SEMINARY, PRINCE EDWARD, VA.

This Report comes from the Board of Directors of this Institution, and contains a detailed plan of the course of study, with some general principles on which it is founded. Its appearance is one, among many other evidences, that the public mind is becoming more and more interested in the great subject of elevating the character of Christian ministers. It comes too from a comparatively infant Seminary, located in

be excused for feeling a deep interest. I | a very important section of the country, and destined, by Providence, we doubt not, to become to the garden of the Lord, like a place of broad rivers and streams. We make one or two extracts.

> "All observation and history show. that the education and morals of the great body of the people, depend almost entirely on their religious in-They communicate that structers. impulse to the mind, which wakens up the spirit of improvement; they teach the lessons of morality, which fix the standard of right and duty; they obtain a hold on the affection and confidence of their flocks, which gives an influence of great extent and mighty power. true is this, that an intelligent observer can easily determine the general character of a neighborhood, by knowing that of the minister of religion."

"Every citizen ought to wish that his religious teachers should be men of delicate and refined feelings, of great prudence and circumspection, of enlarged and liberal views, of unsuspected and unimpeachable virtue, of genu-

ine and fervent piety."

"It is entirely unnecessary to spend time in proving, what all admit, the indispensable necessity of true piety. But it ought to be 'written with the point of a diamond,' that it is by no means sufficient for a minister of the gospel to be barely pious—HE MUST BE VERY HOLY: he must have the entire spirit of the Lord Jesus-be unreservedly devoted to the service and glory of God; prepared to practice self-denial; to exhibit at all times a meek and quiet spirit; to deal gently with gainsayers and opposers; and render good for evil, blessing for cursing. But such a state and temper of mind is not attained, without submission to a wise course of discipline; without much suitable instruction, applied to the conscience by much earnest prayer.

"It is not sufficient, however, that the preacher should know, and be able to state what religion is. He must also be able to prove it.—But this he cannot do, by retailing his own expe-The true religion was revealed rience. from heaven—God originally taught it; and the only way in which the minister of Christ can prove that he teaches God's religion, is, that of stating and proving the true meaning of the Bible.

He who is best able to do this, and most clearly to present scriptural truth to the understanding and the conscience, is the best preacher."

everlasting burnings from which they have been thus redeemed, and then raising them to gaze on their deliverer with emotions, which even the language of heaven cannot

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Sermons by the late Rev. Edward Payson, D. D. Pastor of the second Church in Portland.—1 vol. 8 vo. pp. 503.

We cannot forbear to enrich our pages with two or three extracts from this volume. We select from the twelfth sermon in the series, founded on the text, He shall see of the travail of his soul and shall be satisfied. It is conceived throughout in a strain of fervid overflowing eloquence.

"Oh, how will our Redeemer see the effects of his sufferings, when, with benevolent delight, he shall glance his eye over this once ruined, polluted, wretched world, and see all his enemies baffled; ignorance, error, superstition, vice, and misery banished, his religion every where enthroned in the hearts of men, the earth filled with holiness, and happiness, and peace; while from fertile plains, smiling villages, flourishing towns, and populous cities, one universal cloud of incense ascends before God, and the voice of the whole human family, as the voice of one man, pours forth the language of prayer, and praise, and thanksgiving to the Father of all; and the wide open gates of heaven are continually thronged by those, who pour into it from the east and the west, from the north and the south, to swell the number of its happy inhabitants, and add new voices to its everlasting songs!"

But not till the final consummation of all things, will our Redeemer see the complete fulfilment of this prediction.

"He will then see an innumerable multitude of immortal beings, with capacities like those of angels, reflecting in body and mind, his own spotless, glorious image, no less perfectly than the polished mirror reflects the dazzling image of the noon day sun. He will see them all filled to overflowing with unutterable felicity, and glowing, like the seraphs around them, with burning love and melting gratitude to him, who redeemed them by his blood. He will see them casting their eyes downward to contemplate the lake of fire, the

been thus redeemed, and then raising them to gaze on their deliverer with emotions, which even the language of heaven cannot express, but which he can read in their swelling, and almost bursting hearts. He will see them, in holy transports of affection and humility, casting themselves and their crowns at his feet; hear them cry, with a voice like that of many waters, and of mighty thunderings, Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth; Blessing, and glory, and honor, and power, be unto him that sitteth on the throne, and to the Lamb forever and ever. Stretching his omniscient eye through eternity, he will see them enjoying all this happiness, and ascribing all this glory to God, during its endless ages; their minds continually expanding, their faculties enlarging, and their souls drinking in more and more of that fulness of the Godhead, the whole of which they can never contain."

Dr. Payson thus expostulates with the slothful Christian.

"When this blessed period has arrived, will it not be in the highest degree painful and mortifying to be constrained to say the long predicted, long expected hour is at length come, but I have done nothing to hasten its arrival. My Savior has gathered in his promised harvest, but none of the seed, which produced it, was sown by my hand, or watered by my tears; if you would not be the subjects of reflections so mortifying, seize the precious opportunity, which is afforded you, of committing your seed to the earth, so that hereafter, when he who soweth, and he who reapeth shall rejoice tegether, you may participate in the joy of your Lord."

"Not very far distant, probably, is the period, when our Redeemer shall see the promise before us fulfilled in its utmost extent. Already do we witness no equivocal indications, that its complete fulfilment is approaching. Already has the day of millennial glory begun to dawn. Already has the day star been seen from mountains of the East. Already are 'blest voices' heard exclaiming from heaven, Now is come salvation, and strength, and the Kingdom of our God, and the power of his Christ; and we have no small reason for hoping, that, before the conclusion of the present century, the same blest voices will be heard to cry, Alleluia, the kingdoms of this world have become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ, and he shall reign forever and ever."

### MISCELLANEOUS.

MEMORANDA IN THE HISTORY OF THE SLAVE-TRADE AND SLAVERY.

Slavery among the ancients. often alludes to the custom of kidnapping in small piratical expeditions, and of reducing prisoners of war to the condition of slaves. Athens, on the lowest computation, contained three grown male slaves to one freeman. The treatment, which they received, was comparatively mild. If able to purchase freedom, they might demand it of their masters, at a certain fixed price. Only two inconsiderable insurrections are recorded. At one time they seized upon the castle of Sunium, and committed depredations in the surrounding country. At Sparta, the condition of slaves was deplorable in the extreme, and several times, by their means, the Spartan state was threatened with extinction. Egypt was early a mart for slaves. Strabo says that at Delos in Cilicia, 10,000 slaves, a day, were sold for the benefit of the Romans. At Sicily there were very frequent insurrections of slaves. Two consular armies were destroyed in one war. Some of the Romans had from six to ten thousand slaves each. A Roman nobleman being assassinated, four hundred slaves were put to death in consequence.

Adrian was the Roman emperor, who deprived the master of a family of the power of life and death over its members. Constantine abolished personal slavery. Slavery, in Europe, in the middle ages was such as now exists in Poland. Marriage among vassals was a religious and solemn rite. They worshipped at the same altar with their lords, &c.

The Slave trade and Slavery in modern times. About the year 1500, a few slaves were sent from the Portuguese settlements in Africa into the Spanish colonies in America, In 1511, Ferdinand V. of Spain permitted them to be carried in great numbers. In consequence of the terrible destruction of the Indians in America,\* Bar-

tholomew de las Casas, a benevolent Catholic Bishop, proposed to Cardinal Ximenes, in whose hands the government of Spain was lodged, before the accession of Charles V. to establish a regular system of commerce in African slaves. This proposal was in order to save the Indians from extirpation. Ximenes replied that it would be very inconsistent to free the inhabitants of one continent by enslaving those of another. In 1517, Charles V. permitted one of his Flemish favorites to import 4,000 Africans into America. In 1542, he ordered that all slaves in his American dominions should be set free. Upon the abdication of this monarch, slavery was revived. The first importation of slaves by Englishmen, was in the reign of Elizabeth, in 1562. Louis XIII. of France, would not allow the introduction of slaves in his American Islands. till he was assured that it was the readiest way to convert them to Christianity. The first slaves brought into the United States, were by a Dutch ship, in 1620, which landed at Jamestown in Virginia. The number was 20.

Abolition of the Slave trade. In May, 1772, by a decision of the High Court of England, it was declared, that the British Constitution does not recognize a state of slavery. In 1785, the Rev. Dr. Packend, President of Magdalen College, Cambridge, gave out as a theme for a prize Essay, Is it right to make slaves of others against their will? The prize was gained by Thomas Clarkson. In May, 1787, a Committee of twelve individuals was formed in London to procure the abolition of slavery. In one visit at the ports of London, Liverpool, and Bristol, Mr. Clarkson ascertained the names of 20,000 English seamen, who had perished in the slave-trade. In February, 1788, by order of the King, a Committee of the Privy Council took into consideration the subject of the African slave-trade. The subject was introduced into Parliament, on the ninth of May 1788, by Wm. Pitt. A bill was passed to limit the number of slaves to a ship. In 1792, a bill passed the Commons for the gradual abolition of the trade 230 to 85. In 1798, a motion to abolish the slave-trade within a limited time was lost 83 to 87; but again in 1804, carried 69 to 36. Janu-

<sup>\*</sup> In Hispaniola, during the space of filtern years, after the Spaniards landed, the number of Indians was reduced from one million to sixty thousand.

ary 4, 1807, a bill was introduced into the House of Lords for its immediate and total abolition, and carried 100 to 36. In the Commons, it was passed almost by acclamation; two hundred and eighty three voting in the affirmative, and sixteen in the negative. On the 25th of January, 1807, just as the sun reached his meridian, the bill received the royal assent.

United States. In 1772, the House of Burgesses of Virginia petitioned the British Government for permission to prohibit the further importation of slaves into that colony. The petition was rejected. All children born of slaves in the State of Pennsylvania after March 1, 1780, were free. In the same month, the constitution of Massachusetts was ratified which interdicted slavery. By the Constitution of New Hampshire, adopted in 1792, no person could be held a slave; by that of Vermont in 1793; by legislative enactment in Rhode Island in 1784; in Connecticut, a law was passed in 1784, declaring that all persons, born after that year should be free, on attaining the age of twenty-five years; in New Jersey, a law was passed in 1804, declaring that every child born of a slave, after July 4th of that year, should be free. In New York, July 4, 1827, slavery totally ceased. The U. S. Congress of 1787, enacted a law, interdicting slavery forever from the country between the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. January 1, 1808, the slave-trade ceased by the constitution of the United States. In March, 1820, by act of Congress, all citizens of the United States, who shall be found engaged in the slave-trade, and be convicted of the offence, shall suffer death.

African Colonization. In June 1787, the English Colony at Sierra Leone was established. This territory lies, 8 degrees 12 minutes north latitude, and about 12 degrees west longitude. In 1794, the settlement was nearly destroyed by a French fleet. In 1807, all the possessions of the Company were surrendered to the British Crown. The colony now contains 18,000 inhabitants; 12,000 of whom are liberated negroes. The freight on the shipments made from the colony in 1824, was nearly £100,000.

The American Colonization Society was formed in December 1816. In 1818, a portion of the African coast was explored by Messrs. Mills and Burgess. In 1820, eighty emigrants were sent out. In December 1821, Cape Montserado was purchased, and soon after a permanent settlement commenced. The population of the colony now exceeds 1,200, of whom 533 were sent out in 1827. Within two years past, about 1,000 slaves have been liberated in the United States, many of whom have been transported to Africa.

Miscellaneous. In Austria, it was declared by royal edict in 1826, that every slave from the moment he touches the Austrian soil, or an Austrian ship, is free. In 1825, a decree was passed by the Government of France, declaring that all engaged in the slave trade as proprietors, supercargoes, &c. shall be punished with banishment, and a fine equal to the value of the ship and cargo; officers of the vessels rendered incapable of serving in the French navy; and other individuals punished with imprisonment. In Brazil, it is to be abolished in three years after March 1, 1827.

Six Spanish ships were captured in 1826, which had on board 1,360 slaves; one ship of 69 tons had 221 slaves. In 1827, a Spanish schooner of 60 tons was captured, having in her hold 220 slaves; 30 soon died. It is accounted a good voyage, if not more than 20 in 100 perish. In the month of January, 1828, 2,100 slaves were landed in Bahia, Brazil.

The traveller, Burkhardt, says that the number of slaves in Egypt is 20,000; in a plague recently in Cairo, 8,000 perished. In the kingdom of Darfour in Eastern Africa, the number of slaves is about 20,000; in Bornou, Bagerme, Haoussa, &c. the slaves are about 10,000 to 100,000 freemen. All the Bedouins are well stocked with slaves, In Syria there are but few slaves. From 6 to 800 annually are bought up by the Turkish officers in Egypt. In the British West Indies, the number of slaves is 800,000. They are constantly decreasing. In the United States, in 1820, there were 1,764,7833 slaves, and 233,400 free blacks.

### · An Education Society, in 1770.

As early as the year 1770, a Society was formed in Bristol, England, for the purpose of furnishing candidates for the ministry, of the Baptist Denomination, with a course of instruction in Theology and general literature. An Academy was founded by the Society, and a spacious edifice erected for the accommodation of students. In 1825. the Library contained 7,000 volumes, and it has since been greatly enriched by the donations of the Baptist Foreign Missionaries. Three years since, this Society had educated one hundred and twenty ministers. At one of their annual meetings, the Society was addressed with characteristic originality, by John Foster.

### A Thought from Milton.

Certainly there is no employment more honorable, more worthy to take up a great spirit, more requiring a generous and free nurture, than to be the messenger of heavenly truth from God to man, and by the faithful work of holy doctrine, to pro-create a number of faithful men, making a kind of creation like to God's, by infusing his spirit and likeness into them, to their salvation, as God did into him; arising to what climate soever he turn him, like that Sun of righteousness that sent him, with healing in his wings, and new light to break in upon the chill and gloomy hearts of his hearers, raising out of darksome barrenness, a delicious and fragrant spring of knowledge and good works.

Obligation of the Christian community in regard to Young Men of talents and piety.

There are among our religious youth some spirits, we hope not a few, which a process of intellectual discipline would render of great value for the Christian cause. And should not the religious community regard itself as in a measure pledged to God, that those minds should be rendered efficient by being ration for maintaining the dominion of attend to it.

depravity? As individuals, men will, we are admonished, be charged as criminals for burying their talents in the earth; but we would suggest whether the religious community ought not to consider the best endowed minds it contains, as talents belonging and intrusted to it in its collective capacity; and whether it can be altogether acquitted of the same guilt, if it do but little toward rendering these capable minds the most effectual agents that they might be for religion.

John Foster.

### Cultivated Minds.

It is plain to common sense, that it must be of vast importance to the honor and success of religion, that as many as possible of its public teachers should be men of great mental cultivation,exercised in regular and even severe labors of thinking,-possessing a free, and yet accurate command of words, on the right choice and disposition of which it depends, whether their thinking shall be worth any thing to other men,—furnished with a considerable store of various knowledge,-and qualified to appear with advantage in society.—ib.

### Spirit of Baxter, 1650.

Besides the duty of private admonition, you must endeavor to help men to profit by the public ordinances. In · order to that, endeavor to procure for them faithful ministers, where they are wanting. How shall they hear without a preacher? Improve your interest and diligence to this end, till you prevail. Extend your purses to the utmost. How many souls may be saved by the ministry you have procured! It is a higher and nobler charity, than relieving their bodies. What abundance of good might great men do, if they would support in academical education, such youth as they have first carefully chosen for their ingenuity and piety, till they should be fit for the ministry!—And when a faithful ministry is obbrought out to the best advantage, tained, help poor souls to receive the against that wide and powerful co-ope- fruit of it. Draw them constantly to

### CORRESPONDENCE.

From a former Beneficiary of the American Education Society, dated -Conn. Aug. 23, 1828.

"I have been employed, during the last year, in collecting a congregation and organizing a church in this place. It is a manufacturing village, and must eventually become a place of considerable importance. By the blessing of God on my labors, a church has been formed of about 30 members-a congregation of from 2 to 300 hearers has been collected, and a meeting-house, 38 feet by 50, with a vestry underneath, is nearly completed. I am supported in part by the voluntary contributions of the people, and in part by the Domestic Missionary Society. I shall ever cherish a grateful sense of my obligations to the fostering hand of charity, without which, I should not, probably, have ever entered the min-

Under the pressure of our arduous labors, nothing is more cheering, than assurances that the great cause in which we are engaged, is not forgotten in the supplications of the servants of Jesus. If the friends of the Society would unite in fervent and persevering prayer to the God of all grace, his influences would assuredly descend as dew on the mountains of Zion, and great would be the company of those who would publish the word.

From the Secretary of a Female Praying Circle, ——— N. J. Aug. 5, 1828.

"Seldom has an event so small in itself given so much real pleasure to my heart, as that of being able to inform you, that we have at last formed a little Society, agreeably to the direction laid down in your previous cir-At five o'clock, this afternoon, we held our first meeting, and felt not a little encouraged, with the cheering reflection, that it was in concert, as we hoped, with a multitude of our brethren and sisters in the Lord, who, we trust, will persevere, and feel an increasing interest in the glorious cause. Pray for us, dear Sir, that our motives may be purified, our hearts sanctified, and that our offering may be rendered ac- here appear to be doing more than ceptable, as the widow's mite, to the any equal number of people, whom I great Head of the Church."

Extract from a letter of a Missionary in Illinois, dated Jacksonville, Morgan Co. August 8, 1828.

Speaking of several counties on the Illinois river, he remarks, "that the whole population has been doubled within the last three years; such is the astonishing rapidity with which these settlements are increasing. Were you here, however, to witness the richness of the soil, and the beauty of the country, you would cease to wonder. It is a most delightful country, far exceeding any, which I have ever seen before. believe that it would be the highest wisdom, to employ two missionaries, if they could be obtained, in each of the older counties, so that, between them, they might preach, every Sabbath, at the county seat, and in other important places, to conduct, vigorously, Bible classes, Sabbath schools, weekly lectures, &c. and to itinerate in the new counties, preaching the gospel, and forming churches. In one part of this county, I was entreated, with tears, by a professor of religion, to make an appointment in a place, for she had not had opportunity to hear a sermon, of any kind, for two years. I received a letter by the last mail, from Fulton Co. from which the following is an extract. 'We are still anxious to have you come (I had disappointed twice by sickness) and not only organize a church, but, if it be possible, either stay yourself, or bring some one with you, who will stay, at least three years, if the Lord will.' They have good materials for a church, of about 14 members, but cannot procure a clergyman to organize them into a church.

"The people of Morgan Co. are making a noble effort, in which the church are foremost, to establish a seminary of learning. It is to stand on an eminence, about one mile east of Jacksonville. Eighty acres of land have been purchased. The site is one which meets the public sentiment throughout the State. The subscription is at present between two and three thousand dollars, and will-probably rise to three thousand. Considering their circumstances, the people have known at the East.

### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS.

### TABLE I.

Containing the names of the principal periodical Religious Magazines in the United States; the places where they are published; the time when they are published; by whom conducted; the number of pages, with the size, and the price.

Episcopal Register			By whom conducted.		price
	Middlebury Vt.	Monthly		16, 8vo	\$2,00
Liberal Preacher	Keene N. H.	do.	Rev. T. R. Sullivan	-4, 0.0	1,00
Journal Am. Ed. Soc.	Andover Ms.	Quarterly	Secretaries A. E. S.	32, 8vo	1,00
Missionary Herald	Boston Ms.	Monthly	Secr's A. B. C. F. M.	32, 8vo	1.50
Spirit of the Pilgrims	do.	do.	Rev. Enoch Pond	56, 8vo	3.00
Christian Examiner	do.	Once in 2 months		96, 8vo	3,00
Baptist Preacher	do.	Monthly	Rev. William Collier		1,00
Baptist Magazine	do.	do.	Sec'ry Bap. For. Miss.		•
S. S. Treasury	do.	do.	Sec'ry Mass. S. S. Un.	12, 12mo	
Hopkinsian Magazine	Providence R. I.	do.	Rev. O. Thompson		1,25
Christian Spectator	New Haven Ct.	do.	John Mitchell	56, 8vo	3,00
Guardian and Monitor	do.	do.	Nathan Whiting	, 12mo	
Am. Tract Magazine	New York	do.	Sec'ry A. T. S.	12, 12mo	
Home Missionary	do.	do.	Sec'ry A. H. S.	16, 8vo	1,00
National Preacher	'do.	do.	Rev. Austin Dickinson	16, 8vo	1,00
Meth. Magazine	do.	do.	N. Bangs, J. Emory	40, 8vo	1,50
Youth's Magazine	do.	do.	Rev. A. Lyman		1,50
Chr. Journ. & Lit. Register		do.		,8vo	2,00
Lutheran Magazine	Schoharie N. Y.	do.		24, 8vo	1,00
Mag. Ref. Dutch Church	New Brunswick N. J.	do.	W. C. Brownlee D. D.	32, 8vo	1,50
Biblical Repertory	Princeton N. J.	Quarterly	Prof. Charles Hodge		4,50
Christian Advocate	Philadelphia Pa.	Monthly	A. Green D. D.	, 8vo	3,00
Am. Sund. S. Magazine	do.	do.	Sec'ries A. S. S. U.	32, 8vo	1,50
Youth's Friend	do.	do.	do.	61, 12mo	
Religious Magazine	do.	do.	E. Littell	96, 8vo	6,00
Un. Breth. Miss. Int.	do.	Quarterly		48, 8vo	1,00
Baptist Tract Mag.	do.	Monthly	l		1
Penn. & Del. Tract Mag.	do.	Sem. Monthly	i	12, 12mo	0,25
Religious Farmer	Milton Pa.	do.	i_	16, 2vo	i
Mag. Ger. Ref. Ch.	Carlisle Pa.	Monthly	Prof. L. Mayer	32, 8vo	1,50
Evan. Luth. Int.	Frederick Md.	do.	Rev. D. Schaeffer	24, 8vo	1,50
Epis. Theol. Repertory	Washington D. C.	do.	L	48, 8vo	ì
African Repository	do.	do.	Rev. R. R. Gurley	32, 8vo	2,00
Lit. and Evan. Mag.	Richmond Va.	do.	la a	56, 8vo	3,00
Evan. Museum	Fayetteville N. C.	do.	Rev. C. M'Iver.	48, 8vo	3,00
Presbyterian Preacher	_ do	do.	do	16, 8vo	)
Calvinistic Mag.	Rogersville Tenn.	do.	S. D. Mitchell		2,00
West. Rel. Mag.	Zanesville Ohio.	do.	G. C. Sedwick	16, 8 <b>vo</b>	1,00

### TABLE II.

Showing the time of the recent Anniversaries in various Theological Seminaries in the United States; the number of graduates in 1828; in 1827; in 1826; in 1825; in 1824; and the total.

Name.	Ann. 1828.	Grad. 1828.	1827	1826	1825	1824	Total.
Bangor	Aug. 5	9	7	9	6	6	37
Andover	Sept. 24	20	32	24	31	32	139
New Haven	į •	14	6	l	l	4	20
Auburn	Aug. 20	9	7	12	6	6	40
Princeton	Sept. 22	15	14	24	6	9	68
Total	• •	67	66	69	1 49	1 58	304

## TABLE III.

Containing the names of the principal Benevolent Societies in the United States; the date of their organization; names of the Secretaries; the resithe Annual Meetings. dence of Secretaries; the names of the Treasurers; the amount of funds contributed in 1826-7; in 1827-8; and the difference; and the time of

NAME.	When Secretaries.	Residence of Sec'ries.	Treasurers.	Income 1836   Income 1837 -7.   -8.	Income 1837	Difference.	Annual Meeting.
Am. Board For. Miss.	1810 Jer. Evarts, Esq.		Henry Hill, Esq.	\$92,380,53	102,000,00		Early in October.
Am. Bible Society	1816 Rev. J. C. Brigham	N. Y.	John Adams, Esq.	64,764,13	75,879,93	\$11,115,80	0 2 Thurs. in May.
Am. Ed. Society	1815 Rev. E. Cornelius		Wm. Ropes, Boston.	37,874,00	35,000,00	2,874,00	In May.
	1825 Rev. Wm. A. Hallock		Moses Allen, Esq.	30,413,01	45,134,58	14,781,57	Wed. pre. 2 Thur. May.
Am. Home Miss. Soc.	1826 Rev. A. Peters		New York, N. Y. Knowles Taylor, Esq.	18,140,76	20,035,78	1.895,02	do.
Am. Sund. School Union	1824 Fred. W. Porter	Philadelphia, Pa.  Paul Beck, Jr.	Paul Beck, Jr.	22,973,22	19,458,34	3,524,88	Tues. af. 3 Thurs. May.
Am. Colonization Soc.	1819 Rev. R. R. Gurley	Washington, D. C.	Washington, D. C. Richard Smith, Esq.	15,963,87	14,541,82	1,422,05	Last Sat. in Dec.
Am. Soc. Prom. Tempe.	1826 Rev. N. Hewit	Fairfield, Conn.	Wm. Ropes, Esq.	,	14,660,20		
Am. Bap. Bd. For. Miss.	1814 Rev. L. Bolles, p. p.	Boston, Ms.	Heman Lincoln	10,987,31	14,603,38	8,616,07	Last Wed. in Ap.
Meth. Miss. Society		New York, N. Y.		6,812,29	6,245,37	566,92	
Prot. Epis. Miss. Soc.	Rev. G. Weller	Philadelphia, Pa.	Thomas Hale				
Prison Discipline Soc.	1825 Rev. Louis Dwight	Boston, Ms.	Charles Cleveland	2,238,18	2,444,08	285,90	
Am. Bible Class Soc.	1827 Rev. H. Wilbur	Philadelphia, Pa.	Solo. Allen, Esq.		390,00		
Am. Tract Society	1814 Rev. Ornan Eastman	Boston, Ms.	John Tappan, Esq.	10,304,40	12,450,23	2,145,83	
Dutch Ref. Miss. Soc.	1822 Rev. Thos. De Witt	New York, N. Y.	Timothy Hutton	3,528,24	5,000,00	1,471,76	First Wk. in June.
Conn. Miss. Society	1798 Rev. Horace Hooker	Hartford, Conn.	Andrew Kingsbury	6,215,55	4,740,34	1,475,21	2 Wed. in Jan.
Am. Jews Society	1820	New York, N. Y.	Daniel Boardman	1,266,40	816,99	449,41	
Boston Fem. Jews Soc.	1816 Sarah Jaquith	Boston, Ms.	Frances Irving	1,040,00	1,257,99	217,99	May.
Mass. Miss. Soc. (reorg.)	1827 Rev. R. S. Storrs	Braintree, Ms.	J. Punchard, Salem.	,	4,363,27	,	week of Gen El. Boston
Gen. Un. prom. ob. Sab.	1828	New York, N. Y.	Arthur Tappan				Tues. pre. 2 Thur. May.
Baptist Gen. Tract Soc.	Rev. Noah Davis	Philadelphia, Pa.		44	_		

16

TABLE IV.

Showing the time of the occurrence of the late Commencements at various Colleges; the Number of Degrees conferred in course; and the Number of Honorary Degrees.

College.	Time.	A. B.	M. D.	A. M.	A. M. Hon,	D. D.	LL. D.
Waterville	Aug. 27	12		5	1		
Bowdoin	Sept. 3	20	27	17	1	1 8	1
Dartmouth	Aug. 20	41	11	16	2	8	1
Burlington	Aug. 6	4	9	3	ł		
Middlebury	Aug. 20	18		10	5		
Williams	Sept. 3	18	14	8	3	1	1
Amherst	Aug. 27	41		8	1	1	1
Harvard	Aug. 27	52	8	26	l	į	1
Brown	Sept. 3	25	8	6	6	2	1
Washington, Ct.	Aug. 7	13	1	1	2		1
Yale	Sept. 10	82	29	48	1	1	1
Columbia	Aug. 5	29	l	6	1	4	
Union	July 23	79	!	i	ļ	4	
Hamilton	Aug. 27	14	1	7	l	i	].
Geneva	Aug. 6	3	1	1	l	l	1
Rutgers	July 16	20	1	10	l	1	ľ
Princeton	Sept. 24	25	1	25	2	l	
Univer. Penn.	July 31	11	4	13	1	1	
West, Univ. Penn.	June 30	4	i	ļ	l	3	
Jefferson, Pa.	1	l	l	Į .	l	l	ŀ
Dickinson, Pa.	i	20	i	1	ĺ	i	1
Univer. of Georgia	Aug. 6	24	1	11	ŀ	I	l
Centre, Danville Ky.	July 14	8			ĺ	2	
Total 22.	1	556	105	219	24	23	4

### NOTES ON TABLE I.

1. The number of publications named in the table is thirty-eight. Probably there are ten or twelve more published in the United States, making about fifty in all.

2. The whole number of religious newspapers published in the United States is not far from forty. The whole number of newspapers of all kinds, published in the United States, in 1775, was 37; in 1810,

353; in 1828, not far from 1,000.3. In London 15 papers are published daily; 4 three times a week; 6 twice a week; and 42 weekly. Of the weekly papers 19 are published on Sunday. Of the 150 country papers, published in England and Wales, only two are published as often as twice a week. In Scotland, 35 papers are published; in Ireland, 55,—total, 307. In addition there are about 140 Magazines and Reviews published in Great Britain.

4. In France the number of Journals of all kinds, as it is stated in the Revue Encyclopedique, is 490; in Paris, 178. In Europe, 2,142. In Asia, 27. In Africa, 12. In the world, 3,168.

### NOTES ON TABLE II.

1. In several Theological Seminaries, a

the completion of a regular three years' course, and consequently the table does not exhibit a full enumeration of the number who have been connected with the Institutions named.

2. At New Haven, it is only two years since there has been a distinct division of the Theological Students into classes.

### NOTE ON TABLE IV.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor in Divinity was conferred by Bowdoin on the Rev. Nathan Lord, Amherst, N. H.; by Dartmouth on Prof. John Smith, Bangor, Me. Rev. Warren Fay, Charlestown, Ms. Rev. Noah Porter, Farmington, Conn.; by Williams, on Rev. Wm. R. Weeks, Paris, N. Y.; by Amherst, on Rev. Thos. Snell, North Brookfield, Ms.; by Brown, on Prest. Alva Woods, Lexington, Ky. and Rev. Daniel Sharp, Boston, Ms.; by Vale on Rev. Wm. H. De Lancy, Provost, University, Pennsylvania; by Columbia, on Rev. Asa Eaton, Boston, Ms. Rev. Wm. B. Sprague, West Springfield, Ms.; Rev. Wm. Hendel, Womelsdorff, Pa. Rev. Wm. Berrian, Trinity Church, N. Y.; by Union on Rev. B. B. Wisner, Boston, Ms. Rev. Mr. Lacy, Albany, Rev. C. C. Cuylor, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. Mr. M'Masters, Duanesburgh, N. Y.; by Rutgers, on Rev. Thos. De Witt. New York: hy West. portion of the students usually leave before | Rev. Thos. De Witt, New York; by West-

ern U. Penn. on Rev. Jos. Kerr, Pittsburg, [ Pa. Rev. Alexander Bullions, Cambridge, N. Y. and Rev. James R. Wilson, Coldemham, N. Y.; by Centre College, on Rev. Jaremiah Chamberlain, Pres. Louisiana Jeremiah Chamberlain, Pres. Louisiana Coll. and Prof. Robert Harden, Maryville Theological Seminary, Tenn.

The Hon. Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred by Dartmouth on Hon. Charles Marsh, Woodstock, Vt.; by Bowdoin, on Hon. Stephen Longfellow, Portland; by Brown on the Rev. Dr. Nott of Union Coll.; by Yale on Samuel M. Hopkins, Esq.

Albany.

### QUARTERLY LIST

### OF ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. DARWIN ADAMS, ord. pastor, Cong. Camden, Me. July 16, 1828. . CHARLES EMERSON, ord. pastor, Baptist, Shapleigh, Me. July 17.

Rev. HEZEKIAH HULL, ord. evang. Baptist,
Farmington, Me. July 29.

Rev. WILLIAM MAY, ord. pastor, Cong. Winslow, Me. August 28.

Rev. DAVID TURNER, Jr. ord. pastor, Cong. New Vineyard, Me. Sept. 3.

Rev. T. S. W. MOTTE, inst. rector, Episc. Gardiner, Me. Sept. 3.

Rev. CHARLES S. ADAMS, ord. pastor, Cong. New Vineyard, Me. Sept. 3. Rev. CHARLES S. ADAMS, ord. pastor, Cong. Newfield, Me. Sept. 17.
Rev. BENNET TYLEE, D. D. inst. pastor, Cong. Portland, Me. Sept. 17.
Rev. MOSES SAWYER, inst. pastor, Cong. Scarborough, Me. Sept. 18.
Rev. AMASA A. HAYES, ord. pastor, Presb. Londonderry, New Hampehire, June 26.
Rev. GEORGE RICHARDSON, ord. Priest, Episc. Charlestown. N. H. July 26. Charlestown, N. H. July 26.

Rev. SAMUEL NICHOLS, inst. pastor, Cong. Wakefield, N. H.

Rev. HARVEY SMITH, inst. pastor, Cong. Jerico, Vermont, July 10.

Rev. LYMAN GILBERT, ord. coll. Pastor, Cong. Newton, Massachusetts, July 2.

Rev. ENOCH CHASE, ord. pastor, Baptist, Orleans, Ms. Auc. 6. Ms. Aug. 6.
TIMOTHY P. ROPES, ord. evang. Baptist, Amesbury, Ms. Aug. 13.
ARBON BUBBANK, ord. evang. Baptist, Templeton, Ms. Aug. 90.
BILAS KENNEY, ord. evang. Baptist, Templeton, Ms. Aug. 20. ORNAN EASTMAN, ord. evang. Cong. Boston, Ms. ORNAN EASTMAN, ord. evang. Cong. Boston, Ms. Aug. 27.
Rev. JOHN M. MERRICK, ord. pastor, Unitarian, Hardwick, Ms. Aug. 27.
Rev. ICHABOD S. SPENCER, ord. coil. pastor, Cong. Northampton, Ms. Sept. 11.
Rev. HENRY K. GREEN, ord. evang. Baptist, Salem, Ms. Sept. 12.
Rev. HENRY P. TAPPAN, ord. pastor, Cong. Pittsfield, Ms. Sept. 12.
Rev. EBENEZER NELSON, inst. pastor, Baptist, West Cambridge, Ms. Sept. 9.
Rev. LEONARD GAGE, ord. pastor, Baptist, Stafford, Conn. Msy 22. ford, Conn. May 22.

Bev. WILLIAM W. TURNER, ord. evang. Cong. Hartford, Conn. July 1.

Rev. HORATIO N. BRINSMADE, ord. evang. Cong. Hartford, Conn. July 1.

Rev. BODOLPHUS LANDFEAR, ord. evang. Cong. Hartford, Conn. July 1. Rev. HENRY COWLES, ord. evang. Cong. Hartford, Conn. July 1.
Rev. JOEL TALCOTT, ord. evang. Cong. Hart-

ford, July 1.

Bev. CHAUNCEY WILCOX, ord. pastor, Cong. North Greenwich, Conn. July 2. Rev. GEORGE GOODYEAR, ord. evang. Cong. New Haven, Conn. July 22. Rev. HENRY BENEDICT, inst. pastor, Corg. Norwalk, Conn. Sept. 13.

DUDLEY LAMB, ord. pastor, Baptist, Springwater,
New York, June 18.

Mr. JOHN C. PORTER, ord. deacon, Episc. Hal-Mr. JOHN C. PORTER, ord. deacon, Epise. Halletts Cove, Long Island, July 7.

Mr. ISAAC PARDEE, ord. deacon, Epise. Halletts Cove, Long Island, New York, July 7.

Mr. EPHRAIM PUNDERSON, ord. deacon, Epise. Halletts Cove, L. I. New York, July 7.

Rev. SAMUEL SEABURY, ord. priest, Epise. Halletts Cove, Long Island, New York, July 7.

Rev. ALEXANDEE H. CROSBY, ord. priest, Epise. White Plains, West Chester Co. New York, July 19.

Episc. White Plains, West Unester Co. North York, July 19.

Rev. HIRAM JELIFF, ord. priest, Episc. North Salem, New York, July 29.

Rev. GURDON HAYES, ord. pastor, Presb. Cambridge, N. Y. July 30.

Rev. LUTHER MYRICK, ord. pastor, Presb. Litchfield, N. Y. Aug. 6.

ULRIC MAYNARD, ord. evang. Presb. Litchfield, N. Y. Aug. 6.

LUKE DE WITT, ord. evang. Episc. Litchfield, New York, Aug. 6.

LUKE DE WITT, ord. ovang. Episc. Litchfield,
New York, Aug. 6.
Rev. JOSHUA BOYD, ord. pastor, Presb. Rotterdam, Schenectady Co. New York, Sept. 13.
Rev. BENJAMIN C. TAYLOR, inst. pastor, Dutch Reformed, Bergen, N. J. Jane 24.
Rev. GUSTAVUS ABEEL, inst. pastor, Dutch Reformed, Belville, N. J. Aug. 3.
Rev. FRANCIS A. B. NEXSEN, ord. pastor, Baptist, Hopewell, S. C. June 29.
Rev. JOHN HARRISON, ord. evang. Presb. Mudonough, S. C. Aug. 10.
Rev. JAMES C. PATTERSON, ord. evang. Presb.
M'Donough, S. C. Aug. 10.
Rev. ELIAS RURDICK, ord. evang. — Huntsville, Alabama.

wile, Alabama.

Rev. SAMUEL CLELAND, inst. pastor, Presb.
Newman's Creek, Ohio, June 26.

Rev. ELIPHALET AUSTIN, ord. evang. Presb.
by Grand River Presb. Ohio, Aug. 28.

Whole number in the above list, 53.

### SUMMARY.

0-21--41---

Ordinations	43		
Installations	9	DATES.	
Institutions	1	1898 May	1
	_	June	4
OFFICES.		July	
		outy	
Pastors		August	14
Col. Pastors	2	September	11
Evangelists	18	Not designated	2
Rectors	1		
Priests	- 7	STATES	
Triests		DIALES	_
Deacons	3	Maine	9
		New Hampshire	3
DENOMINATION	8.	Vermont	1
		Massachusetts	ıĩ
Presbyterian			9
Baptist	11	New York	12
Enisconal	8	New Jersey	2
Dutch Reformed	õ	South Carolina	- 9
Darch Perol Dec	×	COULT CATOLINA	3
Unitarian	1	Alabama	1
Not designated	1	Ohio	2
	_		

### QUARTERLY LIST

OF

### DEATHS

of Clergymen and Students in Theology.

Rev. EXPERIENCE PORTER, st. 46, Cong. Leba-non, N. H. formerly settled in Belchertown, Ms. Rev. ELISHA HUNTINGDON, st. 63, Baptist, Braintree, Vt. July, 1898.

Mr. JOSEPH ROOT, et. 33, Northfield, Ms. August 9. A Licentiate, graduate of Dartmouth Coll. Rev. PHILIP SLADE, et. 68, Baptist, Swanzey, By. A Market Stade, set. vo, Arguery.

Ma. Sept. 3.

Rev. JOSIAH WILLARD, set. 86, Boxborough, Ms. Rev. STEPHEN GANO, set. 66, Baptist, Providence, E. I. Aug. 18. Pastor 35 years.

Rev. JEHUDI ASHMUN, set. 34, New Haven, Ct. Aug. 36. Agent for the American Colony at Liberta. Africa. beria, Africa.

Rev. JACOB OSON, colored man, Episc. New Haven, Ct. Ordained in Feb. last, as a Missionary ven, Ut. Ordained in Feb. last, as a Missionary to Liberia, Africa.

Rev. BENJA MIN NILES, et. 41, Presb. Binghamton, Broome Co, N. Y. July 25. Senior Pastor.

Rev. HENRY SMITH, et. 39, Presb. Camden, Oneida Co, N. Y. July 19.

Rev. NATHANIEL, COLE, Baptist, Fenner, N. Y. July 4.

Rev. TRIMAN Bandary Parkey. Rev. JOHN COOK, New York city, N. Y. Chaplain Rev. JOHN COOK, New York city, N. Y. Chapian U. S. Navy.
Rev. HENRY J. FELTUS, D. D. &t. 53, Episc. N. York city. Rector of St. Stephen's Church.
Rev. ABRAHAM BEACH, D. D. &t. 88, Episc.
New Brunswick, N. J.
Rev. ROBERT MINSHALL, et. 39, Meth. Mercegsburg, Franklin Co. Penn. July 15.
Rev. JOHN BLACK, Presb. near Philadelphia, Penn.
Rev. SAMUEL DOUGHTY, Meth. Wilmington, Del. Sept. 17. Rev. HUGH C. BOGGS, Episc. — Spottsylvania Co. Va. Sept. 17. A native of Ireland. Rev. JOHN SIMMONDS, st. 33, Moth. near Sparta, Ga. June 19. A native of England.
Rev. JOHN M'FARLAND, Presb. Paris, Ky. July 28.
Mr. EUSEBIUS LOGAN, Presb. Preceville, N. C.
A domestic Missionary. Aug. 14.
Whole number in the above list, 29. STUDENTS IN THEOLOGY. Mr. HENRY P. WATSON, et. 23, near Charleston, S. C. a member of the Theol. Seminary at ton, S. C. a member of the Insol. Seminary at Princeton, May 25, 1828.

Mr. SOLOMON MAXWELL, et. 30, Lebanon, Ct. Principal of Amherst Avademy.

Mr. STEPHEN T. NOTT, et. 26, Franklin, Ct. son of the Rev. Samuel Nott, D. D. July 23, 1828.

Students in Theology, 3.

### SUMMARY.

AGES.	STATES.	
From 20 30 1	New Hampshire 1	
30 40 5	Vermont 1	ı
	Massachusetts 3	
50 60 1	Vermont 1 Massachusetts 3 Rhode Island 1 Connecticut 2	
60 70 4	Connecticut 2	
70 80	New York 6	
	New Jersey 1	
Not specified 19	Pennsylvania 2	
Sum of all the ag- \ 857	Delaware	
es specified 857	Delaware 1 Maryland 1	
Average age 54	Virginia 6	
mierako ake Di		
	Georgia	1
	Kentucky 1	
DENOMINATIONS.	1	
	DATES.	
Congregational 1	1828 April 2	1
Presbyterian 5	June 11	
Baptist 5	July 6	1
Baptist 5 Methodist 7	August 5	
Episcopal 4	August 5 September 4	
Not specified 6	Not specified . 10	(
	True apocition . 10 (	

### Mr. Solomon Maxwell.

It is our mournful duty to place in our obituary record the name of this beloved man. In the hearts of his friends he has left a memorial, which time will not obliterate. They will fondly cherish the recollection of his amiable disposition, of his discriminating intelligence, of his warm and cultivated piety. Rarely indeed does the grave close over so much worth. The select few, who knew him intimately, as they bow with reverence to the dispensation of Him, who does all things well, cannot help pouring forth the feelings of unaffected sorrow at his premature fall.

Mr. Maxwell was formerly a Beneficiary

of the American Education Society, and we cannot forbear to erect in this place, a slight memorial to his virtues. He was born in Lebanon, Conn. in March, 1799. In that town he resided till the period of preparation for college. In 1819, he became the subject of deep religious impressions, which resulted, as there is full reason to believe, in his real conversion to God. From that time forward his course of life was entirely changed. He wished to declare to others, the efficacy of that Gospel which he found to his own soul as an anchor sure and stedfast. In the Autumn of 1821, Mr. Maxwell entered the Sophomore class in Amherst College. His moral and intellectual worth were soon known and appreciated. The opportunity which his character gave him of exerting an extensive and happy influence was not neglected. In his junior year, the Institution was blessed by the reviving influences of God's Holy Spirit. No individual in College, it is safe to say, manifested a sounder judgment, or a more enlightened zeal in the promotion of this interesting work, than Mr. Maxwell. Not long since he informed a friend, that he passed several nights during the progress of that revival entirely sleepless, in sweet contemplations of the goodness of God, and in the assured belief that his great name would be glorified. -As a scholar, Mr. Maxwell was characterized for clear and discriminating sense. The books which he heartily relished were of the elevated, philosophical cast. At the public Commencement of his class he received the second appointment.

The two following years, with a few months interruption, occasioned by the death of his father, he passed at the Theological Seminary, Andover, and engaged with characteristic earnestness, in the Biblical studies which are pursued at this Institution with so much success. He also partook largely of the missionary spirit of the age, and at one time had nearly concluded to engage personally in the foreign service. In the Autumn of 1826, he was induced to engage in the business of instruction in Amherst Academy. In effecting the valuable improvements, which the system of classical education has undergone in that Institution, Mr. Maxwell was largely instrumental. But his severe and pressing labors gradually undermined his constitution, till the result was an entire prostration of strength. During the ravages of the sickness which terminated in his death, he disclosed, at various times, his views of the divine character, his belief that God was doing perfectly right in thus laying upon him the heavy hand of affliction, and his fervent wish that he might be entirely submissive to his will. After various alternations of hope and fear, the dreaded event, at length, was realized. On the morning of the 21st of July, being left alone for a few moments, he was heard to groan.—His room was immediately visited, but he did not speak again; he continued to breathe for a short time, and slept in death.

QUARTERLY VIEW OF THE STATE OF RELIGION IN THE COLLEGES.

It is with painful emotions that we are again compelled to say that we have nothing interesting to report on this subject. During the last winter and spring, three or four of our Literary Institutions were favored, in some degree, with the special influences of God's Holy Spirit. With these partial exceptions, no special seriousness has been witnessed for eighteen months. To those who know the dangers and temptations of college life, to those who ardently wish to see all our educated men under the control of religious principle, to those who know the wants of a world dying in its sins,

and believe that God assuredly answers the fervent supplications of his servants, the present languishing state of religion in Colleges will be a matter of deep and painful interest. Why should not all the literary talent, in our Secainaries of learning, so promising and vigorous, be devoted to the cause of the Saviour of the world? Why should not the three thousand young men, now in a course of collegiate education, more than two-thirds of whom are confessedly strangers to the hopes of the Gospel. become the obedient servants of Him, who is the source of all mental light, and who has paid the price of their redemption by the offering up of his own Son? Let all Christians in our country ponder this subject, as its importance demands.

#### AMERICAN ED. SOCIETY.

#### INTELLIGENCE.

Quarterly Meeting of the Board of Directors.

The present Quarterly Meeting has been one of special interest. A larger number of young men were received upon the funds than were ever taken in any single year, previous to the last. The following list contains a view of the several new applications made, places of Education, and the number of the applicants respectively.

١.	Theological Seminary
1	Do. Do.
	Centre College
	Hampden Syd. College
1	Columbian College
	Yale College
	Amherst College
	Williams College
•	Middlebury College Dartmouth College
.	Preparatory School
	Do.
•	Academy
	Do.
	Oneida Academy
٠	Academy
.	Do.
1	Do.
:	Do.
۱,	Do.
1	Do. Do.
.	
.	Phillips Academy Grammar School
1	Academy
1	Do.
١	Do.
	Do.
1	Preparatory School
1	

Hampden Sidney Gettysburg Lutheran Princeton, N. J. Auburn, N. Y. 3 1 1 Bangor, Me. Danville, Ky. Prince Ed. Co. Dist. Columbia New Haven, Ct. Amherst, Mass. Williamstown, Ms. Middlebury, Vt. Hanover, N. H. 1431211221 Hampden Syd. Va. Gettysburg, Penn. Bloomfield, N. J. Homer, N. Y. Whitesborough Steuben Lowville Fairfield 371224 Potsdam Middletown, Ct. Williamstown, Ms. Amherst Andover Salem Boscawen, N. H. Hinesburg, Vt. St. Albans Gardiner, Me. Bangor

70

Of the above applications, it will be seen | parish-to ask for help-before we can rethat 16 are from members of five Theological Seminaries, 19 from members of eight Colleges, and 35 from nineteen Academies. Total, 70, in thirty-two different Institutions, located in ten States. Five young men, in addition to the above, were placed upon the funds by transfer from another Societymaking a total of 75 young men admitted on trial at this meeting by the Parent Society and its Branches. The largest number ever admitted, in any one year, previous to the last, is 65,-and the largest number in any former quarter, 34. Eight other young men who are members of an academy, and under the care of a Branch Society, were entered for the first time, on the records of the Parent Society. The funds have been pledged, therefore, for the assistance of eighty-three additional young men-requiring an additional income of more than six thousand dollars a year. It is gratifying to observe how large a proportion of the applicants are in academies-showing that the Society is awakening a new interest in the community-and that larger numbers of young men are about commencing study. Most of the applicants in Colleges are members of the Sophomore or Freshman classes—and those in Theological Seminaries, are very generally such as would be prevented from taking a full course of Theological study but for aid from our funds.

We wish that we could give as favorable an account of the funds. Our list of donations, it will be seen from the Treasurer's statement-is lean, indeed, compared with our necessities. The subscriptions recently made in New York, have been most seasonable and generous. But after all which has been done, the Treasurer has been compelled to borrow largely to meet the appropriations. The pledge has been given that no applicant of suitable character and qualifications shall be refused-if he conform to our rules. Multitudes have heard of this pledge and are coming forward, to supply ere long the wants of thousands and millions of our destitute fellow men. put the question to ministers and churches, again, must we wait until agents can be found to go to every State, and town, and

ceive it? Are there none who will act spontaneously, and without such extraneous efforts? Let it be remembered that seventy-five dollars a year is what the Society want to carry forward one young man for the ministry. Who will send this to the Lord's Treasury, Who?

If any doubt whether the claims of Education Societies are urgent, and the call to sustain them, one which comes from God, we submit for their consideration, the following authenticated

#### FACTS.

"At this moment there are six hundred and thirty-six vacant churches connected with our ninety presbyteries, which have no ministrations of the Gospel, but from itinerant preachers; and five hundred and two more of our churches have only two hundred and twentysix pastors, or stated supplies, so that two hundred and seventy-six of the churches said to be supplied, might, with propriety be added to those which are denominated vacant. NINE HUN-DRED AND TWELVE MINISTERS are therefore wanting to give each of our Congregations the entire services of a Pastor."

Statement of the Clerk of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, 1828.

"We have no hesitation in saying that three or four hundred dollars might be raised upon an average, in each county in this state, (Ohio,) and MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED MINISTERS OF CHRIST might be immediately introduced into this highly important field of missionary effort."

Report of Messrs. Bingham and Pomeroy to the Ex. Com. of the A. H. M. S.

"In the distance of one hundred and twenty miles from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, the most populous part of the state (though the majority of the inhabitants are French, yet very many of them are Americans) it is believed that the first sermon since the world began, remains yet to be preached on the Sabbath, in the English language. In the largest and most flourishing parishes of the State, Ascension, and Ibbervelle (a parish in Louisiana is much the same as a county in the old states) with the exception of one Catholic clergyman in each, there is not a minister of the | THIS ACCOUNT PRINCIPALLY, THAT THE Gospel."

Signed by a number of the Inhabitants of the a-bove Districts in a letter to Home Miss. Soc.

Between two hundred and three HUNDRED destitute Congregational churches are reported in the Minutes of the General Associations of Conn. Mass. and New Hamp.—the General Convention of Vermont, and the General Conference of Maine.

"There is a great call in the German Reformed Church for Gospel ministers. 'The Harvest is truly great, but the laborers are few.' There are about Four hundred Congregations belonging to the German Reformed Synod, and only about ninery ministers, and about Ten students in the Seminary."

Rev. Sam'l Helffenstein to the Sec'ry A. E. S. Feb. 1828.

A large number of additional destitute churches, probably exceeding ONE Thousand, are reported in the minutes and public documents of other denominations, as may be seen by the abstracts published in the Quar. Jour. of A. E. S. and elsewhere.

"In some of our presbyteries there is a great deficiency of Ministers to cultivate the surrounding fields; and from this deficiency many churches are entirely destitute of the appointed and stated means of salvation.---In the Presbytery of St. Lawrence, efforts for supplying the destitute population HAVE BEEN ARRESTED AND BROUGHT TO A STAND, by the melancholy fact, that ministers cannot be obtained to enter on the service.

Narrative of Synod of Albany-October, 1828.

"We have been compelled, in numerous instances, to turn away from the cry of the needy, because we had no one to go for us. There was no hesitation felt as to the practicability of obtaining the means to sustain the enterprise, and the field was white already unto the harvest, but, THERE WAS NO LABORER TO ENTER IN AND GATHER IT; and we cannot make ministers:--we can make tracts, and multiply Bibles, to the extent of the means which the community may intrust to our disposal; but the Lord of Hosts by his Spirit, and he only, can make Christians, and Christian

SOCIETY FAILS TO EFFECT ALL THAT IT DESIRES TO ACCOMPLISH FOR THE DESTITUTE IN THE UNITED STATES."

Report of the American Home Missionary Society for 1828,

An active member of the Executive Committee of the above Society, stated to the Secretary of the Am. Ed. Soc. since this extract was written, "That the Committee, would not shrink from the responsibility of engaging and employing immediately, one THOUSAND MINISTERS of suitable qualifications, could they only be obtained."

THREE QUARTERS OF THE HUMAN RACE, have never yet heard that Christ came into the world to save sinners.

The number of DEATHS of Ministers in the United States, registered in the Quarterly Journal of the American Education Society, in one year from July 1827—to July 1828 is 121. The whole number of ministers, of the different denominations, in U.S. who die annually, cannot probably be less than One hundred and Fifty.

The increase of population in the United States, is in the ratio of One thousand a day, or, Three hundred and sixty thousand, a year; requiring an annual increase of about Four hundred ministers, to keep up with the growth of the country.

The number of students, last year, in all the Theological Seminaries, and Public Theological Schools, in the United States was under Six hundred; about one-third of whom-or two hundred, would finish their course during the year. Whatever may have been the number of private students who entered the ministry without having been connected with any public School—facts prove that it was not sufficient to vary materially the above lists of destitute THAT DESTITUTION REchurches. MAINS STILL.

From a correspondence opened in the winter of 1827-8 with the officers of three of the largest, and oldest, Theological Seminaries in the United States,—Andover—Princeton—and Auburn—it appears that of 872 young ministers. 'Pray ye therefore the Lord men who have been connected with of the Harvest, that he will send forth these Institutions, since their foundaborers into his harvest.' It is on tion, 555, a majority of the whole, inmen who have been connected with have gone on Foreign Missions, have been indigent young men-who needed and actually received, in a greater or less degree, the aid of Christian benevolence in obtaining an education for the ministry.

he ministry. See Quarterly Journal of A. E. S. for January, 1898. p. 42.

Before the formation of Education Societies, the proportion of graduates in the different colleges, who became ministers, was one-fifth; since that time it has steadily increased, until it is now about one-third. The number of pious students in Colleges has increased in a similar proportion; and as might have been anticipated, Revivals of religion have become more frequent, and more extensive in these Institutions.

More than Two hundred ministers who have entered on their work, a large part of whom are at this time settled as Pastors, were once beneficiaries of the American Education Society. Six of these mentioned, incidentally, in letters to the Secretary of the A. E. S. that 598 individuals had become hopefully pious during their ministry—and 358 within the preceding year. One of these pastors, whose labors have been greatly blessed, speaking of the Society, says,-" Without its benevolent aid I should have never been placed in the ministry; I never should have been blessed with the privilege of preaching the gospel and persuading men to become reconciled to God." Another Pastor, who has been blessed with more than 300 additions to his church, in two years, and who was once a beneficiary of the Society, expressed himself to the Secretary a few months since, in nearly the same language.

Finally; Facts prove that there are now in our country, a large number of indigent young men of good minds and undoubted piety, who might, with the proper encouragement and direction, easily be brought into the ministry, to the eternal benefit of thousands and millions of the human race. The Sabbath schools and Bible classes of the country, are fruitful nurseries, where many a plant is springing up.—Numerous revivals of religion have furnished many pious young men who, though poor, are rich in faith, and who long to be employed as instruments of good to their fellow men. The American Education Society, has aided in a greater

cluding THREE-FOURTHS of those who or less degree, more than seven hundred young men of this character. At this time, applications for aid are more numerous than they have been at any past period. Hundreds will soon commence their studies under the patronage of the Society, if the requisite funds can be obtained to carry them forward. Those funds are now urgently needed to enable the Society to redeem its pledges—and to urge forward with far greater energy and success, the glorious enterprise in which it is engaged an enterprise on the speedy accomplishment of which the salvation of multitudes is depending.

> Ministers of the gospel !—carry these facts to your pulpits and to your people -Christians! let them follow you to your closets and into your social cir-cles! Conducters of the Religious Press! tell them to the Christian world! till they are known and felt by every friend of God and man.

MEETINGS OF BRANCHES AND AUXILIA-

New Hampshire Branch.

This Society held its anniversary at Salisbury, on the third of September, during the session of the General Association of the State. The Report was read by the Secretary, Rev. Prof. Hadduck of Dartmouth College. Some very just remarks were made upon the subject of the unprecedented demand for clergymen, which now exists; the danger that ill qualified candidates will be thrust into the sacred office; and the importance that all the Beneficiaries of the American Education Society should receive a thorough and perfect education. We shall notice this Report more at length in our next number. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Webster of Hampton, and by the Secretary of the Parent Society. Owing to peculiar circumstances, no special efforts have been made, during the past year, to raise funds in this State. The Young Men under patronage have been connected with Dartmouth College, and with several Academies.

North Western Branch. A meeting of this Branch was held at Burlington, Vt. on the tenth of September. Hereafter, the relation which the Branch will hold to the Parent Society, will be that of an Auxiliary for raising funds, chiefly. This mode of organization is found to be most convenient on account of the local position of different parts of the State to each other, which does not admit easily, of concentrating the business of the Society to one place as must be done under the organization of Branch Societies. The same ends will be accomplished upon the present plan, but in a way to bring all parts of the State to act harmoniously and vigorously in support of the common cause. The funds raised will be pledged for the benefit of students within the State, provided there are a sufficient number to need them, and provided the donors themselves do not give them a different direction. At present, there is contributed in the State but little more than \$400 annually, for the use of the Branch, while \$1,500, or even more, is forwarded from year to year, from the Treasury of the Parent Society, to supply deficiences. The interest manifested at the annual meeting was deep, and such as to afford a solemn pledge that the church of Vermont will hereafter not only furnish men, (of which she sends into the field her full proportion every year,) but the means of qualifying them for their labors. Mr. Lyman Matthews, late a member of the Theological Seminary at Andover, has been appointed to an agency in the State, and is about to enter upon his labors. The most ardent wishes follow him, for his success.

#### Western Education Society.

The first Meeting of the Western Education Society since its new organization, was holden at Auburn, on the twenty-first of August, 1828. In the absence of the President, Rev. Henry Dwight of Geneva was called to the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Cushman of Manlius. After the Report of the Directors had been read, the following resolutions were adopted.

On motion of Rev. Ora P. Hoyt of Potsdam, seconded by the Rev. John Keep of Homer,

17

adopted, printed, and distributed under the direction of the Board.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Cornelius, Sec'ry of the Parent Society, seconded by the Rev. M. P. Squier, Agent of the Domestic Missionary Society,

Resolved,-That the object adverted to in the Report of the Directors, that every young man of suitable promise, through the middle and western part of this State, shall receive the necessary assistance, through the whole course of his studies, while preparing for the Christian ministry, deserves the united and liberal patronage of this Christian community. --- These resolutions were supported by the gentlemen who moved them.

The fourteenth article of the constitution was so altered as to fix the time of the annual meeting of the Society on the third Wednesday of August, at seven o'clock, P. M. in the village of Auburn. The meeting was one of peculiar animation and interest. One sentiment seemed to pervade the minds of all present, that the time had come for a great and systematic effort to strengthen the ranks of the Christian ministry by a large addition of faithful and devoted laborers. At the meeting of the Directors on the thirtieth of September, sixteen individuals were received upon the funds-all preparing for College, in addition to seventeen regular Beneficiaries at Auburn. The Officers of the Society are Hon. Nathaniel W. Howell, LL. D. President. There are eighteen Vice Presidents, and thirty-three Directors. Rev. James Eells, Westmoreland, Oneida Co. is Secretary; James S. Seymour, Esq. Auburn, Treasurer.

### Agencies for raising funds.

Rev. Henry White, Secretary of the Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society, in connexion with the Rev. Gideon N. Judd of Bloomfield, New Jersey, during the last quarter, performed an agency in Greene Co. N. Y. Ten or twelve temporary scholarships were subscribed. Much valuable information in regard to the principles and objects of the Society was communicated.

In the month of August, the Rev. Dr. Resolved,-That the Report just read be Cox of New York, visited Orange County for the same object. He preached in most | of the churches in the County, and was received with uniform cordiality by pastors and people. The hope is entertained that valuable assistance will be furnished,

Rev. William T. Hamilton of Newark, N. J, has spent three months in an agency in Pennsylvania. An official report may be expected in the next number. He has found opportunity to visit all the important towns in the State. In what manner his efforts have been received, the following quotation from the August number of the Magazine of the German Reformed Church, edited by Prof. Mayer of Carlisle, will show.

"The Rev. Mr. Hamilton, of Newark, N. J., the Society's agent, who is now engaged in visiting the principal towns in this State, for the purpose of explaining the object of this Institution and creating an interest in its favor, spent a few days in Carlisle on his way to the west. His able and eloquent exposition of the utility of the Christian ministry, the necessity of an increase of the number of laborers, and the benevolent views and judicious regulations of the Ed. Society, produced a very favorable impression upon the minds of many of his hearers, and was not without its fruits. The ladies of the Presbyterian congregation have resolved to found three temporary scholar-ships, at 75 dollars each per year, for seven years; and the male members of the same congregation have pledged themselves to add another. In the Reformed congregation, chiefly on account of its pecuniary difficulties, no more was done, than an appointment of a Committee to make an effort to procure subscriptions for the founding of one scholarship.'

#### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

CHRISTIAN LIBERALITY AT THE WEST.

In a communication from the Rev. James K. Burch, Secretary of the Presbyterian Education Society Kentucky, published in the Western Luminary, of Oct. 1, it is stated that John W. Hundley, Esq. residing near the falls of the Ohio, has obligated himself to pay annually for seven years, the sum of six hundred dollars to the Presbyterian Education Society of Kentucky, for the purpose of affording aid to ten young men in acquiring a classical and theological education for the ministry. The same gentleman re-cently paid \$1,000 to the same society lamentable deficiency of ministers. for founding a Scholarship.

Payment of Tuition at Yale College.

A benevolent individual has recently offered to pay the tuition, at Yale College, of one hundred indigent pious students, who are looking forward to the Christian ministry, and who shall be under the patronage of the American Education Society. The price of tuition being \$33 a year, the offer is equivalent to \$3,300 per annum for four years. The above sum it will be recollected, forms no part of the funds of the American Education Society. It is a special deposit made by an individual, to supply a deficiency already supplied in most colleges.

### Brown University.

The faculty of this College have recently given notice that provision has been made for defraying the tuition bills, amounting to thirty-six dollars per annum, of between thirty and forty indigent students in that Institution. A part of this provision has been made for beneficiaries preparing for the ministry in the Baptist denomination, and the remainder, or fifteen, is without restriction, except that the applicant must furnish testimonials of indigence, of exemplary moral character, and of more than mediocrity of talent.

### Bowdoin College.

The corporation of this college have ordered the immediate erection of a Common's Hall, in consequence of which the price of boarding will probably be as low as one dollar and ten or twenty cents a week.

New efforts in the Evan. Luth. Church.

The churches connected with this denomination are found principally in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, North Carolina, and Ohio. The whole number of churches is not far from 800, and of ministers about 200. They have a monthly publication, conducted with a truly catholic spirit, at Frederick, Md. An increasing interest is felt in the great cause of benevolence. We select two or three paragraphs from an earnest appeal to their churches on the subject of the

"The important question to which,

my Christian brethren, I would call your attention is, Has each one of you reflected how great is the harvest and how few are the laborers, and earnestly prayed the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers? If you have not, then you are yourself in part the cause why so many of your brethren according to the flesh, have none to break unto them the bread of life; if you have thus earnestly prayed, let me inquire have you also looked around you to see whether God answered your prayers? Whether there is not some pious young man in your congregation whom he has made willing to forsake the world and devote himself to the holy work? Doubtless, if you all faithfully discharge this duty, a great number of faithful and able ministers would be prepared for our churches already established. Missionaries for our frontier settlements would be procured, and a remnant be left to discharge at least some small part of your duty in evangelizing the six hundred millions of our race, who have never heard of the Saviour of sinners, and to whom that Saviour commanded you to preach the gospel!"

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society from July 1, to Sept. 30, 1828.

#### DONATIONS.

Brookline, avails of a Charity Box	8	56
Do. Cherry-tree		95
Burlington, Vt. from a clergyman		10
Colchester, Ct. Aux. Ed. Society, by		
E. W. Robbins, Treas. 1827	11	00
Wm. S. Turner, Treas. 1828		72
Falmouth, Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Ab-	-	
igail Lewis, Treas.	24	50
Illinois, from a Lady, by Crocker &		
Brewster	7	00
Kingston, from a Friend	٠	53
Providence R. I. Forn. Ed. Soc. hr		
Providence, R. I. Fem. Ed. Soc. by Miss Ives, Treas.	25	00
Rechester, Windsor co, Vt. Mrs. Ma-		
ry Hall	4	00
Salem, Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Anna	-	
	49	77
Batchelder, Treas.		•••
West Boylston, a mite from one who		
wishes to aid in the great cause	1	. 00
of truth		00-138 13
A friend to the Am. Ed. Soc.	*	AA
INCOME FROM SCHOLAR	SH	IPS.
Interest on Green Scholarship	47	40
Fav Do.		47
Train Do.		00-133 87
110111 2001		

### INCOME FROM OTHER FUNDS.

Dividend on U. S. Bank Stock 122 50 Interest on money loaned 17 73—140 23

#### REFUNDED.

By three former Beneficiaries, in part \$100 \$57 \$7 174 00  LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS.  Rev. GEORGE C. BECKWITH of Lowell, from members of his ch. in addition to \$30 rec'd in May, and in part of \$75 to be made up by the church for the support of a Beneficiary 10 00  Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D. of Princeton, N. J. 40 00—50 00  Received for immediate use \$636 23  PRINCIPAL RECEIVED ON SCOLARSHIPS. Fay—Charlestown, 3d payment in part 178 00  Green—Boston, 3d payment in part 105 00  MORITISTOWN, N. J.—1st payment in part 105 00  MORITISTOWN, N. J.—1st payment in part 105 00  MORITISTOWN, N. J.—1st payment in part 105 00  MAINE BRANCH.  Augusta, from Ladies 10 00  T. Adams 10 00  Gorham, contribution at annual meeting Interest on Ellingwood Scholarship 10 00  NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.  Durstable, by Ladies, to constitute Rev. HANDEL G. NOTT, Life Member 10 00  Rev. JAMES D. FARNSWORTH and others, to complete the sum to constitute him a Life Member 10 00 9 25  Rev. JAMES D. FARNSWORTH and others, to complete the sum to constitute him a Life Member 10 00 9 25  Rev. JAMES D. FARNSWORTH and others, to complete the sum to constitute him a Life Member 10 00 9 25  Rev. JAMES D. FARNSWORTH and others, to complete the sum to constitute him a Life Member 10 00 9 25  Rev. JAMES D. FARNSWORTH and others, to complete the sum to constitute him a Life Member 10 00 9 25  Rev. JAMES D. FARNSWORTH and others, to complete the sum to constitute him a Life Member 10 00 00  Rev. Battler of the sum to constitute him a Life Member 10 00 00  Rev. Battler of the sum to constitute him a Life Member 10 00 00  Rev. Battler of the sum to constitute 10 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	REFUNDED.	
Rev. GEORGE C. BECKWITH of Lowell, from members of his ch. in addition to \$30 rec'd in May, and in part of \$75 to be made up by the church for the support of a Beneficiary  Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D. of Princeton, N. J. 40 00—50 00  Received for immediate use \$636 23  PRINCIPAL RECEIVED ON SCOLARSHIPS. Fay—Charlestown, 3d payment in part 178 00 Green—Boston, 3d payment in part 105 00  MAINE BRANCH.  Augusta, from Ladies 190 00  MAINE BRANCH.  Augusta, from Ladies 190 00  T. Adams 200  Gorkam, contribution at annual meeting 100 01  Interest on Ellingwood Scholarship 200  T. Adams 200  Gorkam, contribution at annual meeting 100 01  NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.  Dunstable, by Ladies, to constitute Rev. HANDEL G. NOTT, Life Member 100 00  Rev. JAMES D. FARNSWORTH and others, to complete the sum to constitute Rev. 10 00 180 00  Pelham, by Ladies, in part, to constitute Rev. 10 00 180 00  Wilton, Fem. Ed. Soc.  Rev. JOHN H. CHURCH Life Member 200 01  Rev. John Woods 200 180 00  Welthersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE 201 180  Welthersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE 201 180  Welthersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE 201 180  Welthersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE 201 180  Welthersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE 201 180  Welthersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE 201 180  Welthersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE 201 180  A. S. Roe 100  Cash (donation) 100  Archibald Falconer 700 236 00  Archibald Falconer 75 00 236 00  Archibald Falconer 75 00 236 00  Albigh Fisher, Horace Holden 37,50 each 150 00  Albigh Fisher, Horace Holden 37,50 each 75 00  Fisher How, Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00  Fisher How, Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00	By three former Beneficiaries, in part \$109 \$67 \$7	174 00
PRINCIPAL RECEIVED ON SCOLARSHIPS. Fay—Charlestown, 3d payment in part 105 00 105 105	Rev. GEORGE C. BECKWITH of Lowell, from members of his chin addition to \$30 rec'd in May, and in part of \$75 to be made up by the church for the support of a Beneficiary 10 00 Rev. SAMUEL MILLER, D. D. of Princeton, N. J. 40 00-	
Fay—Charlestown, 3d payment in part Green—Boston, 3d payment in part Wisner—Boston, 3d payment in part  MAINE BRANCH.  ### MAINE BRANCH.  ### Maine Branch ### 19 00 ### 2	Received for immediate use	\$636 23
Augusta, from Ladies Annuity of Rev. R. Nason J. Walker T. Adams Gorham, contribution at annual meeting Interest on Ellingwood Scholarship  NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.  Dunstable, by Ladies, to constitute Rev. HANDEL G. NOTT, Life Member Ringe, Young Men's Benevolent Society Wilton, Fem. Ed. Soc. Rev. JAMES D. FARNSWORTH and others, to complete the sum to constitute Rev. JOHN H. CHURCH Life Member Annual subscription of Rev. John Woods and Mr. Joseph Shattuck Interest on money loaned Nolson, avails of a Charity Box Bedjord, a Roll of Cloth from a Lady CONNECTICUT BRANCH.  Interest on money loaned Wethersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOHN BRACE a Life Member New Haven, from a feeble, aged Female, in part towards constituting Rev. SAM-UEL MERWIN a Life Member Middletown, from Fem. Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member  PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.  Laight St. Ca. John Rankin and Jas. Brown, \$75 each 150 00 A. S. Roe 100 00 Cash (donation) 1 00 Cash (donation) 1 00 Archibald Falconer 75 00—236 00 Foung Men's Ed. Society by F. Howe, Treas.  M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50 Samuel Brown 5. D. Cakley 10 15 00 G. Douglas, Miss E. Ivers 75 each 150 00 A. D. Cash (south of the service	Fay—Charlestown, 3d payment in part Green—Boston, 3d payment in part Morristown, N.J.—1st payment in part Wisner—Boston, 3d payment in part	178 00 105 00 300 00 152 00
Augusta, from Ladies Annuity of Rev. R. Nason J. Walker T. Adams Gorham, contribution at annual meeting Interest on Ellingwood Scholarship  NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.  Dunstable, by Ladies, to constitute Rev. HANDEL G. NOTT, Life Member Ringe, Young Men's Benevolent Society Wilton, Fem. Ed. Soc. Rev. JAMES D. FARNSWORTH and others, to complete the sum to constitute Rev. JOHN H. CHURCH Life Member Annual subscription of Rev. John Woods and Mr. Joseph Shattuck Interest on money loaned Nolson, avails of a Charity Box Bedjord, a Roll of Cloth from a Lady CONNECTICUT BRANCH.  Interest on money loaned Wethersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOHN BRACE a Life Member New Haven, from a feeble, aged Female, in part towards constituting Rev. SAM-UEL MERWIN a Life Member Middletown, from Fem. Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member  PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.  Laight St. Ca. John Rankin and Jas. Brown, \$75 each 150 00 A. S. Roe 100 00 Cash (donation) 1 00 Cash (donation) 1 00 Archibald Falconer 75 00—236 00 Foung Men's Ed. Society by F. Howe, Treas.  M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50 Samuel Brown 5. D. Cakley 10 15 00 G. Douglas, Miss E. Ivers 75 each 150 00 A. D. Cash (south of the service	MAINE BRANCH.	
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Dunstable, by Ladies, to constitute Rev. HANDEL G. NOTT, Life Member Rings, Young Men's Benevolent Society Willon, Fem. Ed. Soc. Rev. JAMES D. FARNSWORTH and others, to complete the sum to constitute him a Life Member Rev. JOHN H. CHURCH Life Member Pelham, by Ladies, in part, to constitute Rev. JOHN H. CHURCH Life Member Annual subscription of Rev. John Woods and Mr. Joseph Shattuck Interest on money loaned Welson, avails of a Charity Box Bedford, a Roll of Cloth from a Lady CONNECTICUT BRANCH.  Interest on money loaned Wethersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE a Life Member West Haven, from a feeble, aged Female, in part towards constituting Rev. SAMULEL MERWIN a Life Member 30 00 Member Middletown, from Fem. Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member 30 00 Resh (donation) 1 00 Archibald Falconer 75 00—236 00 Cash (donation) 1 00 Archibald Falconer 75 00—236 00 G. Doughas, Miss B. Ivers 75 each 15 00 G. Doughas, Miss B. Ivers 75 each 15 00 O. Abijah Fisher, Horace Holden 75 00 Wm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each.  Fisher How Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00		<b>\$</b> 107 <b>68</b>
ers, to complete the sum to constitute him a Life Member Pelkam, by Ladies, in part, to constitute Rev. JOHN H. CHURCH Life Member Annual subscription of Rev. John Woods and Mr. Joseph Shattuck Interest on money loaned Yelson, avails of a Charity Box Bedford, a Roll of Cloth from a Lady CONNECTICUT BRANCH.  Interest on money loaned Wetherefield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE a Life Member Wew Haven, from a feeble, aged Female, in part towards constituting Rev. SAM-UEL MERWIN a Life Member Wollen, from Fem. Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member Stroke, From Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member Stroke, From Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member Stroke, From Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member Stroke, From Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member Stroke Member Stroke	Dunstable, by Ladies, to constitute Rev. HANDEL G. NOTT, Life Member Rings, Young Men's Benevolent Society	30 00 18 00 9 25
## Pellam, by Ladies, in part, to constitute Rev. JOHN H. CHURCH Life Member Annual subscription of Rev. John Woods and Mr. Joseph Shattuck Interest on money loaned ### Wilson, avails of a Charity Box Bedford, a Roll of Cloth from a Lady  CONNECTICUT BRANCH.  Interest on money loaned #### Wilson, avails of a Charity Box Bedford, a Roll of Cloth from a Lady  CONNECTICUT BRANCH.  Interest on money loaned ##### Wilson, avails of a Charity Box Bedford, a Roll of Cloth from a Lady ####################################	Rev. JAMES D. FARNSWORTH and out-	
Interest on money loaned  Welson, avails of a Charity Box  Bedford, a Roll of Cloth from a Lady  CONNECTICUT BRANCH.  Interest on money loaned  Wethersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE a Life Member  Wes Haven, from a feeble, aged Female, in part towards constituting Rev. SAM- UEL MERWIN a Life Member  Middletown, from Fem. Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member  PRESEYTERIAN BRANCH.  Laight St. Ck. John Rankin and Jas. Brown, \$75 each  Log Archibald Falconer  Young Men's Ed. Society by F. Howe, Treas.  M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50 Samuel Brown 5. D. Oakley 10 15 00 A. B. Roe Treas.  M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50 Samuel Brown 5. D. Oakley 10 15 00 G. Doughas, Miss B. Ivers 75 each 150 00 G. Doughas, Miss B. Ivers 75 each 150 00 Abijah Fisber, Horace Holden 37,50 each.  Vm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each. Fisher How Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00		
Interest on money loaned 180  Nelson, avails of a Charity Box  Bedford, a Roll of Cloth from a Lady  CONNECTICUT BRANCH.  Interest on money loaned 92 92  Wetherefield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE a Life Member 30 00  New Haven, from a feeble, aged Female, in part towards constituting Rev. SAM-UEL MERWIN a Life Member 20 00  Middletown, from Fem. Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member 30 00  PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.  Laight St. Ca. John Rankin and Jas. Brown, \$75 each 150 00  A. S. Roe 10 00  Cash (donation) 1 00  Cash (donation) 1 00  Archibald Falconer 75 00—236 00  Prist Charch, F. Howe Treas.  M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50  Samuel Brown 5. D. Cakley 10 15 00  H. H. Schieffelin 5 00  G. Douglas, Miss E. Ivers 75 each 150 00  Abijah Fisher, Horace Holden 37,50 each. 75 00  Vm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each 50 wm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each. 75 00  Fisher How Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00	Rev. JOHN H. CHURCH Life Member Annual subscription of Rev. John Woods	
CONNECTICUT BRANCH.  Interest on money loaned  Wethersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE a Life Member  New Haven, from a feeble, aged Female, in part towards constituting Rev. SAM- UEL MERWIN a Life Member  Middletown, from Fem. Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member  PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.  Laight St. Ca. John Rankin and Jas. Brown, \$75 each 150 00 A. S. Roe 10 00 Cash (donation) 1 00 Archibald Falconer 75 00—236 00  Young Men's Ed. Society by F. Howe, Treas.  M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50 Samuel Brown 5. D. Cakley 10 15 00 H. H. Schieffelin L. De Forest, G. Hannah 25 each 50 00 G. Douglas, Miss E. Ivers 75 each 150 00 Abijah Fisher, Horace Holden 37,50 each.  Vm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each. Fisher How Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00	Interest on money loaned  Nelson, avails of a Charity Box	180
Interest on money loaned Wethersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Gent. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE a Life Member  New Haven, from a feeble, aged Female, in part towards constituting Rev. SAM-UEL MERWIN a Life Member  Middleteora, from Fem. Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member  PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.  Laight St. Ch. John Rankin and Jas. Brown, \$75 each 150 00 A. S. Roe 10 00 Cash (donation) 75 00—236 00  Young Men's Ed. Society by F. Howe, Treas.  Brick Church, F. Howe Treas.  M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50 Samuel Brown 5. D. Cakley 10 15 00 H. H. Schieffelin 50 00 G. Douglas, Miss I. Vers 75 each 150 00 Abijah Fisher, Horace Holden 75 00  Vm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each.  Vm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 75 00 Fisher How Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00		\$84 32
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New Haven, from a feeble, aged Female, in part towards constituting Rev. SAM-UEL MERWIN a Life Member  Middletown, from Fem. Ed. Soc. to constitute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member  PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.  Laight St. Ch. John Rankin and Jas. Brown, \$75 each 150 00 A. S. Roe 10 00 Cash (donation) 1 00 Archibald Falconer 75 00—236 00  Young Men's Ed. Society by F. Howe, Treas.  Brick Charch, F. Howe Treas. M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50 Samuel Brown 5. D. Ockley 10 15 00 H. H. Schieffelin 5 00 I. De Forest, G. Hannah 25 each 50 00 G. Douglas, Miss B. Ivers 75 each 150 00 Abijah Fisher, Horace Holden 37,50 each.  Vm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each. Fisher How. Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00	Wethersfield, (Newington Soc.) Ladies and Cont. to constitute Rev. JOAB BRACE	
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PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.  Laight St. Ch. John Rankin and Jas. Brown, \$75 each 10 00 A. S. Roe 10 00 Cash (donation) 1 00 Archibald Falconer 75 00—236 00  Young Men's Ed. Society by F. Howe, Treas. 56 00 Brick Charch, F. Howe Treas. M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50 Samuel Brown 5. D. Oakley 10 15 00 H. H. Schieffelin 5 00 L. De Forest, G. Hannah 25 each 50 00 G. Douglas, Miss B. Ivers 75 each 150 00 Abijah Fisher, Horace Holden 37,50 each. 75 00 Wm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each. Fisher How, Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00	tute Rev. JOHN R. CRANE a Life Member	30 00
PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.  Laight St. Ch. John Rankin and Jas. Brown, \$75 each 10 00 A. S. Roe 10 00 Cash (donation) 1 00 Archibald Falconer 75 00—236 00  Young Men's Ed. Society by F. Howe, Treas. 56 00 Brick Charch, F. Howe Treas. M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50 Samuel Brown 5. D. Oakley 10 15 00 H. H. Schieffelin 5 00 L. De Forest, G. Hannah 25 each 50 00 G. Douglas, Miss B. Ivers 75 each 150 00 Abijah Fisher, Horace Holden 37,50 each. 75 00 Wm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each. Fisher How, Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00		\$172 22
Archibald Falconer 75 00—236 00  Young Men's Ed. Society by F.  Howe, Treas.  Brick Charch, F. Howe Treas.  M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50  Samuel Brown 5. D. Oakley 10 15 00  H. H. Schieffelin 5 00  L. De Forest, G. Hannah 25 each 50 00  G. Douglas, Miss B. Ivers 75 each 150 00  Abijah Fisher, Horace Holden 37,50 each.  75 00  Wm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each.  Fisher How, Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00	PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.	
Archibald Falconer 75 00—236 00  Young Men's Ed. Society by F.  Howe, Treas.  Brick Charch, F. Howe Treas.  M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50  Samuel Brown 5. D. Oakley 10 15 00  H. H. Schieffelin 5 00  L. De Forest, G. Hannah 25 each 50 00  G. Douglas, Miss B. Ivers 75 each 150 00  Abijah Fisher, Horace Holden 37,50 each.  75 00  Wm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each.  Fisher How, Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00	Laight St. Ch. John Rankin and Jas. Brown, \$75 each 150 00	
Young Men's Ed. Society by F.   Howe, Treas.   56 00     Howe, Treas.   Brick Church, F. Howe Treas.   M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50     Samuel Brown 5. D. Oakley 10 15 00     H. H. Schieffelin 5 00     L. De Forest, G. Hannah 25 each 50 00     G. Douglas, Miss B. Ivers 75 each 150 00     Abijah Fisher, Horace Holden 37,50 each.   75 00     Wm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey 37,50 each.   75 00     Fisher How, Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00	Cash (donation)	
Howe, Treas.  Brick Charch, F. Howe Treas.  M. Allen 50, J. D. Holbrook 37,50 87 50  H. H. Schieffelin  I. De Forest, G. Hannah 25 each 50 00  G. Douglas, Miss B. Ivers 75 each 150 00  Abijah Fisher, Horace Holden  37,50 each.  37,50 each.  To Wm. Whitlock, Jas. C. Halsey  75 00  Fisher How, Moges Allen, 50 each 100 00	Archibald Falconer 75 00 Young Men's Ed. Society by F.	
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	Fisher How Moses Allen, 50 each 100 00	) ) )—807 50

Murray St. Ch. George Gallagher			100	06
Ceaar St. Ca. Col. Richard Varick	200	00		
N. L. & G. Griswold	150	00		
Male Teachers Sab. Sch. No. 19.	75	00		
Stephen Whitney	100			
Najah Taylor	50	ÚΟ		
Robert Buloid	50	00		
Lebbeus Loomis	20	00		
Cash 30. 25. 10. 6. 5.	76	00		
Caleb O. Halstead, semi. an. subs.	. 37	50-	-758	50
Rutger's St. Ch. Wm. Seaman. Eli				
Benedict, 10 each	20	00		
H. Bool 2. a friend 1	3	00-	23	00
Pearl St. Ch. John Borland			75	00
Newark, Wm. Wallace, on Temp'y				
Sch. in advance	525			
David Nichols	15	00		
Wm. Woodruff 5. A. Woodruff 2	. 7	00-	-547	00
Princeton Coll. President Carnahan			30	
Catskill, Orin Day for 1 Temp. Sch.			75	00
D. Porter Do.	10	00		
S. D. Woodruff Do.		00		
Abel Bran Do.		00-	-22	00
A friend by Rev. Mr. Hamilton	5	00		
N. G. Elliott, on acc. Young people's				
1st Scholarship		00		
J. G. Elliott		00		
Henry H. Hyde, 2. C. E. Osborne 1.	3	00		
Rev. Nicholas Patterson, on account				
of Hon. Membership	20			
Jno. P. Jackson 2. Edson Park 2.		00		
Jona. Miller		00		
Miss Mary Underwood	5	00		
Goshen Congregation, to make their				
restor, Kev. EZKA FISK. D. D.				
a life member	24	00-	<b>68</b>	00
4		<b>8</b> 2	798	00
Total in the above lists, \$4,533 4	5.	•	•	

#### CONCISE VIEW OF

### THE AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

OBJECT.—To educate indigent young men, of suitable character, for the Christian ministry.

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.—The Soci-

HISTORY AND ORGANIZATION.—The Non-ety was formed in 1815, and incorporated by the Le-gislature of Massachusetts, with ample privileges, in 1816. The members amount to 400, reside in 20 dif-ferent States, and belong to five denominations of Christians. The executive business of the Society Christians. The executive dusiness of the society is committed to a board of 13 Directors, chosen annually, who meet regularly on the 2d Wednesday of Jan. April, July, and Oct. and oftener if necessary. Branch Societies are established in different portions of the country, whose boards of Directors have a local jurisdiction, and administer the concerns of the General Society, in conformity with the principles of its Constitution, and with the Rules of its Board of

GENERAL PRINCIPLES.—The following posi-tions are received as axioms:—That the good which the Society is to accomplish must depend, under God, upon the character of the men whom it patronises; that the enterprise should be conducted with referthat the enterprise should be conducted with reference to the entire wants of our country, and of the world; and that the foundations of the Institution should be laid as broad and permanent as possible. These general principles make it necessary that care be taken in the selection of beneficiaries; that the education required be thorough; that aid be afforded in such a manner and tearch an artent, as to preeducation required be thorough; that aid be afforded in such a manner, and to such an extent, as to prevent serious embarrasment, and at the same time to excite to effort and economy, and to promote strength and energy of character, which object it is found, on experience, is better obtained by a system of advantagens loans than by a simple charity; the same leading principles suggest the importance of a faithful and affectionate pastoral supervision over all who are patronised, through the different stages of their education, and the necessity of a regular and permanent income, in order that this great object may be effectually secured; and they require that an

enlarged policy should be pursued, in appropriating aid to young men of piety and promise, of different denominations.

QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR PATRONAGE.—Unequivocal testimonials must be produced, from serious and respectable persons, of hopeful picty, promising talents, and real indigence; the applicant must make a declaration, that it is his serious purpose to devote his life to the Gospel ministry; he must be in a way to pursue a thorough course of study; and he must exhibit satisfactory evidence, in every stage of his subsequent progress, of diligence, hierary progress, morals, and piety. When an applicant is furnished with these testimonials, which should be scaled papers, he should make application himself, or by means of his friends, to the Secretary of the General Society are the the Correct Secretary are the Secretary and the Secretary and the Secretary are the Secretary and the Secretary and the Secretary are the Secre Secretary of the General Society, or to the Secretary of some Branch Society in his vicinity, if he prefers, who will immediately inform him what steps he is to take in order to obtain aid from the funds.

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED—Besides occasion—

AMOUNT APPROPRIATED.—Besides occasional gratistics, in clothing, books, &c. \$48 per year are appropriated to young men in academies, called the first stage; \$72 to those in college, or the \$2 stage; and \$30 per year to those in theological seminaries, which is the third stage of education. The appropriations are made academic for special perfect the stage of the stag

which is the third stage of education. The appropriations are made quarterly, unless for special reasons a longer period is requested.

NUMBER OF YOUNG MEN WHOM THE SOCIETY WILL PATRONISE.—All of proper qualifications, who apply and conform to the Rules. On this point, the Directors have but one answer to give. They never have, and trusting to the liberality of the Christian community for the necessary resources, they never will turn away any applicant, who, in the best judgment which they can form of his character, possesses the qualifications required in the constitution.



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Adover, Mass.

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Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Sec'ry of the Maine Branch, Augusta, Me.

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CORRECTION.—In our account of the Mary-ville Seminary, p. 122, we omitted to mention that Rev. Wm. Eagleton is a Professor in the Institution.

# QUARTERLY REGISTER

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## JOURNAL

OF THE

### AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Vol. I.

JANUARY, 1829.

No. 7.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

My DEAR SIR,

The necessity that young men, who are preparing for the Ministry, should pursue a thorough course of study, especially of theological study, is a subject on which I am willing most fully to express my views, according to your request; and I can have no objection that these views should be made public, if it is your wish to make them so, through the Quarterly Register of the American Education Society. I only regret that the various engagements by which my time is engrossed, render it impossible for me, at present, to give that attention to the subject, which my conviction of its importance would, in other circumstances, induce me to bestow upon it. I have no doubt, however, that your readers will be disposed to regard with candor, any suggestions that I may offer on this subject; and especially that these suggestions will be thus regarded by my younger brethren in the ministry.

If I may be allowed to speak of my own personal experience, I would wish to make it admonitory to those who are coming after me. I entered on professional studies after a course

of academical preparation, extended to nearly seven years, and pursued under as good advantages as the state of the country then allowed. preparatory course was not interrupted by School teaching, a practice which most unhappily prevails of late, in some of our colleges, to such an extent as virtually to reduce a four years' education to less than three, especially if we include the exhaustion of vital power under which a student must go on in college, who has devoted all his vacations to a most arduous employment. The infelicity of my case was, that my theological preparation, though acquired under the direction of a distinguished Divine and theological Instructor,\* and continued for a longer period than was customary at the time, was much too short. When I came to enter on my work in a large country parish, and to learn, as I soon did, how inadequate was my stock of acquired knowledge, I was driven to extrem-Besides the weekly writing of sermons, and the endless routine of pastoral engagements, I must somehow find time for that professional and general reading, which I now saw to be indispensable, and lamented that I had not accomplished to a greater

<sup>\*</sup> The late Rev. Dr. Smalley.

extent, before entering on my minis- I hope this extract will show that it try. The consequence was, (and I hope others may profit by the mistake,) I resorted to a course of night studies, which in a few years made shipwreck of my constitution.

Since the period to which I have now referred, the course of events has been such as to create a strong demand, and every year increases this demand, for higher and higher qualifications in the Ministry. The inquisitive, and enterprising, and intelligent character of the age; the resources of learning perverted by the advocates of error; above all, the wide field of moral influence opening in our Western States, and the call for men to go to the heathen, who may be safely trusted in translating the Bible, and laying Christian foundations for centuries to come; -all these, and many other considerations have opened on the Church a new era, calling for augmented resources, in the moral and intellectual furniture of ministers. In accordance with these remarks, public sentiment has most distinctly declared itself, in the establishment of Theological Seminaries, and in the patronage they have received, from the most judicious men in the land. · Before these measures were adopted, there had long been a gradual falling off from the ground occupied by the early Fathers of our churches, many of whom were distinguished scholars, especially in the literature of the sacred writings.

I should think myself especially unfortunate in the following remarks, if they should make the impression on the mind of any good man, that I would exalt intellectual furniture in ministers, at the expense of personal piety. Perhaps I cannot better guard against such an impression, and show the habitual feelings of my own mind on this subject, than by subjoining in a note a few sentences from a manuscript sermon, which I delivered in the Chapel of the Theological Seminary, in this place, some months ago.\*

is not my habit to undervalue piety in the Ministry.

In urging the necessity of an extended course of theological study, one other suggestion seems proper, to guard against misapprehension of my meaning. Nothing could be farther from my design, than to cast any reproach on those who, like myself, en-

to cultivate the spirit of piety in our own hearts. When I remember the pioneers of the cross, trained up here for their sacred and self-denying work of gathering churches in our new settlements; and when I think of the Missionary stations among the heathen, occupied by the sons of this Seminary, I am cheered by the hope that God will bless it with his own gracious presence, and make it still the instrument of promoting his own cause. The Church expects, and has a right to expect, that we shall raise up devoted and holy men for her service. I would not say, by any means, that all our students should actually engage in Missions; but they should possess the spirit of Missions, or they cannot be useful, at this day, in any department of the Ministry.

"Let profound learning be cultivated here. Let interpreters of the Bible, and theologians, and preachers, who are able men, go from these Halls annually. Christian learning is the heavy artillery of the Ministry, against the armies of the aliens. This too the church expects of us, and has a right to expect. But the church will not be satisfied with this. She demands that from year to year, not only learned and eloquent men, but men glowing with zeal for God, and the salvation of sinners, should go from this place. On this condition, the pious Simeons and Annas of the land, 'praying to God alway, and waiting for the consolation of Israel,' will pray for us; -a thousand closets will send up their supplications, in a cloud of incense, that God will bless this school of sacred learning. And when such men as HALL and FISK die, the church will know where to look for others to fill their places. But oh,-should the day come, when such a call of heaven should reach us, 'Who will go to that post of self-denial?'-and there be none to answer, ' Here am I;'should the day come, when learning shall be the all absorbing business here, and personal religion be understood to be a subordinate concern, (and it will be so understood, if it is so.) then will the Church mourn; her confidence in this Seminary will be deservedly and irretrievably lost; and the finger of heaven will write on these walls, 'The glory is departed.'"

<sup>&</sup>quot; "We are under special obligations

tered the Ministry, before the facili- stability c ties which now exist for such a course temptatio of study, were provided. It is equally remote from my purpose to say, that every candidate for the Ministry, without regard to his age, and other circumstances, should pursue a three years' course of study in theol-But what I mean to say is, and the time in my opinion has come to say this very distinctly, that henceforward, such a course of study is short enough, as a general rule. If for his we any one is providentially prevented from pursuing it, that should be submitted to as his calamity. I am the more confident in my opinions on this subject from the fact, that during twenty-two years' experience as an instructor of Theological students, sixteen of which have been passed in my present relations, I have heard not a few young men lament their own haste in entering the ministry, but not an individual have I known to intimate that he had spent too much time in preparatory studies.

But it is time to drop this prefatory matter, and come to the main point, why a thorough intellectual preparation for the sacred office is necessary.

When Paul says to Timothy that a bishop should not be a novice, there is a figurative allusion in the original word, that is very significant. rally the expression is "not an infant." It denotes that want of knowledge or skill, which we see in a new born child, that would certainly fail of success, if set to accomplish any work requiring the strength and intelligence of a man. There is a secondary sense too, that is scarcely less pertinent. It refers to a tree or plant recently set in the earth, which has not had time to become reoted, and is easily disturbed by the wind or any external violence. The meaning is, that a Christian minister ought not only to be mature in religious experience, but to have a sound, well furnished understanding. Both these requisites he needs, lest being inflated with pride, he fall into the condemnation of the devil. That | must have

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he can teach others;—he must have capacity to learn, before he can acquire knowledge;—he must have time to learn: and he must have instruction. The first is self-evident. The second admits no diversity of opinion, except as to the degree of native talent, which is necessary to a minister. Concerning this too, all will agree thus far, that the highest powers of genius may find ample scope in this work; and that on the other hand. decided weakness of intellect is a disqualification. He that stands on middle ground, between these two limits,—he that has a fair average of native talent with other men, may with a good heart, and adequate culture, be a successful minister. Good sense he must have; but brilliant powers are by no means indispensable.

It is self-evident too, that he must have time to learn, before he can hope for success in his work. mon sense decides so, in regard to all acquisitions, which are to be made by study. In the first schools of Europe, established for the two great professions, law and medicine, the period of study is three, four, and in some cases, five years, superadded to an academical education. In the same departments, three years of professional study is made a legal requisite, in different parts of our own country. But is the care of men's immortal interests a business, that demands less maturity of preparation, than that of their bodies or estates? Is the interpretation of the sacred oracles, and the preaching of the everlasting gospel, so trifling an affair, that it may be safely left to any novice, who chooses to undertake it? Plainly, he cannot be a successful teacher in the church of God, who has not had time to learn. The knowledge that he needs is to be gained, not by intuition, not by inspiration, not by any "royal road," but by patient, long continued study. Solomon has told him all the secret of gaining this knowledge; he must dig for it, as for hidden treasures.

Need I add that he must have instruction? The obvious necessity of this was felt by the fathers of New England, those pious and sagacious men, who founded colleges, with the primary view of raising up an educated ministry, for their descendants. And to these wise provisions, men of like spirit have added the endowment of Theological Seminaries, that the sons of the church, instead of rushing self-taught into this work, might enjoy the best advantages of professional instruction.

But it is said, "how can a young man of ardent piety spend year after year in preparatory study, while there are so few religious teachers, and so many destitute churches, and perishing sinners around him? young man ought to go at once to these starving souls with the bread of So, excellent men, and even ministers, have argued, and often remonstrated with the pious student, and perhaps have thrown him into serious perplexity as to his own duty. Now to relieve this perplexity, should he come to me for counsel, I would ask him,—Why did Christ delay the commencement of his ministry till he was thirty years of age? Was he not as well qualified as you to preach at twenty-five? Were there no perishing sinners around him? Was there no lack of ministers then to teach the way of God in truth? Had you been in his place, you would have begun to preach, it seems, just so soon as you had happened to feel deeply the dreadful condition of sinners; and would have summoned to your aid, not twelve apostles, but twelve thou-Are you then more wise than Christ? more benevolent than Christ to the souls of men?

Besides, is a young man of course qualified to be a religious teacher, because he is ardently pious? Then the wisest men, in every age, have been mistaken. Then Colleges, and Theological Seminaries, and Education Societies, are a useless incumbrance to the world. But if prepara-

tion is necessary, God has decided that | pious, if you please; and ask common these vacant churches and perishing sinners must wait, till the preparation is made by study, for it is not made now by miracles. And there is no hardship, on this supposition more than on the other, if piety were all that the churches should desire in ministers, still they must wait, for God to make pious men. For if all such men, who hope to enter the ministry, were taken from our Seminaries, and Colleges, and Academies too, and made preachers at once, the cry for more laborers would still come from every corner of the land.

Still some may urge by way of objection that facts, and the aspects of Providence, are against this reasoning. Ministers have been very successful with but little study; and the wants of the world are so urgent, that we must dispense with preparatory qualifications, except a good heart and

good sense.

That such men as John Newton and Thomas Scott have been a great blessing to the church, it were as idle to doubt, as it is, that their usefulness would have been far more eminent, with an adequate early education. But see what is the result, if you try the principle assumed in the objection by common sense. man of capacity and integrity, is a farmer, a skilful farmer; does it follow that, with all his good sense and knowledge of husbandry, he could manage a ship in a tempest? and if he should do it, would it therefore be safe to commit all the concerns of navigation to farmers? Another man is a skilful merchant, and knows the quality and price of every article he deals out to his customers; is he therefore qualified to deal out medicines to the Another is a skilful lawyer; sick? but give him the surgeon's knife, and call him to perform an operation; are you sure that he would do it with I need not wait for an ansuccess? Then take swer to such inquiries. this farmer, this merchant, this law- is imbecility and stupidity now.

sense whether he would, of course, be a successful interpreter of the Bible, or preacher of the Gospel?

If any one demands that I should tell, more particularly, how deficiency in theological knowledge will hinder a preacher's success, I answer,—In the first place, his public instructions will fail to interest intelligent hearers. Some such hearers he will have, in this age of mental activity; when reading and thinking are so customary, even among common men. Should they be satisfied for a few weeks or months, they will ultimately come to perceive, that his sermons are trite and feeble in thought. This result is quite certain, if he is only a common man, with common efforts.

Or, in the second place, if he aims to retrieve the past deficiencies of his education, by great and special efforts, in his preparations to preach, while, at the same time, he sustains the great, and various, and arduous duty of his office, he is a dead man; he will sink into hopeless infirmity, or a premature grave.

Or, in the third place, if he attempts to bring up all arrears, by incessant study, while he saves his life by neglect of pastoral duties, though he should become a tolerable preacher, he is a dead man in another respect; there will be a sad failure in the amount of his usefulness.

Facts are full of instruction on this subject. Not a few young men of bright promise, who might have become champions of the truth, have been so impatient to hasten into the ministry, that they have fatally blighted their own prospects; and instead of attaining to distinguished success, have scarcely reached the point of mediocrity. The minister now, whose maxim is to expect little things, and attempt little things, mistakes the day What was knowin which he lives. ledge, in the thirteenth century, is ignorance now. What was energy then, yer, and suppose each to be ardently was said in another case, it becomes

not our sacred profession, in this period of intellectual progress, to remain like the ship that is moored to its station, only to mark the rapidity of the current that is sweeping by. Let the intelligence of the age outstrip us, and leave us behind, and religion would sink, with its teachers, into insignificance. Ignorance cannot wield this intelligence. Give to the Church a feeble ministry, and the world breaks from your hold; your main spring of moral influence is gone.

Go on then, my dear Sir, in the arduous and exalted work to which you are devoted. God grant you success in the noble enterprise of multiplying able and holy ministers of his truth. It is a cause for which good men have prayed and will pray, without ceasing. It is a cause on which God has smiled, and will smile, with approbation.

Very sincerely your friend

and brother, E. Porter.

Theol. Sem. Andover, Dec. 1828.

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THE IMPORTANCE OF AN ENLIGHTENED AND VIGOROUS EFFORT IN THE CAUSE OF CHRIST.\*

The government of God, as exhibited in the natural world, presents the indissoluble connection which exists between antecedents and consequents. Such are the laws of nature, that we are not left to form our opinion from mere conjecture, what will be the result of a given cause. This remark is applicable not only to the material Universe, but to those laws also which govern the mind. great political change in our world, instead of resulting from fortuitous events, has been the legitimate effect of causes brought to act upon the minds

Hitherto this world, for the most part, has been governed by a few master spirits. And how has this been done? By seizing evidently upon the known principles of human nature, and presenting to the mind such motives, as influence to action. Nor do these men relinquish their favorite schemes, where the bare presentation of motive proves unavailing. Acting with steady regard to their grand object, they accompany argument with an importunity and pathos, which not only influence the judgment, but move the energies of the soul. Hence we see that every illustrious achievement, performed by the agency of man, has been the result of vigorous effort.

What but the unexampled fortitude and perseverance of Peter the Great established the government extended the territories—and gave permanence to the gigantic empire of Russia? Trace too the history of the noted French emperor, crushing thrones and sceptres beneath his feet -urging his frightful course across the Continent of Europe; and we have an illustration of the same principle, that vigorous measures, in any cause, whether good or bad, cannot fail to produce great results. twelve hundred years we have seen one of the fairest portions of our globe blasted by the efforts of a single man. Whence is it, that the Arabian prophet has so long riveted his falsehoods, -and held his cruel sway over so extensive a portion of the human family? Not surely because his pretended revelations were deserving of credit: nor because his despotism did not merit the execration of all. But we account for his influence, from the simple fact, that he adapted his measures to the end he wished to accom-Take for example also the case of Peter the Hermit. eminent instance of the influence of an individual was never perhaps witnessed. With neither fame nor resources, this enthusiastic monk conceived the bold enterprise of arousing Europe to march to Palestine,

<sup>\*</sup> It may be proper to remark, that this piece was delivered, as an address, at the Commencement of the Theological Seminary, Auburn, in August last. This circumstance will explain the writer's allusions to subjects of a local character, and being kept in mind, will enable the reader to peruse the whole with more advantage. When the spirit of this communication shall animate all who are coming forward into the sacred ministry, the annals of the church will tell of still greater and more glorious triumphs of truth and benevolence.—Eds.

and rescue the holy land from the semblance to the hum of preparation. sacrilege of infidelity. Having himself performed a pilgrimage to the sacred sepulchre, he points out to his astonished countrymen the untold abuses poured on the christian name by the unprincipled Saracen. With a zeal which became a worthier cause, he urges all to fly to the holy combat, and exterminate the ungodly foe. And what was the effect? All Europe was in motion. Its moral fabric was convulsed. Noblemen, and artizans, priests, and peasants hastened with enthusiasm to the field of imagined glory. The storm of public feeling was raised, and neither reason nor authority could guide its course. Under the cross-spangled banner there was a tremendous rush of the European nations, bearing onward no less than six millions, eager to share the honours of these days of Chivalry. Nor were they disheartened by the abounding obstacles which met them on every hand; "Onward, exterminate the infidel" was the cry, until there marshalled no less than seven hundred thousand on the plains of Asia.

Now in view of the fact, that such wonderful effects are accomplished by the exertions of fanatics, and those who address themselves to the depraved passions of men: why, we ask, may not moral and religious motives be brought to bear on the mind, which shall produce effects on the cause of Christ, more extensive—more glorious in their results, than all the splendid achievements of which the men of this world can boast? Decisive action we see is essential to the accomplishment of great results. Causes in the moral world, no less than in the natural, must ever be proportioned to the effects to be produced. On this principle, what, I ask, has been done to justify the expectation, that God, through the scanty means provided by his people, is speedily to subdue to the obedience of faith, this apostate province of his Empire? O let us not talk of victory, since all that has been done scarce bears a re-

which precedes the day of battle. Too long has the church slept under the preposterous belief, that God would convert the nations, without their co-operation. So thought not the apostles, when they bore the cross of Christ into heathen countries, and breasted the storm, which the combined hatred of an apostate world raised against them. So thought not the reformers, when they girded on the panoply of heaven-unmasked the abominations of Antichrist-shook the Papal throne to its base—and bid an enslaved world behold once more the pure light of the Gospel.

To see more distinctly the importance of vigorous effort, we have only to compare the present with the past,contemplate the facilities which invite to effort,-and the dangers to be apprehended, if these efforts are not made.

Fifty years since, and what but one dark unbroken cloud rested upon all the Pagan world? Where was found the fervent — the heaven-piercing prayer—the self-denying effort, for the salvation of benighted and perishing idolaters? But the thrilling command of a risen Saviour, has at length pierced the heart of here and there a pilgrim to Zion. Many a dark and Pagan region, surrounded by the munitions of a sanguinary despotism, has already been invaded. The strong holds of Paganism are crumbling. Systems of error venerable for their antiquity are abandoned and despis-The savage of the wilderness has been tamed-the Hottentot enlightened,—while the dark picture of human wretchedness has been brought to light, by researches made on heathen territories. We rejoice that we may witness the glorious results, which have attended these exertions in our own, and in foreign lands. It has been computed that no less than fifty thousand, within the last half century have been rescued from the darkness of Paganism. But by whom has all this been effected? It has mostly been accomplished by a few of the pious

Among all the enlightened poor. christians in Christendom, not one out of fifty, has scarcely done any thing: and even among those who have professed to embark in the benevolent one in five hundred has done to the extent of his ability. Since then we have witnessed such signal results, and that too from a mere fraction of Christendom, what might we not expect from an enlightened and vigorous effort by all the friends of the Redeem-It requires no nice calculation to show that the moral power brought to bear upon the cause of Christ, may with perfect ease to God's people be increased an hundred fold.

The facilities also which now invite to effort are of the most encouraging Long have many of the Eastern nations been held in ignominious servitude by Pagan, Papal, and Mahomedan powers. But the golden age of these powers has long since passed by: and while we look forward with confidence to their downfall, we rejoice that we already behold the rapid wane of Mahomet's power; while Popery has long since received its death wound. We have only to glance our eye over the world, and we see that all the political revolutions for the last thirty years have been but so many preparatory steps for the triumphant spread of the Gospel. A spirit of free inquiry has gone forth through the nations, which no combination of human power can ever There is a movement in the civilized world, which indicates the approach of some mighty moral revolution. The Press, that engine of intelligence, hitherto trammelled in some countries, is now bursting from its restraints. The tide of public feeling, in favor of humane sentiments is rapidly rising, and we trust will ere long sweep away the last relic of oppression and barbarity.

Among the encouragements which invite to effort, none deserves such

already become the glory of our age. These, like so many gushing springs, are destined, we believe, to water the parched deserts of our world, and clothe them in the verdure of Eden. enterprises of the day, probably not The Church possesses an untold amount of moral power; --- her means are adequate to the exigencies of the age, and nothing but vigorous efforts are requisite to move the world. it is no less important that our efforts should be enlightened, than that they be vigorous. In moving forward the engines of our holy artillery, we need the concentrated wisdom of those, who in divine Providence are appointed to lead on "the embattled hosts of God's elect:" yea more, we need the unerring Spirit of truth to guide and sanctify every effort. Injudicious measures will prove weapons in the hands of a taunting world. The spies of the enemy with an eagle's eye scrutinize every effort, which is directed against the kingdom of darkness, and neither groundless insinuations, nor vile detraction are wanting to prostrate the labor and influence of the Lord's anointed. While we speak therefore of the means within reach of the Church, let us remember that the Enemy of all righteousness is far from being destitute of resources. In proportion as his influence is curtailed, so will be his madness to maintain his throne. The efforts of this mighty Prince proclaim that his empire will not be wrested from his grasp, without a desperate struggle.

There was never a time which so loudly called for effort,—a time so favorable to push the conquest of the Cross. Hence in relaxing effort, or acting merely on the defensive, we have reason to apprehend alarming consequences. Why then, at this auspicious and critical era should we not rise at once to an unparalleled vigor of enterprise, the glorious results of which would issue in the splendors of millennial day.

To say nothing of Pagan and other prominence, as the success of those darkened nations, we have only to benevolent institutions, which have regard the critical state of our own country, and we see the immeasurable importance of the effort here contemplated. I need not say that we have arrived at a crisis in the history of this Republic, on which is suspended our weal or wo!

"There is a tide in the affairs of men, Which taken at its flood leads on to fortune, Neglected, all is lost."

The time has arrived and the momentous question will soon be deci-Shall the institutions of heaven be blotted out,-shall the bonds which bind man to his Maker be sundered,-and all the bright hopes of our country's glory be dashed forever? or shall the Church rise in the strength of God, and break through the mighty barrier of an enslaving, corrupted, public sentiment? This is our only alternative. There is a spirit abroad in our land more threatening in its consequences, than the famine—the pestilence—and all the dread artillery of war; -- a spirit which demands unlimited indulgence, which seeks to break down every thing that is holy, and would sweep from creation the last hope of a sinking world. What period in our country's history, has been more distinctly marked, with the struggling exertions of infidel and ungodly men, to pour contempt upon the laws of heaven—and to poison vouthful minds with sentiments coined only in hearts vengeful and dark as their own? Our infant Republic is in danger of becoming an infidel giant, at whose feet, all the arrows of truth shall fall powerless. What says fact upon this point? Let those clubs of infidelity, and other associations of the wicked, in our populous cities an-In some parts of our country the grossest forms of wickedness prevail: and even in our own State a combination exists, which, if successful in its efforts, will sweep away the barriers of virtue, and bring our country to what infidel France once was -reeking in blood—and scathed by the blighting curse of an avenging Let the institutions of Jehovah be despised—his name profaned—his holy Sabbath, that mighty pillar in

his moral kingdom, be prostrated, and our liberty is gone! Tyrants from afar may rejoice in our ruin—while over every valley and mountain in our land shall echo the dirge of our downfall. I repeat it, the crisis has come, when a bold, decided, enlightened, and vigorous effort must be made, lest this threatening tide, more dreadful than Vesuvius' lava, shall sweep its desolating flood across the loveliness of our heritage.

153

The glory of God demands this ef-When vice and irreligion are lifting their fearless heads, and with unblushing effrontery, sounding their shrill clarion, and waving their dark banner, shall the sentinels on Zion's watch-tower forbear to sound in deepest tones the trump of God,-and awake the slumbering armies of Is-When against the cause of Christ is arrayed the malice of an ungrateful world; - when infidelity with its watchful eye is prowling about the fold of Zion; let not the friends of Zion's King be slow to repel the enemy and guard the precious lambs of Jesus.

In view then of the results which never fail to attend enlightened and vigorous efforts; - in view of the facilities now afforded to establish the claims of heaven, or sow the seeds of impliety; in view also of the peculiar and trying crisis, which the history of this and other countries now exhibits, we believe the providence of God imperiously calls for a strenuous,-a mighty effort, such as the world has never witnessed. Let but the divine glory—and the deliverance of a world in bondage become the all-absorbing object-the concentrating point of holy enterprise; and then, in the bright vision of faith, we behold the church triumphant-her enemies confounded. Then with thrilling emotions, we anticipate a participation in that ceaseless anthem of the redeemed throng-when ours shall be the joy of those, who have contributed their influence in hastening this grand consummation.

UNION OF AGRICULTURAL AND MECHAN-ICAL LABOR WITH STUDY IN ACAD-EMIES.

The experiments which have been made on this subject prove, that it is practicable to combine labor with study, without retarding literary progress, and with decided advantage to body and mind. No one who has watched the operations of those institutions which have been formed within a few years past, upon this plan, can doubt that a student, who feels disposed, may even defray a considerable part of his expenses by the avails of his labor, and yet, take no more time from his studies, than is wanted to preserve a vigorous constitution, and to promote intellectual Whatever difficulties exist energy. in the way of introducing systems of agricultural and mechanical exercise into those institutions which have been long established, and which have been conducted upon other principles, facts show, that it is easy to make such systems a part of the routine of every day duties in other Seminaries, and especially in Academies. In the "Christian School" at Dexter, Maine, it is provided in the Constitution, that "every teacher and scholar shall work at least four hours every day, when able, in some employ suited to his health." The Maine Wesleyan Seminary, at Readfield, has a farm and mechanic workshop connected with it, and many of the students pay the whole or part of the expense of board and tuition, by laboring every afternoon. A similar experiment has been made with success, at Whitesborough, N. Y. in the Onei-The trustees state, da Academy. that the income of the farm exceeded the first year, by \$150, the expense of its management, and the board of the students. Similar Academies are about to be established in the vicinity of Philadelphia, in New Jersey, and in other parts of the country.

But why is it necessary to restrict these important advantages to new

Institutions? Why not connect them with every flourishing academy? 'The reasons which apply in one place, apply universally; and something must be done speedily, on an extensive scale, or the interests of education will suffer, the lives of many talented young men will be sacrificed, and the church will be deprized of the services of some of her most promising candidates for the ministry.

Let a farm and a work shop be added to every one of our most respectable and useful academies. Let them be placed under the superintendence of an experienced and faithful man, who may, at the same time, act as steward, and open a commons for the board of students. Let all, who desire it, be admitted upon condition of spending a portion of every day, say three or four hours every afternoon in labor, either in the field or in the work shop, according to the directions which they may receive from the Superintendent, and for this service, let them receive board, and where it can be afforded tuition, also.

The time is at hand when such institutions will be in greater demand The Education Sothan any others. cieties of the country will seek them, as the most suitable places for the education of those under their care; since here they will need less aid, from others, and enjoy important facilities for helping themselves, without loss of time, or health, and without being compelled to resort to the practice of keeping school for so large a part of their preparatory course, and thus of materially abridging their opportunities for a thorough education. Such institutions will be sought by indigent young men themselves, and they will be fostered with lively interest by the community. Fifty such academies are wanted, in the United States, at this moment; and it will not be many years, it is hoped before there will be double that num-

### NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

A Discourse delivered by Alva Woods, D. D. at his Inauguration as President of Transylvania University.—Lexington, Ky. 1828.

We are glad to see that sentiments so just and enlightened, as those contained in this discourse, and in several addresses which we have seen from President Lindsley, of Nashville, are disseminated among our brethren of the West. They cannot fail to produce much valuable fruit.

President Woods very properly takes occasion to illustrate the influence of intellectual and moral education; its generous influence on Society; its bearing on the three learned professions, and through them on the great interests of this country. Many of his remarks are judiciously adapted to the circumstances of the people whom he was called to address. Appended to the discourse is a list of the officers of Transylvania University, a statement of the course of study, We learn that seventy students have been admitted to the Institution since its reorganization, and that there are forty attached to the preparatory school.

A Sermon delivered at the Dedication of the New Chapel in Williams College, Sopt. 2, 1823, by Edward D. Griffin, D. D. President.

This sermon contains a detailed history of the College. The venerable President dwells with much feeling upon the revivals of religion which have blessed the Institution, and upon the distinguished part which its sons have taken in originating and extending the spirit of missions. Gordon Hall, and Mills the friend of Africa, or rather the friend of man, were educated at this Seminary. The whole number of graduates from Williams College is six hundred and seventy three. More than one third have become preachers of the gospel. The present prospects of the Institution are encouraging.

Map of Palestine, published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Union.

We can recommend this map as a valuable assistant to all who are engaged in Sabbath School and Bible Class All the important divisinstruction. ions of the Holy Land, the principal towns, and interesting individual objects are marked with great distinctness and prominence. The elaborate and beautiful map of Ingraham was intended for a different object,—to satisfy the inquiries of the accurate biblical student, and for the use of all who have the time and means to investigate fully the Geography of Pal-The map of the S. S. Union estine. will accomplish, we believe, a most valuable purpose. It comes at the moderate price of one dollar.

A Gazetteer of Massachusetts, by Jeremiah Spofford, M. D. 1828.

The author of this Gazetteer has evidently been unwearied in his investigations, and judicious in the selection of his materials. We hope that he will be amply remunerated for his labor, which, in the nature of the case, must be extreme. There are omissions and mistakes unquestionably; but no one, who is at all acquainted with the difficulty of investigations of this sort, will think it strange, or worthy of reproof. A valuable map of the State is prefixed.

We learn that the Rev. Gardner B. Perry of Bradford, Mass. is engaged in preparing a Gazetteer of the Literary Institutions in this country. It will embrace an account of Colleges, Academies, distinguished Private Schools, &c. which have existed, or do now exist; the systems of education adopted; all important improvements; the success of the various plans, so far as it can be ascertained; and at the close, a general survey of common School Education in the several States. Such a work, properly executed, will be invaluable.

We hope that the author will perse-The subvere in his undertaking. ject is one, which he has long regarded with the eye of an intelligent observer, as well as with the advantage of much personal experience. A serious difficulty, in prosecuting such a work, lies in collecting the necessary materials.-Travelling agents of benevolent Societies, might, perhaps, in some instances, be of service in transmitting important printed or other documents, and they would no doubt cheerfully take charge of such as might be intrusted to them.

Second Annual Report of the Directors of the New Hampshire Branch of the American Education Society. Rev. Charles B. Hadduck, Secretary.

This report possesses a value which renders it deserving of a much wider circulation than the limits of the Branch Society, on whose account it was specially prepared. It is the clear, powerful reasoning of a mind thoroughly disciplined and stored with solid learning, on a subject which we are happy to see is attracting deep interest, among the friends of an enlightened Christian ministry. We subjoin the following extract from the report, in which the same sentiments are maintained, that are so forcibly and satisfactorily illustrated by President Porter, in the present number of the Quarterly Register and Journal.

"We know, that knowledge which tends not to fit men for usefulness, is vain and will vanish away. But we know, too, that no great good can be done, in this age especially, without thorough discipline, and perfect control of the mental powers. There must be mind, or there can be no influence. And there can be no mind, of an efficient and useful character, without patient and long continued training of the facultieswithout intimate and persevering communion with other minds-of the living or the dead. Mental exercise produces mental strength, and prepares for manly exertion. To mental exercise the motives, and the only motives, are found in suggestions from without—from material nature, or from other minds. When the student reads a book, understandingly and thoroughly, the effect of it is to conduct his mind through all the successive states of perception, of reasoning, of imagination, and of emotion, knowledge be depressed, let the attractions through which the mind of the author passed from the study be multiplied and strength-

in the composition of it. And the great use of this effect is, that, like the effect of swinging the sledge on the arm of the smith, it produces new vigor and susceptibility of exertion, communicates the well known power of habit, the habit of mental action; a power like that acquired by the smith, susceptible of application to any purpose for which it may be needed. From every effort which the mind makes to take in the conceptions of the poet, to embrace the conclusions of the philosopher, or to apprehend the distinctions of the logician and the philologer, it is training, it is accumulating power for efficient action in the service of mankind. Nor has invention yet discovered any other mode of improving the mental powers. If the effect be produced, if the . powers of the mind be really developed, and in due proportion, no matter how short or how easy the process. But let us beware, lest in abridging the process we fail of the end. The time may come, for aught we know, when the truths of science may be ground out by machines, improved on the concentric circles and wheels of Lully and Kircher, the cylinders of our own enthusiastic Grammarian, or the equally ingenious and more modest contrivance of the professor of Lagado. Ideas may be forced into the mind by wind or steam; but no device has yet been conceived or attempted, by which intellect can be developed, or a single power of the mind strengthened and perfected without ideas. And until new modes of acquiring them are discovered, it cannot be unwise to employ the old ones, at whatever expense of time and patience.

We have dwelt, it may be thought, too long on this topic. But it has seemed to us worthy of particular attention from the clergy of this time, and from all engaged in advancing men to the ministry. In no class of the community is the characteristic action of the age more strikingly exhibited, than in the ministers of the Gospel. From the time the youth indulges the purpose of preaching, the objects which occupy his thoughts are the great charitable enterprises of the day; the production of effects palpable, describable and immediate; influences somewhere, at home or abroad, which shall mark his success, and go to magnify the animating and imposing triumphs of Christianity, spread out on the pages of our Religious Magazines, Reports and Newspapers. Practical and immediate effect is ever in his view. As soon as he is settled his church and parish, too, under the influence of the same spirit, are calling upon him for an amount of parochial duty, which seems to leave no time for study, and scarcely time for the most hasty and imperfect weekly preparation for the pulpit.

"Let the standard of intellectual character in the ministry, and of theological knowledge be depressed, let the attractions

ened for a few generations, and the consequences are obvious—Learning will again be disesteemed in the church; thorough preparation for the ministry will be neglected; and if history deceive us not, ignorance of God, and insensibility on the subject of eternal life, will return to brood over the world for another thousand years. The tide of benevolence will ebb; the streams of charity will stagnate; another Wickliffe and another Luther must be raised up by the fostering hand of knowledge, and the inspiration of God, to wake the world from another sleep of ages.

"The consequences we deprecate are not. indeed, in their nature sudden. They are not to be expected in our day. But so surely as the standard of learning and theological research is depressed among the elergy, the clergy will sink towards insignificance and contempt. So certainly as the amount of mind in the service of the church is diminished, the great results of mental energy will dwindle away. If the intelli-gence and judgment which have been applied to the explanation and application of the truths of the Bible, are lessened and disesteemed, the reasonableness and beauty and power of those truths will disappear. Open the volume of history, and you will find, that the Bible has reflected upon every age the character of the clergy of that age. Unchangeable, indeed, it has itself remained from generation to generation: but unchanged it has not appeared to men. Like the sun it has been fixed, an unfading, unvarying light in the moral firmament. But But its effulgence, like that of the sun also, poured upon the world by an ever changing medium, and reflected from ever changing objects, has exhibited in succession, all the hues which light can assume.

"The evils on which we have dwelt it is the direct tendency of Education Societies to prevent. They aim not only to multiply the preachers of righteousness, but to give them effectual aid in obtaining a competent preparation for their work, to give them an impulse, at the outset, which shall carry them forward in the pursuit of knowledge against all the counteracting influence of the spirit of the time, and the pressing calls of

active life.

"Doubtless the increased and increasing demand for ministerial labor will call forth supplies of some kind. If intelligent and qualified preachers cannot be had, the ignorant and incompetent will be employed. The call of an excited people for religious privileges and spiritual guidance will, to some extent, and in some manner be answered. It is in no small degree in the power of Education Societies to say to what extent and in what manner this call shall be answered. Could we train and send forth yearly, one hundred thorough bred and right minded clergymen, we should not only, in the best manner, prepare for usefulness

so many individuals, but we should set up here and there over the land so many models of the clerical character, to show the people what Pastors should be, and what Pastors may be had to break to them the bread of life, and to guide the feet of their children in the paths of salvation. \* \* \* Who then shall tell the blessings, which it is in our power to confer on our country, in all time to come, by doubling and trebling this num-

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

ADVICE OF REV. SAMUEL PEARCE TO A PIOUS STUDENT.

The following letter was written by the eminently devoted Samuel Pearce. Baptist minister in England, to a young man who was about to enter Bristol academy, and who had applied to him for advice, how he should best improve his time. It may be read, and the directions given may be reduced to practice, with great profit, by all who are engaged in a course of preparatory studies for the ministry.

Birmingham, Nov. 13, 1798.

MY DEAR M-

I can only confess my regret at not replying to yours at a much earlier period, and assure you that the delay has been accidental, and not designed. I feel the importance of your request for advice. \* \* \*

At present, the following rules appear of so much moment, that were 1 to resume a place in any literary establishment, I would religiously adopt them as the standard of my conduct:-First, I would cultivate a spirit of habitual devotion. Warm piety connected with my studies, and especially at my entrance upon them, would not only assist me in forming a judgment on their respective importance, and secure the blessing of God upon them; but would so cement the religious feeling with the literary pursuit, as might abide with me for life. The habit of uniting these, being once formed, would, I hope, be never lost; and I am sure that, without this, I shall both pursue trivial and unworthy objects, and those that are worthy I shall pursue for a wrong end .- Secondly, I would determine on a uniform submission to the instructions of my preceptor, and study those things which would give him pleasure. If he be not wiser than I am, for what purpose do I come under his care? I accepted the pecuniary help of the Society on condition of conforming to its will; and it is the society's will that my tutor should govern me -My example will have influ-

ence: let me not, by a single act of disobedience, or by a word that implicates dissatisfaction, sow the seeds of discord in the bosom of my companions.-Thirdly, I would pray and strive for the power of self-government, to form no plan, to utter not a word, to take no step under the mere influence of passion. Let my judgment be often asked, and let me always give it time to answer. Let me always guard against a light or trifling spirit; and particularly as I shall be amongst a number of youths, whose years will incline them to the same frailty. -Fourthly, I would in all my weekly and daily pursuits observe the strictest order. Always let me act by a plan. Let every hour have its proper pursuit; from which let nothing, but a settled conviction that I can employ it to better advantage, ever cause me to deviate. Let me have fixed time for prayer, meditation, reading, languages, correspondence, recreation, sleep, &c.-Fifthly, I would not only assign to every hour its proper pursuit; but what I did, I would try to do it with all my might. The hours at such a place are precious beyond conception, till the student enters on life's busy scenes. Let me set the best of my class ever before me, and strive to be better than they. In humility and diligence, let me aim to be the first. - Sixthly, I would particularly avoid a versatile habit. In all things I would persevere. Without this I may be a gaudy butterfly, but never, like the bee, will my hive bear examining. Whatever I take in hand, let me first be sure I understand it, then duly consider it, and if it be good, let me adopt and use it.

To these, my dear brother, let me add three or four things more minute, but which I am persuaded will help you much.—Guard against a large acquaintance while you are a student. Bristol friendship, while you sustain that character, will prove a vile thief, and rob you of many an invaluable hour—Get two or three of the students, whose piety you most approve, to meet for one hour in a week for experimental conversation and mutual prayer. I found this highly beneficial, though, strange to tell, by some we were persecuted for our practice!— Keep a diary. Once a week, at farthest, call yourself to an account: What advances you have made in your different studies; in divinity, history, languages, natural philosophy, style, arrangement; and amidst all, do not forget to inquire, Am I more fit to serve and to enjoy God than I was last week? S. P.

#### TO MINISTERS.

"Preach the word; be instant in season, out of season."

Several years ago a vessel, which was blessed with a pious chaplain, and wear out in the service of Christ.

was bound to a distant part of the world, happened to be detained by contrary winds, over Sabbath, at the Isle of Wight. The chaplain improved the opportunity to preach to the inhabitants. His text was, "Be clothed with humility." Among his hearers was a thoughtless girl, who had come to show her fine dress, more than to be instructed. The sermon was the means Her name was of her conversion. Elizabeth Walbridge, the celebrated DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER, whose interesting history, drawn up by the late Rev. Legh Richmond, has been printed and translated in various languages, and circulated widely throughout the christian world with spiritual benefit to hundreds and thousands. What a reward is this for a single sermon preached "out of season?"

How to accomplish great and difficult objects of benevolence.

A distinguished friend of Africa, when asked how it was possible to raise nearly two millions of slaves in the United States to the condition of christian freemen, replied-"This is the way; Let all the friends of the cause Go to work, keep to work, HOLD ON, AND NEVER GIVE UP."

### Last sentences in the Journal of Henry Martyn.

"I sat in the orchard and thought with sweet comfort and peace of my God; in solitude — my company, my friend, and comfort. O when shall time give place to Eternity! When shall appear that new heaven and new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness! There—there shall in no wise enter in any thing that defileth; none of that wickedness that has made men worse than wild beasts-none of those corruptions that add still more to the miseries of mortality, shall be seen or heard of any more."

Dying counsel of Pliny Fish to his missionary Brethren.

Live near to God, dwell in love, and

### STATISTICAL REGISTER

OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR JAN. 1829.

The following list of ministers, containing the names of the churches with which they are severally connected, has been prepared for occasional reference, as well as for general information. It is as complete, as the documents in our possession enable us to give. The names of vacant Churches are not mentioned; but, the number of such Churches, and the number of communicants, or members in all the Churches as reported to their respective ecclesiastical bodies, will be found annexed. Should the patronage given to the Quarterly Register and Journal be such as to justify the expense, a more full and complete list will be prepared at the commencement of future years. For authority, it is our invariable rule to refer, whenever it can be done, to the printed and public statements of the different religious denominations.

#### CONGREGATIONALISTS OF NEW-ENGLAND.

Explanatory Note. Under this head are included those only, who are denominated orthodox, or evangelical Congregationalists; and of these, we are necessarily limited, by our documents, to those ministers and churches who are in connexion with the General Conference of Maine, the General Association of New Hampshire, the General Convention of Vermont, the General Association of Massachusetts, the General Association of Connecticut, and the Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island. There are, in some of the New England States, orthodox ministers and churches of the Congregational denomination, who are not thus connected. Not having however the means of forming an accurate list of these, we choose to defer any enumeration of them, for the present. There are a few Congregational ministers and churches in other parts of the United States. But, for the same reason, they will be omitted. It may be remarked, generally, that the statistics published by Congregationalists are less accurate, and less complete, than those of most other denominations.

85-The ministers, whose names are in Italics, are Scribes or Clerks of the several distinct associations or conferences, where they occur. S. S. denotes Stated Supply.

### I. General Conference of Maine.

Meeting at Waldoborough, Tuesday before the fourth Wednesday of June, 1829.

Rev. Asa Cummings, Portland, Cor. Sec'ry.

2. Cumberland Conference. Chas. Jenkins, do. 3d ch. 1. York Conference. Perez Chapin, Pownal. Asa Cummings, without a T. Jameson, Scarboro', 1st ch. D. D. Tappan, Alfred. pastoral charge, Portland.
oah Emerson, Baldwin.
sa Mead, Brunswick.

Caleb Bradley, Westbrook. C. Marsh, Biddeford. [port. Noah Emerson, Baldwin. L. Loring, Buxton. J. P. Fessenden, Kennebunk- Asa Mead, Brunswick. H. T. Kelly, Parsonsfield. S. Merrill, Kittery Point. Saml. Stone, Cumberland. Benj. Rice, New Gloucester. Bennett Roberts, Durhain. Pas. 20. Vac. ch. 11. Comm. 2404. J. Weston, Lebanon. Wm. Miltemore, Falmouth. C. Freeman, Limerick. Enos Merrill, Freeport. 3. Lincoln Conference. C. F. Page, Limington. Thad. Pomeroy, Gorham.

J. Caleb Lyman.
S. H. Peckham, Gray.
S. H. Peckham, Gray.
Jacob G. Goss, Topsham.
S. Johnson, Saco.
Elijah Jones, Minot.
C. Hobart, N. Varmouth, 2d Seneca White, do.
Chas. S. Adams, Newfield.
J. G. Merrill, Otisfield.
John Boynton, Phipsburgh.
Pas. 13. Vac. ch. 6. Comm. 999. J. P. Richardson, Poland.
B. Tyler, D. D. Portland, 2d ch. J. Sewall, Jr. New Castle.

- D. M. Mitchel, Waldoboro'. Geo. Shepard, Hallowell. Nathl. Chapman, Bristol. J. H. Ingraham, Thomaston. Danl. Kendrick, Edgecomb. Isnac Weston, Boothbay. Pas. 11. Vac. ch. 3. Comm. 889.
- 4. Hancock Conference. Nathl. Wales, Belfast. Stephen Thurston, Prospect. Jonathan Fisher, Bluehill. Ebenr. Eaton, Mt. Desert. Peter Nourse, Ellsworth. John Crosby, Castine. Manning Ellis, Brooksville.
  Pas. 7. Vac. ch. 5. Comm. 614.
- 5. Kenneheck Conference. Benj. Tappan, Augusta. J. Sewall, Chesterville. Isaac Rogers, Farmington.

J. Underwood, New Sharon. Ths. Adams, Vassalboro'. David Thurston, Winthrop. David Starrat, Litchfield. Pas. 8. Vac. ch. 7. Comm. 976.

- Penubscot Conference. S. A. Loper, Hampden. S. L. Pomeroy, Bangor. Thos. Williams, Foxcroft. N. W. Sheldon, Brownville. Pas. 4. Vac. ch. 5. Comm. 481.
- 7. Oxford Conference. Thomas Ayer, Albany. Thomas T. Stone, Andover. Charles Frost, Bethel. Carlton Hurd, Fryeburg. V. Little, Lovell—Sweden. H. A. Merrill, Norway.

Joseph Walker, Paris. Daniel Gould, Rumford. Samuel Sewall, Sumner. Allen Greely, Turner. J. A. Douglass, Waterford. Henry White, Gilead. - Gooch, Hebron, 2d. Pas. 13. Vac. ch. 3. Comm. 875.

8. Somerset Conference. Josiah Peet, Norridgewock. Returns incomplete. Pas. 6. Vac. ch. 8.

Total in connection as far as ascertained. Pastors Vacant Churches 48 7233 Communicants Ministers on the above list who were formerly benefi-ciaries of the Am. Ed. So. R

### II. General Association of New-Hampshire.

Meeting at Newport, on the first Tuesday of September, 1829.—Rev. John H. CHURCH, D. D. Pelham, Sec'ry.

- 1. Caledonia Association. David Sutherland, Bath. O. G. Thatcher, Colebrook. Drury Fairbank, Littleton. Pas. 3. Vac. ch. 9. Comm. 603.
- 2. Deerfield Association. Enos George, Barnstead. Abraham Wheeler, Candia. Nath'l Wells, Deerfield. John M. Putnam, Epsoin. D. Lancaster, Gilmanton. Heman Rood, do. 2d ch. Enoch Corser, Loudon. F. Norwood, Meredith Br. Josiah Prentice, Northwood. Ezra Scovel, Pittsfield. Seth Farnsworth, Raymond.
- 3. Haverhill Association. S. Farley, S. S. Atkinson. Joel R. Arnold, Chester. A. A. Hayes, Londonderry. Edward L. Parker, Derry. John Kelly, Hampstead. J. H. Church, D. D Pelham. Moses Welch, Plaistow. William Balch, Salem. Calvin Cutler, Windham. Pas. 9. Comm. 812.
- 4. Hollis Association. H. G. Nott, Dunstable. Eli Smith, Hollis. Ebenezer Hill, Mason. C. Walker, New Ipswich. A. W. Burnham, Rindge. Noah Miles, Temple. GrantPowers, do. Pas. 6. Vac. ch. 1. Comm. 1325. Baxter Perry, Lyme.

- S. Wood, D. D. Boscawen. Ebenezer Price, do. 2d ch. Robert Blake, Piermont. W. Patrick, Canterbury. Nath'l Bouton, Concord. W. Harris, D. D. Dunb**arton.** Jacob Scales, Henniker. R. C. Hatch, Hopkinton. Liba Conant, Northfield. A. Burnham, Pembroke. Abijah Cross, Salisbury. A. Bodwell, Sanbornton. Jubilee Wellman, Warner.
- 6. Monadnock Association. Phineas Cook, Acworth. Pas. 11. Vac. ch. 3. Comm. 1192 Moses Gerould, do. 2d ch. John Walker, Chesterfield. John Sabin, Fitzwilliam. Laban Ainsworth, Jaffrey. Zed. S. Barstow, Keene. S. Bennet, Marlhoro'. Gad Newell, Nelson. Isaac Robinson, Stoddard. E. Coleman, Swanzey. B. White, Washington. J. Peabody, Sullivan. C. M. Brown, Lempster. Pas 15, Vac. ch. 5, Comm. 2139.
  - 7. Orange Association. Amos Foster, Canaan. J. Towne, Hanover, 1st ch. G. Howe, Dartmouth Col. A. Porter, S. S. Haverhill, N. F. Danforth, Greenfield. Grant Powers,

- 5. Hopkinton Association, J. D. Farnsworth, Orford 1 ch. Sylvester Dana, do. 2d ch. J. C. Davis, Dorchester. Pas. 10. Vac. ch. 2. Comm. 1072.
- 8. Piscataqua Association. L. A. Spofford, Brentwood. Forest Jefferds, Epping. Isaac Hurd, Exeter, 2d ch. Josiah Webster, Hampton. O. Pearson, Kingston. D. Sanford, New Market. Pas. 12. Vac. ch. 3. Comm. 2086. Jona. French, Northampton. Robert Page, Durham. I. W. Putnam, Portsmouth. Isaac Willey, Rochester. S. S. Arnold, Alstead, 1st ch. J. Hawes, Somersworth, G. F. J. Cummings, Stratham. Asher H. Winslow, Dover. C. H. Kent, Barrington. Pas. 14. Vac. ch. 8. Comm. 1772.
- 9. Plymouth Association. C. Bolles, Bridgewater. J. L. Hale, Campton. A. P. Tenney, Groton, Hebron. Jonathan Ward, Plymouth. O. C. Whiton, Westmoreland, David P. Smith, Sandwich. Andrew Rankin, Thornton. Pas. 6. Vac. ch. 3. Comm. 505.
  - 10. Union Association. John M. Whiton, Antrim. Thomas Savage, Bedford. H. Wood, Goffstown. A. Richards, Francestown. do. South. A. Burgess, Hancock. J. Lawton, Hillsborough.

N. Merrill, Lyndeborough. N. Kingsbury, Mt. Vernon. E. P. Bradford, New Boston. John Woods, Newport.

Pas. 10. Vac. ch. 2. Com. 1706.

11. Windsor Association. Total in connection, as far as ascertained.

> D. Clayes, Meriden Parish. Joseph W. Clary, Cornish. Jacob Haven, Croyden.

Pastors, or stated supplies Vacant churches . . . 100 Communicants 14,116 Ministers on the above list who were formerly benefic Pas. 4. Vas. ch. 3. Comm. 904. iaries of the Am. Ed. Soc. 13

#### General Convention of Vermont. III.

Meeting, at Woodstock, on the second Tuesday of September, 1829. Rev. THOMAS A. MERRILL, Middlebury, Register.

1. Windham Association. J. W. French, Barre.

J. L. Stark, Brattleboro', W. Jonathan Mc Gee, do. E. Isaac Cummings, Dover. H. Beckley, Dummerston. Thos. H. Wood, Halifax. Philip Spaulding, Jamaica. P. Clark, Londonderry. E. H. Newton, Marlboro'. Chandler Bates, Newfane. Elisha D. Andrews, Putney. James Kimball, Townsend. James Tufts, Wardsboro'. S. Sage, Westminster, East. Timothy Field, do. West. Timothy Field, do.

### 2. Orange Association.

Calvin Noble, Chelsea. Silas McKeen, Bradford. Clark Perry, Newbury. C. Y. Chase, Corinth. A. Burton, D. D. Thetford. C. White,

Pag. 6. Vac. ch. 4. Comm. 642.

### 3. Windsor Association.

John Wheeler, Windsor. John Richards, Woodstock. A. Brown, Hartford, North. Austin Hazen, do. South. S. Goddard, Norwich, N. S. Delano, Hartland. J. Converse, Wethersfield. Joseph Marsh, Pomíret.

#### 4. Royalton Association.

A. C. Washburn, Royalton. J. Parsons, Pittsfield. Tilton Eastman, Randolph. Samuel Bascom, Sharon. Ammi Nichols, Braintree. J. Davis, Williamstown. S. Hurlbut, Rochester. Moses Ingalls, Barnard. P. Taylor, Bridgewater.

Pas. 9. Vac. ch. 6. Comm. 438.

5. Montpelier Association.

C. Wright, Montpelier.

Amariah Chandler, Cabot. R. A. Watkins, Stowe. Daniel Warren, Waterbury. James Hobart, Berlin.

Pas. 6. Vac. ch. 10. Comm. 972.

#### 6. Addison Association.

J. Bushnell, Cornwall. J. Hopkins, New Haven. Otto S. Hoyt, Hinesburgh. T. A. Merrill, Middlebury. Increase Graves, Bridport. J. F. McEwen, A. Lovell, Vergennes. Pas. 14. Vac. ch. 9. Comm. 1759. Calvin Yale, Charlotte. Joel Fisk, Monkton. D. O. Moreton, Shoreham.

Uzziah C. Burnap, Chester. S. R. Arms, Grafton, Wind'm. W. Goodman, Springfield.

Pas. 5. Vac. ch. 1. Comm. 544.

#### 10. Pawlet Association.

Wm. Jackson, Dorset. J. Griswold, Pawlet. F. Shipherd, R. Cushman, Fairhaven. E. Hebard, Westhaven,-Whitehall, N. Y. J. Whiton, Granville, N. Y. J. Steele, Castleton.

Pas. 7. Vac. ch. 2.

Pas. 10. Vac. ch. 6. Comm. 1779. 11. Culedonia Association.

#### 7. Rutland Association.

Beriah Green, Brandon. H. Flagg, Hubbardstown. H. Bigelow, Middletown. Sherman Kellogg, Orwell. Willard Child, Pittsford. C. Walker, Rutland, East. Amos Drury, do. West. Mason Knapen, Sudbury. S. Martindale, Tinmouth.

S. G. Tenney, Lyndon and St. Johnsbury, 1st ch. James Johnson, do. 2d ch. T. Hall, Waterford. L. Worcester, Peacham. E. J. Boardman, Danville. S. R. Hale, Concord. J. Glines, Lunenburgh.

Pas. 7.

### Pas. 9. Vac. ch. 4. Comm. 1006.

### 8. N. Western Association.

Reuben Smith, Burlington. J. F. Goodhue, Williston. Pas. 8. Vac. ch. 5. Comm. 1046. H. Smith, Jericho, 1st ch. E. H. Dorman, Swanton. Asa Lyon, Grand Isle. S. Parmelee, Westford. L. P. Blodget, Georgia. S. Robinson, Fairfax. W. Smith, St. Albans. B. Wooster, Fairfield. [2d ch. P. Bailey, Berkshire, 1st and A. S. Ware, Montgomery. P. Kingsley, Highgate.

> Pas. 13. Vac. ch. 15. 9. Black River Association.

F. E. Cannon, Ludlow. Stillman Morgan, Weston.

### 12. Orleans Association.

Lyman Case, Coventry. J. A. Loomis, Hardwick. W. A. Chapin, Craftsbury: D. Rockwell, Morristown. J. S. Clark, Morgan. T. Simpson, Barton. S. C. Bradford, Derby. Silas Lamb, Westfield. Reuben Mason, Glover. E. W. Kellogg, Albany.

Pag. 10.

Total in connection, as far as ascertained.

Pastors 104 Vacant churches 62 Communicants 8186 Communicants
Ministers on the above list formerly beneficiaries of the Am. Ed. Society.

### General Association of Massachusetts.

Meeting, within the bounds of the Andover Association, on the fourth Tuesday of June, 1829. Rev. Thomas Snell, D. D., North Brookfield, Sec'ry.

1. Berkshire Association. James Bradford, Sheffield. D. D. Field, Stockbridge. N. Shaw, do. North par. S. Burt, Great Barrington. H. Goodwin, N. Marlboro'. A. Somers, do. South par. J. W. Dow, Tyringham. Levi White, Sandisfield. Joseph L. Mills, Becket. H. B. Hooker, Lanesboro'. R. W. Gridley, W'mstown. E. W. Dwight, Richmond. S. Shepard, D. D. Lenox. G. Dorrance, Windsor. Alvan Hyde, D. D. Lee. E. Jennings, Dalton. Jonathan Lee, Otis. G. Hayden, Egremont. J. W. Yeomans, N. Adams. H. P. Tappan, Pittsfield.

2. Mountain Association. M. Hallock, Plainfield. J. Nash, Middlefield. J. L. Pomeroy, Worthington Alex. Phœnix, do. 2 Isai. Waters, Chesterfield. Isaac Knapp, Westfield. Joel Wright, Goshen. Wm. A. Hawley, Hinsdale. R. Hawkes, Commington. B. R. Woodbridge, Norwich. C. Knight, Washington. J. M. Brewster, Peru.

Pas. 10. Vac. ch. 1. Comm. 1326. 3. Franklin Association.

Thos. Shepard, Ashfield. Benj. F. Clark, Buckland. W. Tileston, Charlemont. J. Grout, Hawley, 1st par. Moses Miller, Heath. T. Packard, D. D. Shelburne. D. Tonilinson, Oakhain. T. Packard, jr. Sonett Eli Moody, Northfield. Daniel Crosby, Conway.

4. Hampshire Central Asso. S. Williams, I.S. Spencer, Northampton. M. Tupper, Hardwick. V. Gould, Southampton. E. Hale, Westhampton.

P. Williston, Easthampton.
J. Woodbridge, D. D. Hadley.
F. Griswold, S. Hadley canal.

A. Boies, South Hadley.

C. Chapin, Granby, E. par. Jos. Goffe, Millbury.

N. Perkins, jr. H. B. Chapin, do. W. W. Hunt, do. H. Humphrey, L. Coleman, Belchertown. Tertius Clark, Deerfield. J. Colburn, Leverett. J. Taylor, Sunderland.
J. B. Waterbury, Hatfield.
J. Duncklee, Wendell. R. Wells, L. P. Bates, Whately. M. B. Bradford, Montague.

Pas. 24. Vac. ch. 1. Comm. 2097.

H. Lord, Williamsburg.

5. Hampden Association. Dorus Clark, Blandford.

T. M. Cooley, E. Granville. J. Baker, W. Granville. Pas. 20. Vac. ch. 3. Comm. 3837. B. Dickinson, L. Meadow. E. B. Wright, Ludlow. Alfred Ely, Monson.
J. H. Fowler, Montgomery. Calvin Foote, Southwick. S. Osgood, D. D. Springfield. do. 2d par. W. B. Sprague, D. D. West Springfield.

R. T. Hazen, W. Springfield, Agawam, Feeding hills. J. Hyde, N. Wilbraham. M. Warren, S. Wilbraham.

Brookfield Association.

Joseph Vaill, Brimfield. J. I. Foot, Brookfield, 1st par. D. Palmer, Townsend. M. Stone, do. T. Snell, D. D. N. Brookfield. J. Fiske, New Braintree. A. Bond, Sturbridge. J. Park, Southbridge. Levi Packard, Spencer. Pas. 9. Vac.ch. 6. Comm. 1565. A. B. Reed, Ware, 1st par. P. Cooke, Ware, East. M. C. Gaylord, Western. Jos. K. Ware, Palmer. John Wilder, Charlton.

7. Harmony Association. J. Crane, D. D. Northbridge.

R. Washburn, Amherst, 1st p. Samuel Judson Uxbridge. do. 2d par. Benj. Wood, Upton. S. par. E. Rockwood, Westboro'. N. par. David Holman, Douglass. do. Col. ch. A. Williams, Dudley. Miner G. Pratt, Ward. L. I. Hoadly, Worcester, Cal. John Maltby, Sutton. M. C. Searle, Grafton. N. Barker, South Mendon.

Pas. 14. Comm. 1271.

8. Worcester Central Association.

From the minutes for 1827. E. Newhall, Oxford. J. Boardman, W. Boylston. John Nelson, Leicester. Geo. Allen, Shrewsbury, [ch. R. A. Miller, Worcester, 1st H. Bardwell, Holden. J. Clark, Rutland. S. Gay, Hubbardstown. Samuel Russell, Boylston. Gaius Conant, Paxton.

Pas. 10. Comm. 1369.

9. Worcester North Assoc.

From the minutes for 1827. Cyrus Mann, Westminster. R. A. Putnam, Fitchburgh. J. Chickering, Phillipston. E. Clark, Winchendon. Alonzo Phillips, Princeton. Pas. 15. Vac. ch. 2. Comm. 2834. Ebenr. Perkins, Royalston.

Pas. 6. Comm. 775.

Middlesex Union Assoc.

2d par. S. H. Tolman, Dunstable. George Fisher, Harvard. James Howe, Pepperell. John Todd, Groton. P. Payson, Leominster. E. Hubbard, Lunenburg.

Pas. 7. Vac. ch. 3. Comm. 1193.

11. Andover Association.

Samuel Stearns, Bedford. M. Tupper, Hardwick.

John Wilder, Charlton.

Pas. 15. Vac. ch. 1. Comm. 2385.

F. Reynolds, Wilmington. M. Badger, Andover, South. S. C. Jackson, do. West. S. C. Jackson, do. Isaac Briggs, Boxford. R. Emerson, S. Reading.

J. Searle, jr. Stoneham.J. Reid, Reading, South ch. J. W. Eastman, do. North. Geo. C. Beckwith, Lowell. Pas. 13. Comm. 1834.

D. Phelps, Haverhill, 1st par. L. Beecher, D. D. Hanover st. 18. Old Colony M. Welch, do. M. G. Grosvenor do. P. Easton, D. D. Boxford. Joseph Merrill, Dracut.

12. Haverhill Association.

Pas. 6. Vac. ch. 2. Comm. 619.

13. Essex Middle Association. L. Gilbert, S. Burgess, Dedham, 1st.

D. T. Kimball, Ipswich, 1st p. W. Cogswell, do. D. Fitz, W. Holbrook, Rowley, 1st p. T. Noyes, Needham, 2d ch. Isaac Braman, do. 2d p. G. W. Blagden, Brighton. Isaac Brainan, do. 2d p. G. W. Blagden, Brighton.
I. P. Barbour, Byfield par. A. Warner, Medford, 2d ch.
G. B. Perry, Bradford, East. A. Bigelow, Walpole, 4th.

H. C. Wright, W. Newbury, Pas. 19. Vac. ch. 2. Comm. 3079, Pas. 14. Vac. ch. 3. P. S. Eaton, Amesbury, W. P. B. Sawyer, do. E. P. 16. Norfolk Association. 19. Barnstable A. L. Withington, Newbury.

J. Miltimore. L. F. Dimmick, Newburyport. Samuel Gile, Milton.

14. Salem Association.

B. Emerson, Salem, 3d ch. C. Hitchcock, Randolph, 1st. P. Fish, Marshpee. J. P. Cleaveland, do. Tab. ch. J. Perkins, Braintree, W. W. Williams, do. How. st. Samuel Dana, Marblehead. D. Oliphant, Beverly, 3d ch. D. Brigham, Randolph, 2d. Ebenezer Poor, do. 2d ch. J. Bent, Weymouth, 1st ch. M. P. Braman, Danvers, 1st. F. P. Howland, Hanson. 2d. Aaron Picket, Cohasset. Geo. Cowles, do. O. Rockwood, Lynn, 1st.

D. Jewett, Gloucester, 5th. S. M. Emerson, Manchester.

R. Crowell, Essex. E. P. Sperry, Wenham. Jos. B. Felt, Hamilton. R. G. Dennis, Topsfield.

Pas. 14. Comm. 1924. 15. Suffolk Association.

B. B. Wisner, D. D. Boston, O.S. Thos. Vernon, Re E. Beecher, Park Street. Saml. Green, Union church.

N. P. W. Jenks, D. D. Green Street.
W. P. J. Edwards, D. D. Salem st. Jona. King, Dartm J. H. Fairchild, S. Boston. W. Fay, D. D. Charlestown.

> Jas. Bates, W. Greenough, do.

South. 2d p. S. Harding, Waltham.

Pas. 12. Vac. ch. 2. Comm. 1192. R. S. Storrs, Braintree.
L. Sheldon, Easton. [water.
14. Salem Association. D. Huntington, N. Bridge-

Jona. Curtis, Sharon.

Weymouth. E. Gay, S. Bridgewater.

Pas. 13. Comm. 1427.

17. Taunton Association. T. Andros, Berkley, 1st ch.

E. Sanford, Raynham.

J. Shaw, Middlebe Philip Colby, do. Erastus Maltby,

Alvan Cobb, T. M. Smith, Troy

Pas. 8. Vac. ch. 2.

S. Holmes, New 1 W. Gould, Fairhav I. Ingraham, Bradford, W. P. J. Homer, D. D. Newton, 1st. J. Bigelow, Roche L. Le Barron, } Rc 2d. I. Cobb, Ichabod Plaisted, Oliver Cobb,

W. Eaton, Middlel E. Dexter, Plympt J. Barrett, Plymou F. Freeman, do. B. Whittemore, do. Plummer Chase, C

19. Barnstable As : do. Belleville. J. Codman, D. D. Dorchester. J. Davis, Wellfleet S. Raymond, Chatl J. Sanford, South I N. Cogswell, Yarn E. Pratt, W. Barns W. Harlow, S. Bar. : S. Shores, E. Falmer B. Woodbury, W. c: D. L. Hunn, Sandw Pas. 10. Vac. ch. 3.

> Total in connection, so tained.

Pastors . Vacant churches . Communicants Ministers, who were merly beneficiaries of American Ed. Society

## General Association of Connecticut.

Meeting, at Wallingford, on the third Tuesday of June, 1829.—Rev. Calvix D. D., Wethersfield, Rocky-Hill, Register.

1. Hartford North Associa- I. Porter, Granby, Sal. Bk. 1 tion. S. Crosby, do. Turkey hill.

J. Hawes, Hartford, 1st ch. J. Linsley, do. 2d ch. S. Spring, North. do. N. Perkins, do. West.

S. W. Whelpley, E. Windsor. Joseph Mix, do. S. Bartlett, Scantic, do. F. L. Robbins, Enfield.

N. Porter, D. D. Farmington, S. Clark, Barkhampsted. H. Bushnell, do. Northington. B. Kellogg, do. 3d p.

S. Crosby, do. Turkey h A. Linsley, Hartland, East. N. Gaylord, do. West. A. Ferry, A. McLean, Simsbury. Joel Mann, Suffield. West.

H. A. Rowland, Windsor.
J. Bartlett, do. Wintonbury.

Pas. 21. Vac. ch. 2.

2. Hartford South

R. Robbins, Berlin, ! S. Goodrich, do. S. H. Riddell, Glaste J. Allen, do.

D. L. Ogden, Southi C. J. Tenney, Wether J. Brace, do. No

C. Chapin, D. D. do. J. R. Crane, Middle J. L. Williams,

164 STATISTICS OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS. E. R. Tyler, do. south ch. H. Benedict, Ridgefield, 1st. Jarius Burt, Canton. H. Talcott, Chatham. N. Burton, Ridgebury. Pas. 20. Vac. ch. 1. D. Smith, Stamford. Pas. 19. Vac. ch. 5. N. Freeman, Weston, N. Fair. 8. New Haven West Asso- Sylvanus Haight, Wilton. D. L. Carroll, Litchfield, 1st. ciation. John Hunter, Fairfield. H. Robinson, do. S. Farms. J. E. Camp, Northfield. L. Bacon, New Haven, 1st. Pas. 12. Vac. ch. 5. B. F. Stanton, Bethlem. G. E. Pierce, Harwinton. S. Merwin, do. United soc. E. T. Fitch, do. Yale coll. 7. Fairfield E. Association. Luther Hart, Plymouth. Joseph Whiting, Cheshire. J. E. Bray, do. Prospect. F. Harrison, Roxbury. J. G. Low, Danbury, Bethel. S. Mason, Washington, 1st. A. Brundage, Brookfield. Zeph. Swift, Derby, 1st. C. A. Boardman, do. N. Pres. D. O. Griswold, Watertown. S. R. Andrew, Woodbury, S. T. Punderson, Huntingdon. M. Mead, Middlebury. A. Eliot, New Milford. Bez'l Pinneo, Milford, 1st. W. Mitchell, Newtown. S. W. Stebbins, Orange, 1st.

A. Pettengill, Salem. W. C. Kniffen, Reading. T. L. Shipman, Southbury. G. L. Brownell, do. North. James Kant, Trumbull. N. Smith, do. South Britain. Pas. 7. Vac. ch. 4. Pas. 10. Vac. ch. 10. M. Gelston, Sherman. 8. Windham Association. Pas. 15. Vac. ch. 2. 4. New Haven East Associa-Wm. Gragg, Windham. tion. 11. Middlesex Association. A. Edson, Brooklyn. T. P. Gillet, Branford, 1st. John Marsh, Haddam. Philo Judson, Ashford. do. Northford. R. Torrey, do. Eastford. M. Noyes, C. Bentley, Chatham, M. H. S. Dodd, East Haven. T. Stone, Luke Wood, do. Westford. do. E. Hampton. A. Dutton, Guilford, 1st. J. R. Wharlock, Canterbury. I. Parsons, East Haddam, 1st. I. G. Rose, do. Westminster. J. Vaill, Hadlyme. Z. Whitmore, N. Guilford. S. N. Shepard, Madison. Jared Andus, Chaplin. A. King, Killingworth, N. F. W. Hotchkiss, Saybrook. C. J. Hinsdale, Meriden. G. J. Hinsdale, Meriden. D. G. Sprague, Hampton. W. J. Boardman, N. Haven. R. Whitmore, Killingly. A. Hovey, do. Pettipaug. J. Noyes, Wallingford. D. Smith, Durham. A. S. Atwood, Mansfield, 1st. S. Selden, do. Westbrook. W. Case, James Porter, Pomfret. do. Chester. C. Fitch, do. Abını D. Dow, Thompson. Windham, J. A. Root, N. Branford. do. Abington. J. Harvey, Colchester, W. C. J. Hawes, Lyme, North. Pag. 10. J. Fisher, Windham, Scot. Pas. 12 Vac. ch. 3. R. S. Crampton, Woodstock. 5. New London Association. do. West. A. Underwood, 12. Tolland Association. S. Backus, do. North. A. M'Ewen, New London. J. Strong, D. D. Norwich, 1st. O. Lane, Sterling. N. Williams, D. D. Tolland. Voluntown, B. Barlow, Ansel Nash, A. Mitchell, Norwich City. C. Lee, D. D. Marlborough. Pas. 19. Vac. ch. 1. D. Austin, Bozrah. L. Hyde, Bolton. Cone, Colchester. D. Dickinson, Columbia. 9. Litchfield N. Association. C. Booth, Coventry, 1st. Sam'l Nott, D. D. Franklin. H. Waldo, Griswold. G. A. Calhoun, do. North. Seth Bliss, do. Jewett's city. P. Cowles, do. North. Tim. Tuttle, Groton, 1st, 2d. W. Andrews, Cornwall, 1st. C. Prentice, Canaan, 1st. D. Brockway, Ellington. L. Strong, Hebron, 1st. L. Nelson, Lisbon, Newent. C. Nichols, do. Gilead. Walter Smith, do. Nath. Miner, Montville, 1st. W. Ely, Mansfield, North. F. H. Case, Goshen. A. B. Collins, Preston, 1st. W. L. Strong, Somers. L. P. Hickock, Kent. Eli Hyde, Salem. H. Smith, Stafford, 1st. C. Yale, New Hartford. Iru Hart, Stonington. J. Knight, do. West. R. Emerson, Norfolk. A. Benedict, Vernon. E. Bull, Lebanon, 1st. L. E. Lathrop, Salisbury. Erastus Ripley, do. Goshen. N. B. Beardsley, Union. D. L. Perry, Sharon, 1st. F. Gridley, do. Elisworth. Pas. 17. Vac. ch. 5. Pas. 16. W. R. Gould, Torrington, 1st. E. Goodman, Torringford. Total in connection, so far as ascer-tained. 6. Fairfield W. Association. E.W. Hooker, Fairfield, Gr.F. Peter Starr, } Warren. 171 Pastors Vacant churches 38 Ebenezer Platt, Darien. H. Talcott, P. Buffett, Greenwich, Stan. F. Marsh, Winchester, 1st. Chauncey Wilcox, do. 1st. J. Beach, do. Winste W. Bonney, New Canaan. J. Miller, Burlington.

Ministers on the above list

who were formerly benefi-ciaries of the Am. Ed. Soc.

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Winsted.

### VI. Evangelical Consociation of Rhode Island.

Meeting, at East Greenwich, on the second Tuesday of June, 1829.

We are unable to present a complete statistical view of this Ecclesiastical Body; but from such information as we possess, we give the following list of congregational ministers and churches in the State. They are all, we believe, except the first, connected with the Consociation.

#### COMMITTEES

to certify the regular standing of preachers, travelling beyond the limits of the Ecclesiastical bodies, with which they are respectively connected.

General Conference of Maine; Rev. Messrs. Wm. Allen, D. D. Benjamin Tappan, and Asa Cummings.

General Association of New Hampshire; Rev. Messrs. David Sutherland, John H. Church, D. D. Ebenezer Hill, Nathaniel Bouton, Zedekiah S. Barstow, Jacob Cummings, Jonathan Ward, Nathan Lord, D. D. Josiah Prentice, Josiah Webster, and Professor

General Convention of Vermont; Rev. Messrs. Sylvester Sage, Rufus Cushman, Frederic S. Cannon, Charles Walker, Samuel Goddard, Tilton Eastman, Thomas A. Merrill, Charles White, Chester Wright, Leonard Worcester, Jacob N. Loomis, and Reuben Smith.

General Association of Massachusetts; The names of this Committee are not printed in the minutes for 1828. In 1827 it was composed of Rev. Messrs. Samuel Shepard, D. D. Jonathan L. Pomeroy, Theophilus Packard, D. D. Mark Tucker, Samuel Osgood, Micah Stone, John Nelson, Samuel Austin, D. D. Cyrus Mann, Caleb Blake, Ira Ingraham, David T. Kimball, Justin Edwards, Brown Emerson, Lyman Beecher, D. D. John Codman, D. D. Erastus Maltby, Sylvester Holmes, and Enoch Pratt.

Codman, D. D. Erastus Maltby, Sylvester Holmes, and Enoch Pratt.

General Association of Connecticut; Rev. Messrs. Nathan Perkins, D. D. Calvin Chapin, D. D. Jeremiah Day, D. D. Matthew Noyes, Joseph Strong, D. D. Daniel Smith,

Daniel Dow, James Beach, Luther Hart, Aaron Hovey, and Ansel Nash.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

We have before stated that the documents from which our Information is taken, are incomplete. We have no returns from some important districts. A number of ministers and churches, probably from fifty to one hundred, are not associated with either of the Ecclesiastical bodies mentioned above; while there are other ministers, who are employed as public functionaries, in connection with Colleges, Seminaries, and benevolent Societies, who are without pastoral charge, and who, for these reasons, are not so uniformly enumerated, as Pastors.

Making a reasonable allowance for these deficiencies, we give the following estimate of Orthodox Congregationalists in New England, (not including of course Unitarians,) as being nearest to the truth, which our present means of information enables us to furnish.

Ministers, 800. Vacant Churches, 250. Communicants, 115,000.

Of the ministers, about seventy were formerly assisted, in a greater or less degree, in obtaining an education for the ministry, by the American Education Society.

### DELEGATES TO ECCLESIASTICAL BODIES FOR 1829.

### I. By the General Conference of Maine.

To the Gen. Assoc. of N. Hamp. for Sept. 1828. To the Gen. Convention of Verm't, Rev. FIFIELD HOLT. for Sept. 1828. To the Gen. Assoc. of Mass. To the Gen. Assoc. Conn.

To the Gen. Assem. of Presb. ch.

DELEGATES. Rev. NOAH EMERSON. Rev. CARLTON HURD,

Rev. JOTHAM SEWALL Rev. J. W. ELLINGWOOD. Rev. E. GILLET, D. D. Rev. S. L. POMEROY. Rev. ASA MEAD. Br. WM. LADD.

SUBSTITUTES. Rev. J. P. FESSENDEN. Rev. D. D. TAPPAN.

Rev. ALLEN GREELY.

Rev. J. GREENLEAF. Rev. THOMAS ADAMS. Rev. D. M. MITCHELL. Rev. ENOS MERRILL. Rev. WM. ALLEN, D. D. Bro. THOMAS ADAMS.

### II. By the General Association of New Hampshire.

To the Gen. Conf. Maine. To the Gen. Conf. Vermont. To the Gen. Assoc. Mass.

To the Gen. Assoc. Conn. To the Evan. Con. R. I.

To the Gen. Assem, of Presb. ch.

Rev. JOHN H. CHURCH, D. D. Rev. BROUGHTON WHITE. Rev. SETH S. ARNOLD. Rev. DANIEL LANCASTER.

Rev. S. DANA. Rev. E. HILL. Rev. ELI SMITH. Rev. J. FRENCH. Rev. DANA CLAYES.

Rev. AMOS FOSTER. Rev. ISAAC ROBINSON. Rev. N. MERRILL. Rev. JACOB SCALES: Rev. JOHN LAWTON. Rev. ARCHIBALD BURGESS. Rev. BAXTER PERRY. Rev. CALVIN CUTLER. Rev. A. W. BURNHAM. Rev. L. A. SPOFFORD. Rev. HENRY WOOD. Rev. R. C. HATCH.

Rev. NATHAN LORD, D. D.

Rev. JAMES KIMBALL. Rev. JUSTUS W. FRENCH.

### III. By the General Convention of Vermont.

To the Gen. Assoc. New Hamp. To the Gen. Assoc. Mass.

To the Gen. Assoc. Conn.

To the Gen. Assem. of Presb. ch.

Rev. E. H. NEWTON Rev. REUBEN SMITH. Rev. JOSEPH TRACY, Jr.

Rev. J. BUSHNELL. Rev. JOHN RICHARDS. Rev. WILLARD CHILD.

Rev. C. Y. CHASE. Rev. J. F. McEWEN. Rev. O. S. HOYT. Rev. F. E. CANNON. Rev. WORTHINGTON SMITH. Rev. JOHN HOUGH.

#### IV. By the General Association of Massachusetts.

To the Gen. Conf. Maine.

To the Gen. Assoc. N. Hamp, for Sept. 1828. To the Gen. Conv. Vermont, for 1828.

To the Gen. Assot. Conn.

To the Evan. Con. R. Island.

To the Gen. Assem. Presb. ch.

Rev. ERASTUS MALTBY. Rev. JOHN FISK. Rev. SAMUEL GILE. Rev. CYRUS MANN. Rev. SAMUEL JUDSON.

Rev. WILLIAM EATON. Rev. M. C. GAYLORD. Rev. E. PORTER, D. D. Rev. REUBEN EMERSON.

Rev. S. OSGOOD, D. D. Rev. JAMES BRADFORD. Rev. JOSIAH CLARK. Rov. JONATHAN BIGELOW. Rev. L. F. DIMMICK. Rev. RICHARD S. STORRS.

Rev. PHILIP COLBY. Rev. T. M. COOLEY. Rev. LUTHER SHELDON. Rev. JOSEPH B. FELT.

Rev. D. T. KIMBALL Rev. EBENEZER BURGESS. Rev. EBENEZER GAY. Rev. L. BEECHER, D. D. Rev. D. HUNTINGTON.

#### V. By the General Association of Connecticut.

To the Gen. Conf. Maine. To the Gen. Assoc. New Hamp. for Sept. 1828. To the Gen. Conv. Vermont, for Sept. 1828.

To the Gen. Assoc. Mass.

To the Evan. Con. Rhode Island.

To the Gen. Assem. of the Presb.

Rev. ERASTUS SCRANTON. Rev. HARMAN L. VAILL Rev. LAVIUS HYDE. Rev. EDWARD W. HOOKER,

Rev. ROYAL ROBBINS. Rev. CYRUS YALE. Rev. S. R. ANDREW.

Rev. DAVID SMITH. Rev. AMOS PETTENGILL. Rev. ALLEN McLEAN. Rev. T. PUNDERSON. Rev. SAMUEL BACKUS.

Rev. ABEL McEWEN. Rev. JOSEPH HARVEY. Rev. HERVEY SMITH.

Rov. HENRY FULLER Rev. DAVID L. OGDEN. Rev. ERASTUS CLAPP. Rev. DARIUS O. GRISWOLD.

Rev. C. J. HINSDALE, Rev. SAMUEL MERWIN. Rev. JOEL HAWES

Rev. ABNER BRUNDAGE, Rev. ANSON B. ATWOOD.

#### PRESBYTERIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church contains sixteen Synods, and ninety Presbyteries. Meeting on the third Thursday in May, 1829, at Philadelphia. Rev. EZRA STILES ELY, D. D. Stated Clerk, No. 144 South Second St., Philadelphia.

Explanatory Note. The following list is prepared, chiefly, from the Statistical Tables and Presbyterial Register, printed with the minutes of the General Assembly for 1828. Where recent and more correct information has been received, we have inserted it. ministers having a pastoral charge, are separated from those who are employed as public functionaries, stated supplies, or who are without pastoral charge, by a line, the former being put first. Clerks of Presbyteries are in *Italics*. Whenever the post office address differs from the name of the church or place, with which the person referred to is connected, it is added in *Ralics*. The number of Ministers, Licentiates, churches, and communicants is given under the Presbyteries to which they respectively belong. The names of a few ministers, will be found to have been previously inserted under the head of Congregationalists. They may however, in general be distinguished by being connected with congregational churches. C. ch. stands for Congregational church; S. ch. Seceder church; W. ch. Welch church; I. ch. Independent church. In every instance, the state to which a minister belongs is to be understood as being the same with the Presbytery with which he is connected, unless a different state is mentioned.

### I. Synod of Albany.

1. Presbytery of Londonder- Charles Fitch.

ry, N. H.

Wm. Miltimore, C. ch. Falmouth, Me.

E. P. Bradford, N. Boston. Calvin Cutler, Windham. J. M. Whiton, Antrim.

E. L. Parker, Derry.

Peter Holt, Peterborough. W. K. Talbot, W. Nottingham, Peterborough.

Z. S. Barstow, C. ch. Keene. Sam. Marsh, Mooers. Thom. Savage, Bedford.

S. Morse, Bradford, Mass. Jon. Brown, Londonderry. David M'Gregore, Bedford. Sam. Harris, Windham. John Sherer, Litchfield. Clement Parker, Chester.

2. Presbytery of Newburyport, Mass.

Alonzo Phillips, Princeton. W. Williams, C. ch. Salem. James Sabine, Boston.

J. Miltimore, C. ch. New- N. Dutton, C. ch. Champion. buryport.

Gardner B. Perry, C. ch. E. James Sandford, Oxbow. Bradford.

D. Dana, D. D. Newburyport. M. C. Searle, C. ch. Grafton. George S. Boardman, Water- 6. Presb. of Oswego, N. Y. George C. Beckwith, C. ch. Lowell.

J. Proudfit, Newburyport.

M. Welch, Newburyport. Benj. H. Pitman, Salem.

M. 12. L. 1. Ch. 6. Comm. 612.

3. Presbytery of Champlain, N. Y.

Ashbel Parmelee, Malone. Henry Slater, Jay Silas Wilder, Lewis. Moses Chase, Plattsburg. J. J. Gilbert, Beekmantown.

F. Halsey, Plattsburg. James Johnson, do. Reuben Armstrong, Lewis. Jacob Hart, Constable. Asa Messer, Sar. Springs. H. Boynton, Plattsburg. S. L. Crosby, Ft. Covington. Joseph Butler, Bombay. M. 15. L. 1. Ch. 10. Comm. 1349. Oren Brown, West Port. Moses Parmelee, Bangor.

M. 16. L. 1. Ch. 12. Comm. 531.

4. Presbytery of St. Lawrence, N. Y.

D. Spear, C. ch. Rodman. P. Camp, Lowville 1st, Stow's Square.

town.

D. Kimball, Martinsburg. A. W. Platt, Rutland. John Sessions, Adams. J. A. Clayton, Ellisburg.

James Murdock, Leyden. Isaac Clinton, Lowville. Enos Bliss, Lorraine. Sam. F. Snowden, Sackett's Harbour. D. Nash, Lewisville.

W. B. Stow, Flat Rock. Reuel Kimball, Leyden. A. L. Crandall, Denmark 1st

Copenhagen.
J. Burchard, Sackett's Harb. James B. Ambler.

M. 19. L. 1. Ch. 25. Comm. 1771.

5. Presbytery of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

W. Taylor, S. ch. Madrid. H. S. Johnson, Canton. J. M'Auley, S. ch. Hebron. James Douglass, Lisbon. Ova P. Hoyt, Potsdam. R. C. Hand, Governeur. R. Pettibone, C. ch. Hopkinton.

Ambroze Porter, Massena. James Rogers, Hammond. Sol. Williams, Massena. M. Ordway, Parishville. Thos. Kennon, De Kalb.

M. 12. Ch. 10. Comm. 801.

O. Ayer, Camden, S. Creek. Sam. Swezey, Florence. David R. Dixon, Mexico. James Abell, Oswego.

W. Williams, New Haven. Oliver Leavitt, Volney. J. Alexander, Annsville. C. Lewis, Constantia. Geo. Freeman, Richland.

M. 9. Ch. 19. Comm. 1361.

7. Presb. of Oneida, N. Y.

Israel Brainerd, Verona. Moses Gillett, Rome. Noah Coe, New Hartford. C. Bushnell, Mt. Vernon. John Frost, Whitesborough. Sam. C. Aikin, Utica. Alpha Miller, Bridgewater. W. Goodell, Holland Patent. Sam. W. Brace. D. C. Hopkins, Sangerfield, Kirkland.

A. Crane, Westmoreland. R. Everitt, W. ch. Utica. E. Roberts, W. ch. Steuben. G. Spaulding, C. ch. Madison. J. Miner, New Stockbridge. Whitesborough.

Orin Catlin, Union.

J. V. Henry, Ballston Spa.
P. V. Bogue, C. ch. Hanover. J. Clancy, Charlton. Alex. Conkey, Utica.

John Waters, Russia.

James Eells, Westmoreland.

J. Blatchford, Stillwater.

M. Smith, Rensselaerville.

James Eells, Westmoreland.

E. W. Goodman, Springfield, E. Beardsley, C. ch. Morris Flats. Oliver Whitmore, Trenton. J. Churchill, Sangerfield. H. Davis, D. D. Ham. Coll. E. Mason, Schenectady. Clinton. John Monteith. S. W. Barritt, Western. David Chassell, Fairfield. Henry Hotchkiss, do. E. Burchard, New Hartford. Ira Manly, Boonville. J. Allen, New Hartford. H. Norton, do. Charles G. Finney. N. S. Smith. James Boyle. Hiram Kellogg. G. W. Gale, Kirkland. Lumond Wilcox, Remsen. Ashbel S. Wells.

David Kendall.

M. 43. L. 8. Ch. 30. Comm. 3908.

8. Presb. of Otsego, N. Y.

J. Smith, Cooperstown. H. B. Bogue, Butternuts, Gilbertsville.

J. H. Prentice, Hartwick,

W. Hartwick. J. C. How, Springfield.

M. 4. Ch. 12. Comm. 1190.

Presbytery of Albany.

S. Hoosack, D. D. Johnstown. L. Armstrong, Northampton. E. Yale, Kingsborough.

C. Knight, Duanesburg. T. Halliday, Onesquithaw,

New Scotland. J. Chester, D. D. Albany. S. Nott, jr. E. Galway. H. R. Weed, Albany.

Reuben Smith, do. J. Alburtis, do.

T. S. Wickes, Greenbush.

Vt.

J. Judson, Buck, Knox. G. Morgan, Johnstown.

J. Wood, Amsterdam. H. Benedict, W. Galway.

S. Center, Moreau. A. Garrison, Ballston Spa.

E. Nott, D. D. Pres. Un. Col. J. Sweetman, Charlton. William Blain, Malta. L. S. Rexford, Carlisle.

S. W. Whelpley, C. ch. E. Windsor, Conn. William Bacon, Albany.

L. Lyons, Courtland Villa. J. K. Davis, Fonda's Bush. Garret F. Hallenback. J. Hulburt, New York city,

Nathan Hoyt.

#### II. Synod of New York.

12. Presb. of Hudson, N. Y. Wm. Timlow, Amity. M. Baldwin, Scotchtown. Charles Cummings, Florida. Thompson, Greenbush, Rockland co Daniel Crane, Chester. Fzra Fisk, D. D. Goshen. Artemas Dean, do. Samuel Pelton, Hempstead.

R. W. Condit, Montgomery. J. Dickinson, Sing Sing. J. Arbuckle, Blooming-grove. Robert Ray. Ed. Downer, Mt. Hope. H. M. Koontz, Hopewell.

John Boyd, Monroe. Thomas Grier, Milford. Daniel Young.

H. P. Goodrich, Prof. Un. Theol. Sem. Va. John Nott, Schenectady. J. R. Boyd, Brownville. J. Steele, C. ch. Castleton, Vt. Jer. Wood, Mayfield.

M. 39. L. 4. Ch. 33. Comm. 4522.

10. Presb. of Troy, N. Y. Samuel Tomb, Salem. J. Kennedy, Whitehall. N. S. Prime, Cambridge. N. S. S. Beman, Troy.

E. Cheever, Waterford. Mark Tucker, Troy. R. K. Rogers, Sandy Hill. T. Fletcher, Scaightecoke

E. A. Beach, Stephentown. S. Lyman, Pittstown. John B. Shaw, Hartford.

A. Savage, jr. Granville. Samuel W. May, Hoosack.

Alva Day, Hebron. Ezra D. Kinne, Sandlake. John Hendricks.

M. 16. Ch. 24. Comm. 2401.

11. Presbytery of Columbia, N. Y.

D. Porter, D. D. Catskill. S. Churchill, New Lebanon. Azariah Clark, Canaan. T. Woodbridge, Green river. A. Somers, N. Mariboro', Ms. Daniel Beers, Cairo. S. Woodbridge, Greenville. William Chester, Hudson. C. H. Goodrich, Windham. F. Shipherd, Pawlet, Vt. Calvin Durfee, Hunter. Thomas Kendali. Archibald Basset, Hudson. J. T. Benedict, Chatham. H. B. Stimson, Windham. Joel Osborne, Spencertown. John Morse. Egbert Roosa, Masonville. William Porter. Henry White. M. 90. L. 3. Ch. 13. Comm. 1344.

G. Stebbins, Middletown. J. Russell, Mt. Pleasant, Pa. M. 19. L. 3. Ch. 25. Comm. 2546.

13. Presb. of North River,

J. Clark, Pleasant valley.

J. Johnston, Newburgh. E. Price, Wappinger's crk. J. J. Estrom, Marlborough. J. H. Thomas, New Windsor. I. Pillsbury, Smithtown. A. Bronson, Amenia. N. B. Cook, Fresh Pond. Jacob Green, Bedford. S. Saunders, S. Salem. R. S. Armstrong, Fed. Cor. Jared Dewing, Fishkill. A. Welton, Poughkeepsie. A. O. Stanebury, South E. R. Wynkoop, Yorktown.

H. Daggett, Cornwall, Ct. T. Picton, New York city. C. F. Butler, Bedford. W. I. Bradford, German. J. B. Fisk, New Windsor. A. Halsey, Philadelphia, Pa. M. 19. Ch. 22. Comm. 1741.

14. Presb. of Long Is. N. Y. Z. Green, Brookhaven. J. Hunting, I. ch. Southold. Jonathan Robinson.  $oldsymbol{E}$ .  $oldsymbol{Phillips}$ ,  $oldsymbol{ ext{E}}$ asthampton. J. D. Gardner, Sag-Harbour. J. H. Legget, Peekskill. Ezra King, Middletown. P. H. Shaw, Southampton. A. Francis, Bridgehampton.

Joshua Hart. A. Luce, Westhampton. Richard F. Nicoll. Phineas Robinson. M. 14. L. 2. Ch. 16. Comm. 952.

15. Presb. of New York. New York.

G. Spring, D. D. Brick, do. R. M. Cartee, Canal st. do. S. H. Cox, D. D. Laight st. E. W. Baldwin, 7th Ward Stafford, do. T. M'Auley, D. D. Rutgers st. M. Bruen, Bleecker st. do. W. W. Phillips, D. D. 1st do.

T. E. Vermilye, Vandewater. C. Mason, Cedar st. do. A. G. Frazier, Tabernac. ch. C. Webster, Hempstead. J. Goldsmith, Newtown. J. Sanford.

W. Patton, Central ch. do.

E. W. Crane, Jamaica. J. W. Wickham, W. Farms. G. Bourne, Quebec, C. ch. L. Canada.

J. S. Christmas. Purkiss, La Prairie, L. Can. W. P. Kuypers, Jamaica. Loring D. Dewey. Samuel E. Cornish. Albert Judson. C. Long, White Plains.

A. Peters, Sec. A. H. M. S., N. Y. city. S. N. Rowan, D. D. 8th, city G. Barreth, Chap. of St. Pris. Sing Sing.

M. 29. L. 6. Ch. 24. Comm. 5921.

16. Second Presb. of N. Y.

J. M'Elroy, N. York city, Scotch ch. W. Monteith, do. Pearl st. W. D. Snodgrass, do. Murrey st.

N. Brown, Huntington. E. K. Maxwell, Delhi.

John Mason, D. D. John Mulligan, New Brunswick, N. J. Wm. Bayse, Missionary.

Wm. M'Insey, do. Wm. Cahone,

M. 10. L. 5. Ch. 6. Comm. 1097.

#### III. Synod of New Jersey.

town.

S. Grover, C. ch. Caldwell. A. Hillyer, D. D. Orange. A. Condit, Hanover. S. Fisher, D. D. Patterson.

B. King, Rockaway.
J. Ford, Parsippany.
G. N. Judd, Bloomfield. E. Allen, Wantage. J. T. Russel, 3d ch. Newark. Enos A. Osborn, Berkshire

Valley.
P. C. Hay, 2d ch. Newark.
J. Tuttle, Pompton. P. Canouse, Succasunna.

W. T. Hamilton, 1st Newark. J. S. Olcott, Jersey city.

I. Vandover, Brooklyn, N. Y. Noah Crane, Sparta. H. M. Perrine, Newark. N. Conkling, Augusta. C. Hoover, Philadelphia, Pa. M. 21. L. 9. Ch. 19. Comm. 4000.

18. Presbytery of Elizabethtown, N. J.

S. Thompson, Conn. Farms, Union P. O.

J. D. Burgen, Bottle Hill. W. Gray, Springfield. J. Bryant, Randolph, Mt. Freedom P. O. D. Magie, Elizabethtown. Magie, Enzaverna J. H. Jones, W. B. Barton, Woodbridge. Benj. Ogde H. W. Hunt, Woodbridge, Hopeton M. Brunswick. [dence. John Smith. J. B. Hyndshaw, New Provi- D. Deruelle, Dutch Neck. Albert Barnes, Morristown. D. H. Johnson, Mendham. Alfred Chester, Rahway. Edwin Holt, Westfield.

۲۷a. Eli Meeker. M. Osborn, Charlotte, Ct. H. Lewis Bond, Plainfield. Joseph M. Ogden, Kingston. John D. Paxton, Missionary. Joel Campbell. N. A. Wilson, Perth Amboy. M. 21. L. 4. Ch. 17. Comm. 3488. J. D. Tyler, Trenton.

19. Presbytery of N. Brunswick, Ň. J.

G. S. Woodhull, Princeton.

17. Presb. of Newark, N. J. J. M'Dowell, D. D. Elizabeth- David Comfort, Kingston. Isaac V. Brown, Lawrence. E. F. Cooley, 1st ch. Trenton. S. C. Henry, Cranberry. P. O. Studdiford, Lamberts-H. Perkins, Allentown. J. H. Jones, N. Brunswick.

Benj. Ogden, Pennington, Hopewell.

S. Miller, D. D. Theol. Sem. Princeton.

A. Alexander, D. D. Theol. Sem. Princeton. C. Hodge, Theol. Sem. do.

J. Carnahan, D. D. N. Jersey Coll. Princeton. L. Halsey, do. do.

J. M'Lean, do. do. C. S. Stewart, late Miss. at Sand. Is.

J. F. Halsey, Princeton.

W. H. Woodhull, Upper Freehold, Heightstown. C. S. Arms, Middletown, Pt.

P. J. Gulick, Miss. Sand. Is.

R. Baird, Princeton.

M.24. L.12. 'Ch.18. Comm. 1803.

20. Presbytery of Newton, N. J.

H. W. Hunt, Perryville. J. Campbell, Hackettstown. J. Kirkpatrick, Ringoes. J. L. Shafer, Newton. J. R. Castner, Ashbury. J. F. Clark, Flemington.

J. Talmadge, Centreville. J. C. Vandervoort, Baskingridge.

L. F. Leak, Harmony. B. J. Love, Johnsonsburg. J. Gray, Easton, Pa. W. W. Blauvelt, German-

town. A. Heberton, Bath, Pa.

Garner A. Hunt. W. B. Sloan, Bloomsbury. H. W. Hunt, jr. Perryville.

M. 16. Ch. 31. Comm. 3069.

21. Presb. of Susquehanna, Isaac W. Platt, Athens. Penn.

C. Gildersleeve, Wilkesbarre.

O. Hill, Nanticoke, Union P. O., N. Y. Burr Baldwin, Montrose. Chs. Thompson, Dundaff.

Joel Chapin, Hopbottom. Eben. Kingsbury, Harford. Timothy R. Jones, Wells. Salmon King, Warren. Menasseh M. York, Wysox. J. Wood, Portsmouth, Ohio. John Rhoads, N. Moreland. L. Richardson, Harford.

M. 13. Ch. 30. Comm. 1110.

#### Synod of Geneva. IV.

22. Presbytery of Chenango, Roger Adams, Lenox.

John M. Babbit, Windsor. Asa Donaldson, Guilford. Dan. Waterbury, Franklin. Elijah D. Wells, Oxford. Luther Clark, Plymouth. A. Eggleston, Coventryville.

Seth Burt, Coventry. John B. Hayt, Green. Egbert Roosa, Masonville. Sayres Gasley, Oxford. Nathan Gould, Smithville.

M. 11. L. 1. Ch. 11. Comm. 763.

23. Presbytery of Cortland, N. Y.

John Keep, Homer. Samuel T. Mills, Smithfield. J. Brown, D. D. Cazenovia. Caleb Clark, Truxton. Richard S. Corning, Otisco. Abner P. Clark, Preble.

Joshua Leonard, Truxton. John Lord, do. E. I. Leavenworth, Lincklaen. Timothy Stow, Elbridge. Matth. Harrison, Harrison. Hugh M. Boyd. D. S. Morse, Georgetown.

M. 12. Ch. 15. Comm. 1721.

24. Presbytery of Onondaga, N. Y.

T. Baldwin, Pompey. Ira M. Olds, Lenox. E. S. Barrows, 1st, Pompey. W. Thatcher, Onondaga. Ralph Cushman, Manlius. John W. Adams, Syracuse. George W. Elliot, Lenox.

Hezekiah N. Woodruff.

Martin Powell. Hutchens Taylor, Camillus. C. Johnston, Chetanengo. J. Burbank, Onondaga. Daniel Marsh, Manlius. S. I. Porter, New Lisbon. Oren Hyde, Chetanengo.

Jeremiah Osborn, Candor.

Levi Parsons, Marcellus. D. C. Lansing, D. D. Auburn. Seth Smith, King's Fer. P. O. William Wisner, Ithaca. William Johnson, Scipio. Samuel Robertson, Dryden. Peter Lockwood, jr. Chenango Point. M. Ford, Westville P. O. A. M'Cowan, Skeneateles. M. Pomeroy, Cayuga P. O. Robert W. Hill, Ira. John W. Ward, Union. George Rudd, Scipio. Aaron Putnam, Oswego.

James Richards, D. D. Theol. Sem. Auburn. Matthew La Rue Perrine, D. D. Th. Sem. Auburn. Henry Mills, Samuel Parker, Ithaca. Abner Benedict, Genoa. Jephthah Poole, Auburn. Oliver Eastman, do. J. H. Hough, Weedsport. A. K. Buel, Ludlowville. H. Foote, Kingston, U. C. Geo. Taylor, Sempronius. John Smith, Geneva. Edw. Fairchild, Otsego.

26. Presb. of Geneva, N. Y.

F. Pomeroy, E. Palmyra. J. Merrill, N. Junius. H. P. Strong, Phelps. H. Axtell, D. D. Geneva. I. Flagler, N. Romulus. J. H. Carl, Trumansburg. B. F. Pratt, Galen. M. 16. L. 3. Ch. 21. Comm. 1687. A. D. Layne, Waterloo. J. Brackett, Rushville. 25. Presbytery of Cayuga, A. D. Eddy, C. ch. Canan-N. Y. daigua. daigua. T. Lounsburgh, Ovid. A. C. Campbell, Newark. Lucas Hubbell, Lyons. M. Barton, Romulus. William Todd, Benton. E. N. Nichols, Hector. J. S. Spencer, C. ch. Northampton, Mass.

> E. Johns, Canandaigua. Jesse Townsend, Sodus. R. Williams, Elmira. Josh. Lane, Jerusalem. William Clark, Port Bay. C. Mosher, N. Junius. Richard Andrews. Benjamin Bailey. H. Dwight, Geneva. Stephen Porter, Palmyra. B. B. Stockton, Auburn. E. Chapin, Waterloo. L. North, Palmyra. A. G. Orton, Seneca Falls. Chauncey Eddy, Penn Yan. Benjamin B. Smith.

> > M. 33. Ch. 31. Comm. 3161.

27. Presb. of Bath, N. Y.

David Higgins, Bath. J. H. Hotchkin, Prattsburg. R. Hubbard, Dansville Vil. S. White, Harpending's cor. M. 30. L. 10. Ch. 43. Comm. 3357. Moses Hunter, Angelica.

J. Crawford, Wayne.

B. Hotchkin, Pultney. D. Harrowan, Lindsleytown. S. Clary, Prattsburg. Henry Ford, Lisle.

Reuben Hurd, Angelica. S. Hubbard, Centreville. Lyman Basset, Howard. E. Lathrop, Elmira.

G. Hornell, Miss. at Mack. Station, M. T.

M. 15. L. 3. Ch. 25. Comm. 1180.

### Synod of Genesee.

28. Presb. of Ontario, N. Y. George G. Sill, Rochester.

J. B. Whittlesey, Avon. J. Steele, E. Bloomfield. Warren Day, Richmond. Norris Bull, Geneseo. *J. Barnard*, jr. Lima. J. Stow, Livonia.

S. C. Brown, W. Bloomfield.

John Lindsley, Nunda. A. S. Collins, E. Bloomfield.
H. Wallace, Pembroke.
E. Fitch, D. D. W. do.
W. Lyman, D. D. China. E. Fitch, D. D. W. do. Reuben Parmelee, Victor. Silas Pratt, Brighton.

29. Presbytery of Rochester, E. S. Hunter, Middlebury N. Y.

Herman Halsey, Bergen. J. Penny, Rochester, 1 ch. A. Sedgwick, C. ch. Ogden. E. M. Spencer, Springville. W. James, Rochester, 2d ch. Charles Whitehead. 3d ch. Norman M'Leod. Joel Parker, do. George Coan, Riga.

Chauncey Cook, Parma. A. Foreman, Geneseo. Josiah Pierson, Bergen.

Stephen V. R. Barnes.

M. 12. L. 3. Ch. 16. Comm. 1154.

30. Presb. of Genesee, N.Y.

A. Dennoon, Caledonia. Joseph Myers, Le Roy.

David Fullar, York. John Eastman, York. E. Chapin, Waterloo. M. 12. L. 1. Ch. 18. Comm. 1064. A. P. Brown, Moscow. A. Parmelee, Scottsville.

> Village. Johnson Baldwin, York. Calvin Wait. L. B. Sullivan, Byron.

M. 17. L. 1. Ch. 25. Comm. 954.

George Colton, Royalton.

D. M. Smith, Lewiston. Wm. F. Curry, Lockport.

Andrew Rawson, Albion. E. Everett, Gaines. David Pratt, do. A. Kent, Lockport. Will. Johnson, Barre.

M. 8. Ch. 13. Comm. 340.

32. Presb. of Buffalo, N. Y.

Samuel Leonard, Evans. Isaac Eddy, Jamestown. Isaac Oakes, Westfield. W. Wilcox, Cold Spring. E. Mason, Sheridan.

J. P. Baldwin, E. Aurora. T. S. Harris, Miss. at Ind. Stations. Jabez B. Hyde, Eden.

Ira Dunning, Buffalo. Matthew Dutton, do. M. P. Squier, Sec. Geneva

Agency, A. H. M. Soc. Geneva. 31. Presb. of Niagara, N.Y. David Remington, Buffalo.

M. 13. Ch. 30. Comm. 1103.

#### Synod of Philadelphia. VI.

33. Presb. of Philadelphia, T. J. Briggs, Frankford. Penn.

E. Osborn, Fairfield, N. J. J. P. Wilson, D. D. Phila-

delphia, 1st. . Latta, Gr. Valley and A. M'Farland, Deerfield, N. J. Pa. Charleston, E. Whiteland, Alvan H. Parker, Cape May, E. Dickey, D. D. Oxford, Pa. G. C. Potts, Philadelphia 4th. Ezra Stiles Ely, D. D. do. 3d. James Patterson, do. N. L. W. M. Eagles, J. H. Kennedy, do. 6th. James Smith, do. Alex. Boyd, Newtown.

J. F. Grier, D. D. Reading. G. W. Jauvier, Pittsgrove, N. J. R. B. Belville, Neshaming,

Hartsville. G. Chandler, Kensington.

R. Steele, Abington.
J. Smich, Rockland, Chester.
S. Scovel, Woodbury, N. J.
W. L. M'Calla, Philadelphia, J. W. Grier, Chap. U. S.

8th.

Charles Hyde, Doylestown. B. Hoff, Bridgeton. John Burt, Salem.

S. Lawrence, Greenwich, N.J. C. W. Nassau, Norristown. A. M'Farland, Deerfield, N. J.

Cold Spring, N. J.

do. 7th. A. Green, D. D. LL. D. Phil- R. Graham, N. Lond. Cr. adelphia.

B. Carl, Bridgeton, N. J. J. J. Janeway, D. B. Theol. Sem. Alleghany town. J. Rooker, Germantowa.

J. W. Scott, Philadel. 9th. W. Ramsay, do. Southwark. A. H. Dashiel, Philadelphia, S. Boyer, Columbia, York, Mariner's ch.

Navy, Morgantown.

B. F. Hughes, N. York city.

M. 36. L. 13. Ch. 42. Comm. 6743.

34. Presb. of Newcastle, Del. S. Martin, D. D. Chanceford,

J. M'Graw, D. D. Risingsun

P. O. Md. S. Bell, St. Georges.

Roads, Pa.

R. White, Fagg's Manor, Cochranville, Pa. J. Latta, Black Horse P. O.,

Pa. A. K. Russell, Hd. of Christiana, Newark.

Pa.

Jos. Barr, Sandersburg, Pa. S. Parke, Peach Bottom, Pa. John N. C. Grier, Forks of Brandywine, Pa.

E. W. Gilbert, Wilmington. A. Babbit, Salisbury, Pa. W. Ashmead, Lancaster, Pa O. Douglass, Marietta, Pa. T. Love, Lower Brandywine, R. Post, Washington city. A. G. Morrison, Doe Run, Unionville, Pa.

N. W. Sample, Strasburg. F. A. Latta, Mt. Pleasant, Pa. J. D. Perkins, M. D. Coats- John Mines, Rockville. J. N. Danforth, Philadelphia. William F. Houston.

M. 23, L. 7. Ch. 35. Comm. 3655.

35. Presb. of Leunes, Del. J. Wilson, Forest and Draw-

yers. T. B. Balch, Snowhill, Md. J. Moore, Monokin and Wicomico.

John Mitchelmore, Lewes, Lewistown.

J. B. Slemons, Princess Anne, Md. ſMd. A. Campbell, Poplar Town,

M. 6. L. 2. Ch. 18. Comm. 700.

J. Glendy, D. D. Baltimore 2d. J. M Knight, Rocky Spring, J. Breckenridge, do. 2d. W. Nevins, do. lst. G. Morrison, Bethel, Balti-

more. W. Finney, Churchville, Pt. T. Osbourn, Baltimore, 3d.

Enoch Matson. S. Knox, Frederickstown. N. Patterson, Itinerant Pr. Austin O. Hubbard.

M. 10. L. 6. Ch. 7. Comm. 926.

37. Presb. of the District of Columbia.

S. B. Balch, D.D. Georgetown.

E. Harrison, Alexandria. W. C. Walton, do.

D. Baker, I. ch. Savannah, Geo.

J. N. Campbell, Georgetown.

J. Breckenridge, Bladensburg, Md. [ville. I. L. Skinner, Washington.

M. 10. L. 5. Ch. 8. Comm. 817.

38. Presb. of Carlisle, Pa.

J. Snodgrass, Hanover. W. Paxton, D.D. Millerstown. R. Cathcart, D. D. York. D. Denny, Chambersburg. Josh. Williams, Newville.

D. M'Conaughy, Gettysburg. M. 12. L. 1. Ch. 31. Comm. 2628. A. A. M'Ginley, Fannetts-

burg.
H. R. Wilson, Shippensburg. John Moody, Middlespring, Shippensburg. . R. Sharon, Paxton.

J. Buchanan, Greencastle. D. Elliott, Mercersburg. 36. Presb. of Ballimore, Md. R. S. Grier, Emmettsburg.

Chambersburg. G. Duffield, Carlisle. W. R. De Witt, Harrisburg.

[Deposit. J. Williamson, Silver Spring, Hogstown. J. Niblock, Mouth of Juniata.

J. M. Olmstead, Landisburg. Mat. L. Fullerton, Hagerstown. M'Knight Williamson, Dick-

inson, Carlisle. Dan. M'Kinley, Bedford.

W. Neill, D. D. Pres. Dick. Coll. Carlisle. A. M'Clelland, Prof. Dick. Coll.

J. Lawrie, D. D. Washington R. Kennedy, M'Konnelsburg. city. I. Weller, Williamsport, Md. J. Baber, Hancock, Md.

M. 27. L. 4. Ch. 41. Comm. 4551.

39. Presbytery of Huntingdon, Pa.

W. Stuart, Sinking Creek. John Coulter, Tuscarora. J. Hutchinson, Mifflintown. J. Galbraith, Franklintown. George Gray, Aughwick. James Linn, Bellefonte. J. Thompson, Alexandria. J. S. Woods, Lewistown. Sam. Hill, Sinking Valley. John Peebles, Huntingdon. G. Bishop, Pike and Clearfield.

James H. Stewart, E. and W. Kishacoquillas, Lewis-

40. Presbytery of Northumberland, Pa.

John Bryson, Warrior Run. Milton.

J. B. Patterson, Danville. T. Hood, Buffalo, Lewisburg. John H. Grier, Pine Creek, Jersey Shore.

W. R. Smith, Northumberland.

G. Junkin, Pennial and Shiloh, Milton.
Joseph Painter, Lycoming,

Williamsport

D. Kirkpatrick, Mifflinburg, Milton.

S. Henderson, Danville. W. B. Montgomery, Miss. to the Gr. Osages.

D. M. Barber, Jersey Shore. J. W. Moore, Miss. to Lit. Rock, Ark.

Nathaniel Todd.

M. 13. L. 3. Ch. 20. Comm. 1392.

#### VII. Synod of Pittsburg.

41. Presb. of Allegheny, Pa. H. May, Franklin.

Abraham Boyd, Butler. C. Riggs, Scrubgrass Furnace. 42. Presbytery of Erie, Pa. R. Bracken, Harmony. John Redick, Freeport. John Core, Hulinsburg. John Munson, Harlinsburg. John Coulter, Butler.

Rob. M'Garrah, Lawrenceburg.

M. 9. Ch. 24. Comm. 1525.

A. Chase, Oil Creek. Sam. Tait, Mercer. Johnston Eaton, Fairview. Giles Doolittle, Northeast. Ira Condit, Georgetown. Wells Bushnell, Meadville. A. M'Cready Wattsburg.

Thos. Anderson, Franklin. David M'Kinney, Erie.

T. Alden, Meadville. B. Marcy, Rockdale. P. Chamberlain, Springfield.

M. 12. L. 1. Ch. 30. Comm. 1344.

43. Presb. of Hartford.

T. E. Hughes, Greensburg, Pa. Jumes Satterfield, Sharon, Pa. C. Vallandingham, New Lis- J. H. Agnew, Uniontown. bon, Ohio.

Rob. Semple, New Castle, Pa. J. Power, D. D. Mt. Pleasant. J. Wright, Poland, Ohio. W. Reed, Fulkstown, Ohio.

Pa. R. Dilworth, Greensburg, Pa.

Joshua Beer, Brown, Pa. N. Harned, Youngstown,

Ohio.

M. 11. Ch. 26. · Comm. 2490.

44. Presb. of Redstone, Pa.

W. Speer, Greensburg. F. Laird, Murraysville.

Rob. Johnson, Rehoboth, Gamels, S. C. A. G. Fairchild, N. Geneva. J. Graham, Reula, Pittsburg. J. Guthrie, Uniontown. W. Johnson, Brownsville. John Reed, Indiana. A. Brooks, French Creek. Jesse Smith, Indiana. G. Vanemon, Jefferson. A. O. Patterson, Mt. Pleasant. T. Davis, Blairsville. Jos. Harper, Saltsburg. S. Swan, Ligonier. A. M'Candless, Stewartstown.

J. H. Kirkpatrick, Harmony. Cephas Dodd, Amity.

W. Woods, New Bedford, Pa. S. M'Farren, N. Alexandria. J. Hervey, Wheeling, Va.

J. W. Henderson, Indiana. N. R. Snowden, Kittaning. W. M'Lean, Beaverstown, D. Barclay, Jefferson.

M. 23. L. L. Ch. 43. Comm. 4294.

45. Presbytery of Steuben- M. 11. L.7. Ch. 17. Comm. 2052. ville, Ohio.

J. Anderson, St. Clairsville. J. Robertson, Centreville. John Rea, Cadiz. Thomas Hunt, Richmond. Salmon Cowles, Uniontown. C. C. Beatty, Steubenville. Wm. Wallace, Moorfield. J. C. Tidball, Knoxville.

Alex. Cook, Richmond. Wm. M'Millan, N. Athens. J. Cozad, Wellsburg, Va. Dan. M'Intosh, Steubenville.

M. 12. Ch. 24. Comm. 1972.

Pa.

G. W. Scott, Hookstown. E. M'Curdy, Briceland Cr. Roads. J. Anderson, D. D. Middle-

town.

S. Reed, Cross Roads. John Stockton, Cross Creek Village. C. Longhran, Sparta.

Wm. Wylie, Wheeling, Va. A Wylie, D. D. Washington. Richard Brown.

47. Presbytery of Ohio, Pa. J. M'Millan, D.D. Canonsburg. S. Ralston, D.D. Parkison's Fe. William Woods, Bethel. F. Herron, D. D. Pittsburg. Joseph Stockton, do. Robert Patterson, do. Thomas D. Baird, do. Elisha P. Swift, do. William Jeffery, do. Wm. J. Frazer, do. Moses Allen, Racoon P. O. R. M. Laird, Montours.

46. Presb. of Washington, Joseph Patterson, Pittsburg. John Andrews, A. D. Campbell, do. Boyd Mercer, Washington. A. M'Donald, Beavertown. Thomas Hoge, Washington.

R. Rutherford, Economy.

Wm. Smith, Canonsburg. M. 21. L. 3. Ch. 21. Comm. 2816.

VIII. Synod of the Western Reserve.

48. Presbytery of Detroit, Mich. Ter.

Noah M. Wells, Detroit.

William Page, Ann Arbour. Erie Prince, Farmington, Detroit. Isaac W. Ruggles, Monroe. Wm. M. Ferry, Pontiac.

M. 6. Ch. 7.

49. Presbytery of Grand Caleb Pitkin, Hudson. River, Ohio.

Giles H. Cowles, D. D. Austinburg. Eph. T. Woodruff, Wayne. Perry Pratt, Geneva. Jos. H. Breck, Andover. Luther Humphrey, Burton. Jona. Winchester, Madison. Abiel Jones. Urban Palmer, Kingsville. Abner Morse, Hartford. W.Strong, Southampton, Ms. Jona. Lesslie, Geneva. Jos. A. Pepoon, Painesville. 50. Presb. of Portage, Ohio.

John Keyes, Tallmadge. John Seward, Aurora. Wm. Hanford, Hudson. Benj. Ferm, Nelson. Jas. Meriam, Randolph. George Sheldon, Franklin. Wm. L. Buffett, Atwater. David L. Coe, Charlestown. Sam. Bissell, Twinsburg. Jos. Treat, Windham. Charles B. Storrs, Col. Prof. Hudson.

M. 12. Ch. 21. Comm. 945.

51. Presb. of Huron, Ohio. Amaza Jerome, Wadsworth. Sim. Woodruff, Strongville. Israel Shaler, Richfield. Alfred H. Betts, Brownhelm. Horace Smith, Canfield. Enoch Conger, Ridgefield Four Corners.

Dan. W. Lathrop, Elysia. John M'Crea, Dover. M. 12. L. 1. Ch. 28. Comm. 967. Stephen Peet, Euclid.

John Beach, Peru.

Jos. Edwards, New Haven. Ludovicus Robbins, Clarksfield. Randolph Stone, Cleaveland. Alvan Coe, Mackinaw. S. J. Bradstreet, Cleaveland. James Robinson.

M. 15. L. 2. Ch. 32. Comm. 748.

52. Presb. of Trumbull, Ohio.

Jos. Badger, Gustavus. Nathan B. Darrow, Vienna. Harvey Coe, Kinsman. Wells Andrews, Hartford. Jos. Curtis, Warren. Dan. Miller, Bristol.

Enoch Boaton, Farmington. Ozias S. Eells, Johnson. John Barrett, Mesopotamia. Edson Hart, Bloomfield.

M. 11. Ch. 18. Comm. 381.

#### IX. Synod of Ohio.

Ohio.

James Hoge, D. D. Columbus. Win. Dickey, Chillicothe.
Jos. Stephenson, Cherokee James H. Dickey, Chilli-Run, Columbus. Wm. Jones, Clear Creek, Wm. Graham, Chillicothe. Middletown. Wm. Burton, Circleville.

ton. H. Van Deman, Delaware.

Ahab Jenks, Granville. Eben. Washburn, Lebanon.

M. 8. Ch. 23. Comm. 925.

54. Presb. of Richland, Ohio.

J. Snodgrass, Dalton. James Scott, Mt. Vernon. Sam. Baldridge, Jeromeville. Thomas Barr, Wooster. Arch. Hanna, Paintville. James Rowland, Mansfield. James B. Merron, Canton. Jacob Wolfe, Plymouth.

Rob. Lee, Bucyrus. Wm. Matthews, Lexington. M. 9. L. 1. Ch. 32. Comm. 1350. James Cunningham, Utica.

M. 11. L. 2. Ch. 34. Comm. 1386. 57. Presb. of Athens, Ohio.

55. Presb. of Chillicothe, Ohio.

William Williamson, Manchester. James Gilliland, Ripley.

Wm. W. Martin, Salem.

Alex. Williamson, Corydon. T. H. Brown, Charlestown. J. T. Hamilton, Charlestown. Sam. E. Blackburn, Charles-

M. 6. Ch. 13. Comm. 476.

61. Presb. of Madison, Ind. John M. Dickey, Madison. J.F.Crow, Hanever, Madison.

64. Presb. of Louisville, Ky.

A. Cameron, Shelbyville. Wm. Scott, Bairdstown.

53. Presbytery of Columbus, Nicholas Pittinger, Chilli- Aug. Pomeroy, Miss. Dyer Burgess, West Union.

cothe.

Sam. Crothers, Greenfield. John Rankin, Ripley Hiland Hulburd, Worthing- A. B. Gilliland, Hillsboro'.

> Rob. B. Dobbins, Ripley. Reuben White, Ripley.

M. 12. Ch. 22. Comm. 1293.

56. Presbytery of Lancaster, Ohio.

John Wright, Lancasfer. Thos. B. Clark, Washington.

J. Culbertson, Zanesville.
Sol. S. Miles, Newark.

James Kemper, Walnut
Hills, Cincinnati.

John Thompson, Springf John Hunt, M'Donnelsville. Wm. Wallace, Cambridge. James Arbuthnot, M'Donald P. O.

Thos. Moore, Somerset. J. H. Parmelee, Zanesville.

John Pitkin, Waterford. L. G. Bingham, Marietta. John M'Donald, Burlington.

Rob. G. Wilson, D. D. Pres. of Ohio Un. Athens.

Synod of Indiana.

Greensburg. J. H. Johnston, Madison. Sam. Gregg, Jefferson.

J. Duncan, Indianapolis.

M. 6. Ch. 15. Comm. 582.

Leander Cobb, Charlestown. 62. Presb. of Wabash, Ind. J. Brich, Jacksonville. George Bush, Indianapolis. Wm. T. Scott, Vincennes. Isaac Reed, Washington. B. R. Hall, Bloomington.

M. 5. Ch. 11. Comm. 488. 58. Presb. of Miami, Ohio.

A. W. Poage, Yel. Spring. F. Putman, Springfield. Adrian Aten, Franklin.

Mat. G. Wallace, Franklin. Wm. Gray, Lebanon. Peter Monfort, Lowes. Arch. Steel, Monroe. John Ross, Richmond. James Coe, Troy.

M. 9. L. 1. Ch. 23. Comm. 1256.

59. Presb. of Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Thompson, Springfield. Dan. Hayden, Reading. David Root, Cincinnati, 2d. L. G. Gaines, Montgomery. Benj. Graves, Reading.

Josh. L. Wilson, D. D. Cincinnati, Ist. Benj. Boyd, Liberty, Ind. Rob. H. Bishop, D. D. Pres. of Miami Un. Oxford. Francis Monfort, Hamilton. Isaac A. Ogden, Fairfield. David Monfort, Millville. Elijah Slack, Cincinnati. Jacob Lindley. Cyrus Byington, Miss. to the Choctaws.

M. 15. L. 2. Ch. 24. Comm. 1411.

60. Presb. of Salem, Ind. S. G. Lowry, Sand Creek, B. F. Spillman, Shawneet'n. Stephen Bliss, Wabash. James Thompson.

M. 7. Ch. 19. Cemm. 277.

63. Presb. of Missouri, Mo.

T. Donnell, Belview.

W. S. Lacy, Dardenne, Miss. J. M. Ellis, Kaskaskia, Il. J. Matthews, Apple Creek. H. Chamberlain, Missiona.

M. 6. Ch. 17. Comm. 521.

#### XI. Synod of Kentucky.

J. L. Marshall, Cain Run, Shelbyville.

A. A. Shannon, Drennen's Creek, Shelbyville.

D. C. Banks, Louisville. J. N. Blackburn, Goshen, Shelbyville. W. King, Middletown.

M. 7. Ch. 15. Comm. 614.

Presb. of Mahlenburgh, W. Dickson, Hanging Fork. J. Blythe, D. D. Pisgah, do. Ky.
 Wilson, Columbia. R. Stewart, Walnut Hill, do.

S. P. Robertson, Bowling Green. W. K. Stewart, Elkton.

Isaac Baird, Greenville.

D. Comfort, Russelville. R. A. Lapsley, Wahlheim. Alexander Curry. S. Y. Garrison, Mayslick.

M. 7. L. 1. Ch. 20. Comm. 286.

66. Presb. of Transylvania, Ky.

John How, Danville. T. Cleland, D. D. Harrods-

burg. J. C. Barnes, Kenedy's P.O. R. Marshall, Bethel, do.

S. K. Sneed, Springfield.

B. Irvine, Richmond. S. Finley, Lancaster.

G. Blackburn, D. D. Pres. of Cent. Col. J. R. Kerr, Danville.

D. C. Proctor, Springfield. David Nelson, Danville.

M. 12. L. 2. Ch. 19. Comm. 1947.

67. Presb. of W. Lexington, 68. Presb. of Ebenezer, Ky. Ky.

N. H. Hall, 1st Lexington. E. Smith, Frankfort. J. Hudson, Nicholasville.

J. K. Burch, Lexington.

J. R. Moreland, Woodford, Versailles.

J.C. Harrison, Cherry Spring, Lexington.
S. Steel, Winchester.

S. H. Crane, Lexington.

S. V. Marshall, Lexington. J. H. Harrison, Lexington.

M. 13. Ch. 16. Comm. 600.

A. Todd, Flemingsburg. D. Whitney, Sharpsburg.

S. Taylor, Millersburg.

C. Phillips, Cynthiana. M. 4. Ch. 18. Comm. 1451.

#### XII. Synod of Virginia.

W. Hill, D. D. Winchester. W. Hill, D. D. Winchester. J. M. Fulton, Maysville. J. D. Ewing, Fancy Hill. S. B. Wilson, Fredericksb'g. D. A. Penick, Milton, N. C. J. Morrison, Brownsburgh. W. H. Foote, Romney. J. M. Brown, Martinsburg.

W. Williamson, Middleb'rg. J. Matthews, D. D. Shepherdstown.

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John Jones. J. Black, Shepherdstown. F. Thornton, Thornton's Gap. W. N. Scott, Petersburg. J. Lodor, Woodstock. S. Tustun, Charlestown. R. Hall, Battletown. Wm. Sickles, Missionary.

James Mitchell, Peaks. W. S. Reid, Lynchburg. J. Kirkpatrick, Langhorne's Tavern.

S. Armistead, Rough Creek.

I. Paul, Rock Spring.

E. B. Curry, Mason Hall. J. Witherspoon, Hillsboro'. J. Labaree, Oxford. L. D. Hatch, Newbern.

S. L. Graham, Oxford. Eli W. Caruthers, Greensborough.

69. Presb. of Winchester, Va.

W. Hill, D. D. Winchester, S. K. Kollock, Norfolk.

J. Wharrey, Saunderson's. I. P. Hunt, Sturgeonsville.

I. Cochran, Concord, Va. J. W. Alexander, Charlotte, C. H.

C. Read, Cub Creek Ch. J. H. Rice, D. D. Prof. in The. Sem.

J. H. Turner, Richmond. A, Converse, Richmond. J. M'Lean, Cabin Point. H. Lee, M'Farland's.

J. Davidson, Rough C'k ch. M. 14. L. 2 Ch. 22 Comm. 824. M. W. Jackson, Lunenburg.

J. H. C. Leach, Farmville. 70. Presb. of Hanover, Va. E. M'Laughlin, Chap. Navy Yard, Gosport.

S. Taylor, Richmond. Wm. Calhoun, Staunton. W. J. Armstrong, Richmond. C. Speece, D. D. Augusta, Staunton.

M. 25. L. 12. Ch. 34. Comm. 1883. J. A. Van Lear, Lexington.

71. Presb. of Lexington, Va. N. W. Calhoon, Kenhawa, C. H.

J. M'Elhenny, Lewisburg. J. Hendron, Mossey Creek, Staunton.

J. Smith, Staunton.

F. M'Farland, Greenville. A. W. Kilpatrick, Harrisonburg.

G. A. Baxter, D. D. Pres. Wash. Coll.

W. Wilson, Staunton. S. Houston, Nat. Bridge, P.O. Rob. Logan, Fincastle. A. B. Davison, Lexington.

James C. Wilson, Waynesborough. H. Ruffner, Lexington.

Thom. Caldwell, Bellville, Rock Co.

Templeton.

James Kerr.

M. 22. L. 3. Ch. 37. Comm. 3286,

#### Synod of North Carolina. XIII.

72. Presb. of Orange, N. C. J. Weatherby, Washington.

W. Paisley, Greensborough. W. M'Pheeters, D. D. Rale'h. A.

Jos. Caldwell, D. D. Pres. of S. Paisley, Hillsborough.

E. Hollister, Buf. Springs, Va. E. Mitchell, Chapel Hill, N. C. Prof. in Univ. D. Montgomery, Danville, Va.

E. Graves, Hillsborough.

U. of N. C. Chapel Hill. S. Fontis, Hillsborough. J. W. Douglass, Lit. Roan-J. H. Pickard, Lenox Castle. oake Bridge, Va.

J. Knox, Missionary. W. Neil, Murfreesborough. D. C. Allen, Lexington. W. S. Plummer, Warrington.

J. M'Farland, Pine Tree. T. Lynch, Hillsborough. M. 11. L. 3. Ch. 39. Comm. 1933.

Jos. E. Bell. H. M. Kerr, Rutherfordtown.

M. 13. Ch. 30. Comm. 1633.

73. Presb. of Fayetteville, N. C.

S. Stanford,\* Grove. R. Tate, Black River. M. M'Millan,\* Buffalo. A. M'Dougald,\* Bluff. W. Peacock, Saron.

J. G. Hamner, Fayetteville. J. M'Intyre,\* Philadelphia.

C. M'Iver, Fayetteville. \* Address, Fayetteville.

M. 22. L. 3. Ch. 34. Comm. 1424. 74. Presb. of Concord, N. C. 75. Presb. of Mecklen-J. D. Kilpatrick, Mt. Vernon. J. M'Erwin, Concord, Statesville.

J. Stafford, Salisbury. H. N. Pharr, Batie's Ford. J. Silliman, Morgantown. Wm. A. Hall, Mocksville.

J. M'Ree, D. D. Concord. R. H. Morrison, Sugar Creek. R. H. Chapman, D. D. Mt.

Mourne. D. Gould, Statesville. Jesse Rankin, Salisbury.

J. O. Freeman.

M. 7. Ch. 15. Comm. 1645.

dence.

Synod of Tennessee. XIV.

76. Presb. of Abing-don, Va.

S. Bevell, D. D. Abingdon.

A. M'Ewen,\* Glade Spring, Abingdon.

S. H. M'Nutt, New Dublin.

D. M'Intyre,\* Royal Oak. George Painter, Mt. Zion. G. M. Cranford, Abingdon. David R. Holt. do.

M. 7. L. 2. Ch. 11. Comm. 673.

77. Presb. of Union, Ten. R. M'Alpin, Tellico.

Isaac Anderson, D. D. Prof. Theol. Sem. Maryville. M. Donald, Knoxville. T. H. Nelson, 1st ch. do. E. M. Eagleton, do. Eli N. Sawtelle, do. Claiborne Young, do. \* Address, Abingdon.

W. Eagleton, Prof. in Th. L. G. Bell, Hebron, Jones-Sem. Maryville, Knoxville.

beria. A. M'Ghee, Eusebia, near

Knoxville.

D. S. Butrick, Carmel, Cher. M. 8. L. 5. Ch. 14. Comm. 1825. Nation. S. A. Worcester, Brainerd. A. Pearson, Philadelphia.

W. A. M'Campbell, Union. H. Patrick, Philadelphia.

Fielding Pope. W. W. Woods, Washington. Darius Hoyt. Thos. Brown.

M. 19. L. 2. Ch. 27. Comm. 1897.

78. Presb. of Holston, Ten.

S. W. Doak, Greenville. J. Gallaher, Rogersville. John V. Bovell, Salem.

burg, N. C. H. Hunter, Goshen, Hun-

tersville. J. Robinson, Poplar Tent. J. M. Wilson, Philadelphia. J. Williamson, Hopewell. Sam. Williamson, N. Provi-

W. S. Pharr, Charlotte. Nich. R. Morgan, Springfield, S. C.

borough. G. M. Erskine, Miss. to Li- S. Doak, D. D. near Greenville.

A. S. Morrison, Blountville. F. A. Ross, Kingsport. R. Glenn, Jonesborough.

79. Presb. of French Broad, Tenn.

J. M'Campbell, Dandridge. C. Bradshaw, Asherville, N. C. Wm. Minnis, Check's Cr.

Roads. F. A. M'Corkle, Greenville.

C. Coffin, D. D. Pres. of E. Ten. Col. Knoxville. Stephen Foster, do. O. S. Hinckley. Jesse Lockhert, Dandridge.

M. 8. Ch. 9. Comm. 774.

James Maclin, Fayetteville.

J. W. Hall, Murfreesboro'.

A. Bradshaw, Lebanon.

ville.

E. M'Ewen, Fayetteville.

W. C. A. Newton, Shelby-

M. 9. L. 1. Ch. 21. Comm. 915.

XV. Synod of West Tennessee.

Philip Lindsley, D. D. Pres.

Theol. Sem. Columbia.

80. Presbytery of West Tennessee.

O. Jennings, Nashville.

John Gillerpie, Purdy. James W. Stephenson, D. D. Edmund Lanier, Nashville. S. C. M'Connell, do. Columbia. L. M'Leod, Missionary. R. Henderson, D. D. Franklin. T. I. Hall, Farmington, James H. Brooks. D. Brown, D. D. Columbia. M. 17. L.L. Ch. 23. Comm. 1155. Hugh Shaw, Columbia.

W. Hume, Nashville. Sam. Hodge, Jackson. David Weir, do.

81. Presb. of Shiloh, Tenn. G. Newton, Shelbyville.

82. Presb. of Mississippi, Miss.

C. Montgomery, Fayette. S. W. Calvert, Lynn Creek. J. Alexander, Murfreesboro'. George Potts, Natchez.

R. Harden, D. D. Prof. S. W. J. R. Bain, Gallatin.

of Nashville University. S. H. Morrison, Jefferson.

T. Clap, New Orleans, La. J. Smylie, Centreville. Benj. Chase, Pinkneyville. J. Patterson, Centreville. John H. Vancourt, Carmel,  $\mathcal{N}atchez.$ 

Z. Butler, Port Gibson, J. Dorrance, Baton Rouge, La. John Allan, Huntsville. J. Chamberlain, D. D. Pres. of Lou. Col. Jackson.

M. M. Marshall. J. Rickhow, Port Gibson. Wm. Shedd. M. 14. Ch. 21. Comm. 680.

83. Presb. of North Alabama, Ala.

J. L. Slop, Somerville. Hugh Barr, Cortland. A. A. Campbell, Florence. Jos. Wood, Athens. W. Potter, Miss. Cr. Path, Cher. Nation. Wm. Chamberlain, Miss. Willstown. T. O. Stewart, Miss. Columbia, Miss. Hugh Wilson, Miss. Tus-

cumbia. M. 9. Ch. 15. Comm. 524.

#### XVI. Synod of South Carolina and Georgia.

84. Presb. of South Carolina, S. C.

W. C. Blair, Missionary.

J. B.Kennedy, Lawrence C.H. Jesse Stratton. H. Dickson, Abbeville, C. H. E. Pharr, Milledgeville. W. H. Barr, D. D. Abbeville. Moses Waddell, D. D. Pres. Henry Reid, Calhoun's Mills. Rich. B. Cater, Anthony W. Ross, Carmel. M. Dickson, Fork Shoals. B. Du Pree, Pendleton, C.H. 87. Presbytery of Charleston Aaron Foster, Wellington.

John Rennie, Columbia. Samuel Davies.

M. 12. L. 2. Ch. 35. Comm. 1933.

85. Presb. of Bethel, S. C. R. B. Walker, Bethesda. J. S. Adams, Crowder's Crk. E. White, John's Isl. J. B. Davies, Chesterville. A. Williams, Hancocksville. J. B. Stafford, Chesterville. C. Johnston, Yorkville.

John Le Roy Davies, Chesterville. S. L. Watson, Yorkville.

M. 8. L. 1. Ch. 16. Comm. 1521.

Grove.

T. Goulding, Lexington. R. Chamberlain, Bethel. J. S. Wilson, Laurensville.

James Gamble, M'Donough. A. Kirkpatrick, Decatur.

S. K. Talmadge, Augusta.

Jos. C. Stiles, Milledgeville. J. Y. Alexander, N. Hope. Wm. Moderwell, Augusta.

of Geo. Un. Athens. A. Church, Prof. Geo. Un.

M. 15. L. 4. Ch. 31. Comm. 1433.

Union, S. C. Benjamin M. Palmer, D. D. Charleston.

A. W. Leland, D. D. James Island, Charleston. George Reid, Charleston. W. A. M'Dowell, D.D. do. Arthur Buist, do. Joseph Brown, do. do. Edw. Palmer, Walterboro'.

B. Gildersleeve, Charleston. J. P. Cunningham, Havana. R. H. Jones, Walterborough. Thomas Alexander, Salma. John Dickson, Prof. in Coll. John H. Gray, Springfield. Charleston.

M. 11. L. 1. Ch. 4. Comm. 626.

 86. Presb. of Hopewell, Ga. S. W. Yongue, Waynesboro'. John Consor, Salem.
 F. Cummings, D. D. Shady R. W. James, Bradleyville. J. Harrington, Sumter C. H. J. Brown, D. D. Zion, Sparta. W. Brearly, Winnesboro'. Rob. B. Campbell, Lancaster, C. H.

John Joyce, Pittsburg, Pa. R. Means, Winnesborough. Th. Alexander, St. Augustine, E. Florida.

Horace Belknap. N. R. Morgan, Springville. Urias Powers, Cheraw.

M. 12 Ch. 21, Comm. 1002.

89. Presb. of Georgia,

R. Quarterman, Riceboro'. H S. Pratt, St. Mary's. N. A. Pratt, Darien, M' Intosh.

Wm. M'Whirr, Sunbury. G. G. M'Whorter. S. S. Davis, Camden, S. C. L. Clinton, Waynesboro'. E. H. Snowden, St. Augustine, E. Florida. H. M. Blodget, Savannah.

M. 9. Ch. 6. Comm. 239.

90. Presbytery of South Alabama, Ala.

Rob. M. Cunningham, D. D. Tuscaloosa. J. Hillhouse, Greensboro'. 88. Pres of Harmony, S. C. Rob. Holman, Marion. Isaac Hadden, Clairbourne. Neil M'Millan, Burnt Corn. M. Murphy, Mobile city. John B. Warren, do. G. M'Whorter, Montgomery. T. Archibald, Mis. Columbus. Cyrus Kingsbury, Miss. to Choc. Na. Columbus. Alfred Wright. Th. Newton, Ashville.

M. 16. L. 2. Ch. 26. Comm. 625.

Henry White.

#### GENERAL SUMMARY.

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	Synods.	Presb.	Min.	Lic.	Ch.	Comm.	Į.	Synods.	Presb.	Min.	Lic.	Ch.	Comm.
ī.	Albany,	11	205	20	193	19830	X.	Indiana,	4	26		64	2094
H.	New York.	5	91	16	93	12257	XI.	Kentucky,	5	43	3	88	4898
111.	New Jersey,	5	95	25	115	13470	XII.	Virginia,	3	61	17	93	5993
IV.	Geneva,	6	117	17	146	11879	XIII.	North Caroli	na, 4	52	6	118	6634
v.	Genesce,	5	62	5	102	4615	XIV.	Tennessee,	<b>'4</b>	44	9	60	5169
٧ſ.	Philadelphia,	8	137	41	202	21412	XV.	West Tennes	sce, 4	49	3	80	3274
VII.	Pittsburgh,	7	93	12	185	17493	XVI.	S. Car. & Ge	or. 7	83	10	139	6374
VIII.	Western Rese	rve, 5	56	3	105	3041			_				
IX.	Ohio,	7	69	6	169	8113	1	Total,	90	1289	193	1946	146,297
	2	2						•					

## GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH IN NORTH AMERICA.

Meeting, in the city of New York, on the first Wednesday of June, 1829 .- Rev. THOMAS M. STRONG, Stated Clerk, Flatbush, Long Island.

Explanatory Note. The General Synod is divided into two "Particular Synods,"
—New York, and Albany; and includes sixteen Classes. The statistical Report made
to the General Synod in June, 1828, and from which the following list is prepared, is more than ordinarily valuable, on account of containing the number of families and in-dividuals connected with each congregation, as well as the number of communicants. t

Some interesting estimates in portion of communicants and by Ecclesiastical Bodies.	night be made from such st other members of congregati Pastors of churches are sep	the number of communicants, atements, relative to the pro- ions, were they generally given arated from ministers without lasses we have not been able
I. P	articular Synod of New	o York,
Th. Dewitt, Geo. Dubois, North West. N. I. Marselus, Greenwich. J. Brodhead, Broom st. N.Y. E. Baldwin, Houston st. do. A. Gunn, Bloomingdale. C. C. Vermeule, Haerlem. J. F. Jackson, Fordham.	Geo. H. Fisher, N. Branch. J. Schultz, { Lebanon, Rockaway. Henry L. Rice, Spotswood. S. A. Vanvranken, Freehold. J. T. B. Beekman, Middlet'n I. S. Demund, Walpack. C. C. Elting, { Minissink, Mahakkamal. M. 12 ch. 14. Comm. in 9 ch. 121. Families in 7 Congregations 124. Whole No. in 4 cong. 387	S. H. Meeker, Bushwick. J. Schoonmaker, Newton and Jamaica. J. Otterson (N. Hempstead, Oyster Bay.
T. G. Smith, Tarrytown. P. I. Van Pelt, Staten Island.		7. Classis of Philadelphia.
Isaac A. Van Hook. Samuel B. How. R. C. Shimeall. Isaac Labagh.	<ul> <li>G. A. Beel, E. Neighborhood</li> <li>J. V. C. Romeyn, Hackensack, Schraalenberg.</li> <li>S. V. Santvoord, Belleville.</li> <li>J. G. Tarbell, Stonehouse</li> </ul>	G. R. Livingston, Philadel- phia, 1st R. D. J. C. Sears, do. 2d. P. Labagh, Harlingen.
M. 17, ch. 11, Comm. in 9 ch. 2329	Plains.  Ava Neal, Pompton Plains.  Ponds,	G. Ludlow, New Shannack. J. Larzalere, N.&S. Hampton. J. Van Liew, North Branch.
2. South Classis of N. York.	Z. H. Kuypers, Preakness, Wyckoff.	M. 6 ch. 6. Comm. in 5 ch. 967 Families in 6 congregations, 1050
J. M. Mathews, Garden st. W. M'Murray, Market st. J. E. Miller, Tompkinsville. A. Hoffman, Courtlandt'n.	Families in 8 Congregations 91	3 Whole No. in 6 congregations 6458
James H. Teller. David S. Bogart. Alexander Denham.	<ol> <li>Classis of Paramus.</li> <li>N. Lansing, Tappan and Clarkstown.</li> </ol>	<ul> <li>C. C. Cuyler, Poughkeepsie.</li> <li>C. D. Westbrook, Fishkill.</li> <li>W. S. Heyer, Fishkill Landing.</li> </ul>
M. 7. ch. 5. Comm. in 4 ch. Families in 4 congregations. Whole number in 3 cong.	W. Eltinge, Paramus, Totowa.	F. Holmes, Linlithgow. A. N. Kittle, Red Hook. G. W. Bethune, Rhinebeck. M. W. Dwight, New Hackensack.
3. Classis of N. Brunswick, N. J.	B. C. Taylor, Ackquachi- nunck.	H. Vedder, Greenbush,
<ul><li>J.B. Hardenberg, N. Brunsw'</li><li>R. D. Vankleek, Raritan.</li><li>J. L. Zabriskie, Hillsboro'.</li></ul>	. J. Wynkoop, West N. Hemp stead, Ramapo.	F. H. Vanderveer, H. Park. J. Gosman, Kingston.
J. Romeyn, Six Mile Run. I. M. Fisher, Bedminster.	Families in 4 congregations 58	8 M. 10. ch. 12. Comm. in 8 ch. 1384 0 Families in 4 congregations 2 Whole No. in 3 cong. 2150

#### II. Particular Synod of Albany.

9. Classis of Albany.	P. A. Overbagh, Flatbush. B. Van Kewren, Esopus.	14. Classis of Schenectady.
J. Ludlow, Albany, 1st ch.	C. Z. Paulison, Marbletown.	J. Van Vechten, Schenectady.
J. Ferris, do. 2d. J. Searle, Coxsackie.	J. B. Ten Eyck, Berea.	J. M'Kelvy, \{ \text{Niskeuna,} \text{Amity.}
	M. 8. ch. 19. Comm. in 7 ch. 93	IR I Blair Haldarharch
R. Bronk, Washington, Gibbonsville.	Families in 10 congregations 146 Whole No. in 9 cong. 738	E. Slingerland, Glenville,  1st ch.
S. Kissam, { Bethlehem, Coeymans.		Jas. Murphy, Glenville, 2d.
J. C. Boice, Salem & Union.	17. Classis of Cayuga.	J. B. Steele, Boght.
A. Fort, Westerlo.	C. Ten Eyck, Owasco.	Thomas Romeyn.
M. 6. ch. 11. Comm. in 5 ch. 1120	A. Messler, Ovid. G. Mandéville, Six Mile Crk.	
Families in 5 congregations 564 Whole No. in 5 cong. 3695		M. 7. ch. 10. Comm. in 5 ch. 787 Families in 7 congregations 786
	A. Yates, D. D.	Whole No. in 7 cong. 4939
10. Classis of Rensselaer.	J. A. Yates, J. F. Morris.	15. Classis of Montgomery.
J. Sickels, Kinderhook.	M. 6. ch. 5. Comm. in 5 ch. 346	(Returns incomplete.)
R. Sluyter, Claverack. J. N. Wyckoff, Catskill.	Families in 4 congregations 32: Whole No. in 1 cong. 175	Abm. Van Horn.
P. S. Wynkoop, Ghent.	TO HOTO ITO IN I COME.	Isaac S. Ketcham.
C. Van Cleef, Athens.	13. Classis of Schoharie.	Peter P. Rouse.
A. H. Dumont, Greenbush, Blooming-grove.	W. Paige, Broome and Blen- heim.	16. Classis of Washington.
M. 6. ch. 11. Comm. in 4 ch. 1435	S. Ostrander, Oak Hill.	(Returns incomplete.)
Families in 7 congregations 1033 Whole No. in 2 cong. 2728	P. Weidman, Schoharie.	Cornelius Bogardus.  Jacob D. Fonda.
	J. R. Hasbrouck, Root. J. H. Van Wagenen, Beaver-	Abm. I. Switz.
11. Classis of Ulster.	dam.	Isaac P. Labagh.
W. R. Bogardus, N. Paltz, N. Hurley.	J. Garretson, Middleburgh.	SUMMARY.
H. Ostrander, Saugerties.	J. F. Schermerhorn, Sec'ry	Whole No. minis. (reported) 117
S. Van Vechten, Blooming-	W. M. S. Utica.	Whole No. chs. (reported) 155
burg, and Rome. A. D. Wilson, Sharvangunk,		Vacant churches (reported) 16 Communicants in 82 chs. 13,806
New Prospect.		Families in 84 cong. 11,805 Whole No. in 64 cong. 51,649
Delegates to	other Ecclesiastical Boo	lies for 1829.

Primarii. Secundi. To the Gen. Assembly ( Rev. W. M'MURRAY, D. D. Presbyterian Church ( Elder J. L. KIP. To the Synod of Ger. ( Rev. C. C. CUYLER, Ref. Church for 1828. ( Rev. J. SHULTZ. Rev. J. M. MATHEWS, D.D. Elder Dr. John Clark. Rev. G. R. LIVINGSTON. Rev. J. Ludlow, D. D.

## SYNOD OF THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH OF NORTH AMERICA.

Explanatory Note. The Synod of the German Reformed Church contains 7 classes. The last meeting of Synod was held toward the close of September, 1828, at Mifflinsburg, Pa. Not having received the minutes of that meeting, we are compelled to omit the names of Officers and Delegates to other Ecclesiastical Bodies for the ensuing year, and to take the list of ministers and congregations from the minutes of 1827—which, however, were not printed till 1828. If we are correctly informed, there are two smaller Branches of the German Reformed Church,—the Independent Synod—and the Synod of Ohio, containing, together, probably, thirty ministers, and one hundred congregations. The following extract from the report, on the state of religion, for 1827, contains a summary view, which is doubtless applicable, with very few exceptions, at the present time.

"The Synod of the German Reformed Church in these United States, embraces a large portion of her territory, and is composed of seven classes. The churches in our connection are numerous, and chiefly located in the State of Pennsylvania; but some of them are scattered over the States of New York, Ohio, Maryland, Virginia, and North

and South Carolina.

"The statistical reports of the several classes, as laid before this Synod, being incomplete, it is impossible for us at present to exhibit the aggregate amount of churches, or of members in full communion in our Zion; we are persuaded we have something like four hundred organized churches, and at least thirty thousand members in our communion, with only about ninety ordained ministers to break to them the bread of life."

#### East Pennsylvania Classis.

Casper Wack, No report. J.T. Faber, 3 cong. New Goshenhoppen, &c. J. Gobrecht, 4 cong. Allentown, Jordan, &c. T. Pomp, 4 cong. Easton, Saucon, &c. S. Helfenstein, sen. 1 cong. Philadelphia. G. Wack, 3 cong. Bæhm's Wenrick, &c. S. Staehr, 4 cong. Nocomixon, Springfi'd, &c. J. C. Becker, 5 cong. Allen, Hanover, &c. J. W. Dechant, 4 c. Old-Goshenhoppen, &c. D. Zeller, 4 cong. Upper Milford, &c. J. Helfrich, 6 cong. Heidelburg, &c. J. Zuelch, 4 cong. James, Bethel, &c. T. L. Hoffeditz, 4 cong. Mt. Bethel, &c. J. A. Strasburger, 3 cong. Indian cr'k, &c. Charles Knaus, 1 cong. New York. J. Rudy, 2 cong. Germantown, &c. J. W. Hangen, 2 cong. Columbia, &c. J. H. Smaltz, 1 cong. Germantown. N. Zeiser, 8 cong. Hanover, Newport, &c.

#### Lebanon Classis.

J. H. Hoffineier, 1 cong. Lancaster. W. Hendel, 5 cong. Womelsdorf, Hart, &c. W. Heister, 8 cong. Lebanon, Jonest'n, &c. W. Pauli, Reading.—No report. P. Mayer, Orwigsburg.—No report. H. B. Shaffner, 7 cong. Marietta, &c. B. Boyer, 4 cong. Bern, Zion, Christ, &c. D. Hertz, 6 cong. New Holland, &c. A.Helfenstien, jun. 2 cong. Harrisburg, &c. John Gring, No report. C. Pauli, 1 cong. St. John's, Berks co.

#### Susquehanna Classis.

J. H. Fries, 8 cong. Mifflinsburg, &c. H.Rasman, 4 cong. Earle's Spring crk. &c. I. Gerhard, 5 cong. David's, Hoffman's, &c. H. Knoebel, 9 cong. Swaben creek, &c. John Winnebrenner, No report. D. Willers, 5 cong. Christ, Zion, &c. S. Gutelius, 7 cong. Paradise, Zion, &c. D. Weiser, 9 cong. Selinsgrove, &c. J. J. Ungerer, No report. W. Andyke, No report.

#### West Pennsylvania Classis.

H. Gerhard, 6 cong. Bedford, &c. N. P. Hacke, 7 cong. Greensburg, &c. W. Weinel, 8 cong. Zehner's, Kindig's, &c. H. Sonnedecker, 8 cong. Frieden's, &c. P. Mahnenschmidt, 8 cong. Springfield, &c. H. Koch, 4 cong. Sugar Cr'k, Richland, &c. D. Rahauser, 1 cong. Harmony. D. Kæmmerer, 1 cong. Pittsburg. D. J. H. Kiefer, 4 cong. Somerset, &c. H. Voigt, No report. H. Giese, 4 cong. Berlin, Stoystown, &c. .C. Swizler, 7 cong. Bethlehem, &c.

S. Riegel. Miamisburg, Ohio. Preble county, Ohio. J. Larose, Preble county, Vacant, Shanesville, Ohio. J. D. Aurand, 9 cong. Williamsburg, &c. Vacant, Meadville, &c. Vacant, Jonestown, Cambria co. Woodcock Valley, Bedford co. Vacant,

Zion Classis. G. Geistweit, 2 cong. York county. D. Hassinger, Newville, &c. F. Rahauser, 6 cong. Chambersburg, &c. J. Mayer, 8 cong. York county. J. S. Ebaugh, 5 cong. Carlisle, &c. H. Habliston, Shippensburg. L. L. Hinsch, 5 cong. Adams county. J. Scholl, 5 cong. No report. J. Albert, No report. William Runkell, No report. F. W. van der Sloot, No report. James R. Reily, No report. Maryland Classis.

A. Helfenstein, sen. 1 cong. Baltimore. J. Helfenstein, S. Helfenstein, jr. Middletown, &c. M. Bruner, 4 cong. Hagerstown, &c. F. A. Scholl, 7 cong. Greencastle, &c. J. Geiger, 6 cong. Manchester, &c. Md. D, Bossler, 5 cong. Emmitsburg, &c. S. K. Denius, 4 cong. Boonsborough, &c. Vacant, 3 cong. Tauneytown, &c. G. Leidy, 5 cong. Emanuel's, &c. H. Kroh, 2 cong. Cavetown, Leitersburg. J. Beecher, 3 cong. Shepherdstown, &c.

## Virginia Classis. No report.

## The different classes hold their respective meetings as follows:

1. East Pennsylvania Classis, on the 5th Sabbath after Easter, at New York .- Secretary, George Wack.

2. Lebanon Classis, on the 4th Sabbath after Easter, at Marietta.-Sec. D. Hertz.

3. Susquehanna Classis, on the 2d Sabbath after Whitsuntide, at Longstown.-

Secretary, Daniel Weiser.
4. West Pennsylvania Classis, on the 4th Sabbath after Easter, at Washington Secretary, Charles Zwisler.

5. Zion Classis, on the 1st Sabbath after Whitsuntide, at Berlin, York co. Pa.—Sec. L. L. Hinsch.

6. Maryland Classis, on the 1st Sabbath after Whitsuntide, at Manchester, Baltimore co.-Sec. J. Helfenstien.

7. Virginia Classis-No proceedings.

## PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES.

Meeting of General Convention every third year. The next meeting in Philadelphia, on the second Wednesday in August, 1829.

Explanatory Note. There are thirteen Dioceses, within each of which an annual convention is held, composed of clergy and lay delegates. In the Eastern Diocese, comprehending the states of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine, a convention is held in each state, in addition to that which is held for the Diocese.-It is a source of regret that the limits of the Quarterly Register and Journal do not permit us to give the names and residence of the clergy belonging to this denomination. Should our design be approved and patronized, we shall do this hereafter. We must confine ourselves in the present number to the general organization of the Episcopal Church in the United States, including the names of Dioceses, Bishops, Conventions, Secretaries of conventions, times of meeting, and the whole number of clergy belonging to each Diocese, or state mentioned.

- I. Eastern Diocese.—Rt. Rev. Alexander V. Griswold, D. D. Bishop, Bristol, R. I.— Meeting of the Convention for the Diocese, last Wed. Sept.—Rev. Theodore Edson, s., Lowell, Mass.—56.
- II. Diocese of Connecticut.—Rt. Rev. Thomas Church Brownell, D. D. LL. D. Pres. of Washington College, Bishop, Hartford —Meeting of Convention, first Weds. in June. -Rev. Birdsey G. Noble, s., Middletown.-56.
- III. Diocese of New York.—Rt. Rev. John Henry Hobart, D. D. Bishop, Rector of Trinity ch. including St. Paul's and St. John's Chapels, and Prof. of Pas. Theol. and Pul. Elo. Gen. Theol. Sem. Prot. Epis. ch. New York.—Meeting of convention, first Thursday in October.—Rev. Benj. T. Onderdonk, D. D. s., New York.—122.
- IV. Diocese of New Jersey .- Rt. Rev. John Croes, D. D. Bishop, Rector of Christ's ch. New Brunswick.—Meeting of Convention, last Weds. in May.—Rev. John Croes, jr.
- N. Patterson.—16.

  V. Diucese of Pennsylvania.—Rt. Rev. William White, D. D. Bishop; Senior of the American church; presiding in the house of Bishops; Rector of Christ's ch. St. Peters' and St. James, Philadelphia.—Rt. Rev. Henry U. Onderson, D. D. Assistant Bishop, and Commented the Comments of Comments residing in Philadelphia.-Meeting of Convention third Tues. in May.-Rev. Wm.
- VII. Diocese of Maryland. --- Bishop.-Meeting of Convention,
- Wednesday in Trinity week.—Richard M. Hall, s., Baltimore.—55.

  VIII. Diocese of Virginia.—Rt. Rev. Richard Channing Moore, D. D. Bishop, Rector of the Monumental church, Richmond.—Meeting of Convention, Weds. before the third Thursday in May, with the privilege of alteration by the Convention, next before the General Convention, for the next ensuing meeting.—John G. Williams, s., Richmond.
- IX. Diocese of North Carolina.—Rt. Rev. John Stark Ravenscroft, D. B. Bishop, Rector of St. John's ch. Williamsborough.—Meeting of Convention first Thursday after - Secretary.-10.
- X. Diocese of South Carolina.—Rt. Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, D. D. Bishop, Rector of St. Michael's ch. Charlestown.—Meeting of Convention third Weds. in February.—Rev. F. Dalcho, s., Charleston.—35.
- XI. Diocese of Georgia.—Rt. Rev. Nathaniel Bowen, D. D. of South Carolina, performing Episcopal offices, according to the Canons.—Meeting of Convention fourth Monday in April.-John F. Lloyd, s., Augusta.-3.
- XII. Diocese of Ohio.-Rt. Rev. Philander Chase, D. D. Bishop, residing in Gambier, Pres. of Kenyon College, and of the The. Sem. Prot. Episc. ch. in the diocese of Ohio.— Meeting of Convention first Weds. in June.—Rev. William Sparrow, s., Gambier.—
- XIII. Diocese of Mississippi .-- -- Bishop.-Meeting of Convention, first Weds. in May.-Martin W. Ewing, s., Natchez.-5.
- Number of clergy in Ken. 3. Tenn. 2. Lou. 1. Mich. T. 1. Ark. T. 1. Missouri 1. Florida 2.
- Total clergy 507. Churches reported in 1827, 593.—Comm. reported in 1826, about 25,000.

## ASSOCIATED CALVINISTIC BAPTISTS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Explanatory Note. We were unable to procure full and recent information in regard to the statistics of this Denomination. This remark holds true particularly in reference to the Southern and Western States, where there have been, within two years, large accessions to the Baptist Churches. For these portions of our country, we are indebted to the Philadelphia Tract Magazine, for January 1828. The minutes, from which the Magazine compiled its account, bear the dates of 1825-6-7 and 8. In regard to the Northern States, we have copied in most cases from the minutes of the last meetings of the associations. Only one correspondent is selected within each State.

States & Territo.	no ass.	chhs.	min.	baptisms.	Correspondents.
Maine	6	203	128	12930	Rev. Daniel Chessman, Hallowell.
New Hampshire	5	62	44	5171	" N. W. Williams, Concord.
Vermont	6	97	42	5585	" C. W. Hodges, Arlington.
Massachusetts	10	159	155	13020	
Rhode Island	1	28	18	3498	" David Benedict, Pawtucket.
-Connecticut	4	62	69	8671	" B. M. Hill, New Haven.
New York	30	610	417	51099	
New Jersey	2	35	20	2292	" Joseph Sheppard, Salem.
Pennsylvania	9	121	104	7008	
Delaware	1	9	9	620	" John P. Peckworth, Wilmington.
Maryland	2	29	24	1001	" John Healy, Baltimore.
Dist. Columbia	1	18	8	1555	" S. Cornelius, Alexandria.
Virginia	15	284	157	<b>2</b> 8690	" David Roper, Richmond.
North Carolina	13	242	154	15709	" Wm. P. Biddle, Newbern.
South Carolina	6	172	153	13828	" J. B. Cook, near Camden.
Georgia	9	268	134	17160	" Jesse Mercer, Powellton.
Alabama	7	146	78	7795	" Hosea Holcombe, Jonesborough.
Tennessee	8	173	157	10526	" Hardy Holeman, Fayetteville."
Mississippi	4	81	39	4137	
Louisiana	1	10	12	· 225	" Benjamin Davis, New Orleans.
Arkansas Terri.	3	2			" S. T. Toncray, Little Rock
Missouri	8	83	53	2911	" J. M. Peck, Rock Spring, In.
Illinois	4	41	50	1299	" Samuel Smith, Belleville.
Indiana	9	154	125	5339	" J. M'Coy, near Salem
Kentucky	23	452	223	24565	
Ohio	17	231	140	12348	
States not men.		29	20	4000	•

Since the above was in type, we have received the following summary from the Philadelphia

Tract Magazine for Jan. 1829.

Assoc., 206; Chhs. 4,027; Min. 2,749; Bapt. in 1828, 28,952; Comm. 282,494.

#### UNITED BRETHREN, OR MORAVIANS.

Congregations.	Minis.	Mem. includ- ing children.	Congregations.	Minis.	Mem. includ- ing children.
Newport, R. I.	1	50	Mountjoy, Pa.	1	150
Staten Island, N. Y.	1	250	Graceham, Md.	1	341
New York City Bethlehem, Pa.	1 8	221 621	Gnadenhutten Chio	1	352
Nazareth, Pa.	2	350	Salem, N. C.	2	511
Litiz, Pa. Philadelphia, Pa.	2 1	429	Bethabara N. C.	1	855
Lancaster, Pa. Scheneck, Pa.	1 1		Friedberg N. C.	1	540
York, Pa.	1	322	Friedland, N. C.	1	321
Emmaus, Pa.	1	141	ŕ		
Bethel, Hebron, and		J	Total 23 Cong.	23	5474

Including the three congregations blank, there are probably 6,000 members. About one third of these, or 2,000, are Communicants.—Corresp. July, 1828.

# METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES, AND IN PART, OF CANADA.

Authority.—Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church for the year 1828. The numbers for the Canada Conference are taken from the Minutes of 1827.

#### BISHOPS.

WILLIAM M'KENDREE, ROBERT R. ROBERTS, JOSHUA SOULE, ELIJAH HEDDING.

Conferences.	Tranl'ng Preach.		Time and place of the last or next meeting.
1. Pittsburgh	86	21,179	Salem, Mercer co. Penn. Aug. 21, 1828.
2. Ohio	85	30,893	Chillicothe, Sept. 18, 1828.
3. Kentucky	89	<b>27,62</b> 0	Shelbyville, Oct. 23, 1823.
4. Illinois	56	16,097	Madison, Indiana, Oct. 9, 1828.
5. Missouri	22	3,408	Fayette Camp Ground, Sept. 12, 1828.
6. Holstein	56	19,239	Joneshorough, E. T. Nov. 13, 1828.
7. Tennessee	75	19,057	Murfreesboro', Dec. 4, 1828.
8. Mississippi	50	13,401	Tuscaloosa, Ala. Dec. 25, 1823.
9. South Carolina	123	53,648	Charleston, Jan. 28, 1829.
10. Virginia	93	35,295	Lynchburg, Feb. 25, 1829.
11. Baltimore	99	37,781	Baltimore, March 18, 1829.
12. Philadelphia	114	41.627	Philadelphia, April 15, 1829.
13. New York	163	31,941	Troy, N. Y. May 13, 1829.
14. New England	177	19,947	Portsmouth, N. H. June 10, 1829.
15. Genesee	138	31,949	Cazenovia, Madison co. N.Y. June 10, 1829.
16. Maine	68	9,428	Gardiner, Me. July 9, 1829.
17. Canada	39	8,595	

Totals. Travelling Preachers 1533, Superannuated preachers 109—Total preachers, 1642. Increase in 1828, 66. Members in society, 421,105. Increase in 1828, 39,108. There are many Local Preachers. Number not known.

LUTHERANS.—We have not the means of furnishing our readers with a complete statistical view of this denomination. The General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States contains about 200 ministers, and 800 Congregations.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIANS.—Present number of Ministers and chhs. not known. It has been stated to be sixty.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH.—1828. Ordaining ministers 8. Priests and teaching ministers 6. Licentiates 12. Places containing "Societies or Receivers:" Mo. 5. N. H. 2. Ms. 16. N. Y. 11. N. J. 1. Penn. 17. Del. 1. Md. 2. Va. 4. Ohio 13. Ky. 3. Ind. 2. II. 1. La. 1. Total 79. Places known to coutain Societies, 22.

FREE WILL BAPTISTS.-In 1827, Ministers 242. Licentiates 30. Churches 335. Comm. 12,000.

CHRISTIAN SOCIETY.—From 800 to 1,000 churches, are reckoned by this denomination. They are Anti-Calvinistic, and Unitarian.

UNITARIANS.—A very respectable elergyman of this denomination, in a recent letter addressed to one of the Editors, writes;—"as regards the whole number of ministers and congregations," (Unitarian) "I am accustomed to think that it is not far from about one hundred and fifty, perhaps fewer, perhaps more. I never have made an exact examination, and may not be very nearly right. But do not suppose that I can be very wrong.

UNIVERSALISTS.—"The number of Societies in the United States amounts to between two and these hundred; and the number of preachers is, at present (1824) about one hundred and forty. The number of regularly organized churches is not certainly known, owing to the great extent of country through which they are scattered, and the want of regular returns. That number however, is supposed to be about sixty." Statement of Rev. David Pickering, minister of the Universalist Chapel, Providence, R. I., in Benedict's History of all religions, p. 245.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.—It is said that this denomination is rapidly increasing by emigration from Europe, and in other ways. Large sums of money are annually expended by the church of Rome, in the erection of meeting-houses, and in the support of priests in America. The number of Catholics in the United States, was estimated, several years ago, at 600,000. If so, the present number is doubtless greater.

For a view of several other denominations, we must refer our readers to No. V. of this work, p. 102. We omit a summary of all the denominations in the present number, in the hope of being able, another year, to make one more complete.

184

## QUARTERLY LIST

OF ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. BENJAMIN RICE, inst. pastor, Cong. New-Gloucester, Maine. October 1, 1828.
Rev. DAVID STARRET, inst. pastor, Cong. Litch-

field, Me. Oct. 21.
. AARON B. CHURCH, inst. pastor, Cong.

Rev. AARON B. CHURCH, inst. pastor, Cong. Calais, Me. Oct. 2.
Rev. JEREMIAH KELLEY, ord. pastor, Baptist,

Rev. JEREMIA I. Soct 2.

Browster, Me. Oct 2.

Rev. SAMUEL JOHNSON, inst. pastor, Cong. Saco, Me. Nov. 5.

Saco, Me. Nov. 5.

Rev. N. Nov. 19.

Rev. HENRY WHITE; inst. pastor, Cong. Gilead,

Rev. EBENEZER THRESHER, ord. pastor, Bapt , Portland, Me. Dec. 18.

Rev. EBENEZER E. CUMMINGS, ord. pastor, Baptist, Salisbury, New Hampshire. Sept. 17.
Rev. CHARLES M. BROWN, ord. pastor, Cong. Lempstor, N. H. Sept. 18.
Rev. CEPHAS H. KENT, ord. col. pastor, Cong. Barrington, N. H. Oct. 22.
Rev. INCREASE S. DAVIS, ord. pastor. Cong. Dorchester, N. H. Oct. 10.
Rev. JOSIAH PEABODY, ord. pastor, Cong. Sullivan, N. H. Nov. 5.

Rev. ROBERT PAGE, inst. pastor, Cong. Durham,

N. H. Dec. 3.

Rev. ASHER H. WINSLOW, ord. pastor, Cong. Dover, N. H. Dec. 4.

Rev. JOSEPH MARSH, ord. Cong. Pomfret, Ver-

Nev. JOSETH MAKSH, ord. Cong. Pomfret, Vermont. Sept. 24.
Rev. JONATHAN LEAVITT, ord. evang. Cong. Pomfret, Vt. Sept. 24.
Rev. JOHN A. AVERY, ord. evang. Cong. Pomfret, Vt. Sept. 24.

t. Sept. 24.

Rev. BENJAMIN HALE, ord. deacon, Epis. Woodstock, Vt. Sopt. 28.
 Rev. SAMUEL PIERCE, ord. pastor, Baptist, Londonderry, Vt. Oct. 29.
 Rev. HENRY I. HALL, ord. evang. Baptist, Monk-

ton, Vt

Rev. JOSEPH STEELE, inst. pastor, Cong. Castle-

ton, Vt. Nov. 25.

Rev. HENRY F. BALDWIN, ord. evang. Baptist,
Bennington, Vt. Dec. 18.

Rev. HENRY BALL, ord. evang. Baptist, Hingham, Massachusetts. Sept. 20.
Rov. JOHN SPAULDING, ord. evang. Cong. New-

buryport, Ms. Sept. 25.
Rev. ADDISON KINGSBURY, ord. evang. Cong.

Newburyport, Ms. Sept. 25.
Rev. CALVIN N. RANSOM, ord. evan. Cong. New-

Rev. CALVIN N. RANSUM, ord. evan. Cong. Newburyport, Ms. Sept. 25.
 Rev. SAMUEL H. FLETCHER, ord. evang. Cong. Newburyport, Ms. Sept. 25.
 Rev. CHARLES R. FISK, ord. evang. Cong. Newburyport, Ms. Sept. 25.
 Rev. JOSEPH M. DRIVER, ord. pastor, Baptist,

Reading, Ms. Oct 8.

Rev. PLUMMER CHASE, inst. pastor, Cong. Car-

ver, Ms. Oct. 15 Rev. MINEK G. PRATT, ord. pastor, Cong. Ward,

Ms Oct. 22

CALVIN NEWTON, ord. pastor, Baptist, Bellingham Ms. Oct. 22.

WILLIAM HARLOW, ord. evang. Cong.

Rev. WILLIAM HARLOW, ord. evang. Cong. Barnstable, Ms. Oct. 29. Rev. NICHOLAS MEDBURY, ord pastor, Baptist,

Rev. NICHOLAS MEDBURY, ord pastor, Baptist, Middleborough, Ms. Nov. 12.
Rev. JOHN W. YEOMANS, ord. pastor, Cong. North Adams, Ms. Nov. 12.
Rev. J. W. EASTMAN, inst. pastor, Cong. North Reading, Ms. Nov. 12.
Rev. ABNER D. JONES, ord. pastor, Unit. Hubler Street Williams

bardstown, Ms. Nov. 13. ELIPHALET P. CRAFTS, ord. pastor, Unit. Rev. ELIPHALET P. CRAET., East Bridgewater, Ms. Nov. 19.

Rev. MOSES B. BRADFORD, ord. paster, Cong. Montague, Ms. Nov. 19.
Rev. ELIPHALET CASE, Jun. inst. pastor, Univ.

Lowell, Ms. Nov. 27.
Rev. CHARLES B. KEYES, ord. pastor, Baptist,
North Adams, Ms. Nov. 27.

Rev. F. GRISWOLD, inst. pastor, Cong. South Hadley Canal, Ms. Dec. 3. Rev. EBENEZER HUBBARD, inst. pastor, Cong. Lunenburg, Ms. Dec. 10.

Rev. JOB MANCHESTER, ord. elder, Baptist, War-

wick, Rhode Island.
Rev. ISAAC LEWIS, inst. pastor, Cong. Bristol, R. I. Nov. 12.

Rev. LEVI KNEELAND, ord. evang. Baptist, Plainfield, Connecticut. Oct. 8.
Rev. JAMES B. WILCOX, ord. evang. Cong. Farm-

ington, Ct. Oct. 8. Rev. JUSTIN MARSH, ins. pastor, Cong. Farming-

ton, Ct. Oct. 14.
Rev. SAMUEL GRISWOLD, ord. evang. Cong.
Farmington, Ct. Oct. 14.
Rev. JUDSON A. ROOT, ord. pastor, Cong. North

Branford, Ct. Oct. 15.
Rev. CHESTER BIRGE, ord. evang. Cong. North

Branford, Ct. Oct. 15.
Rev. SANFORD LAWTON, ord. evang. Cong.
North Branford, Ct. Oct. 15.

Rev. STEPHEN TOPLIFF, ord. evan. Cong. North

Branford, Ct. Oct. 15.
Rev. WILLIAM GRAGG, ord. pastor, Cong. Wind-

ham, Ct. Oct. 15.

Rev. XENOPHON BETTS, ord. evang. Cong. Greenwich, Ct. Oct. 21.

Rev. OTIS LANE, inst. pastor, Cong. Voluntown and Sterling, Ct. Oct. 29.

Rev. STANTON G. BABCOCK, ord. pastor, Baptists.

tist, Groton, Ct. Nov. 13.

Rev. Cli AUNCEY LEE, D. D. inst. pastor, Cong.
Marlborough, Ct. Nov. 19.

Rev. HORATIO POTTER, ord. priest, Epis. Hart-

ford, Ct. Dec. 13. Rev. JOHN HUNTER, ord. pastor, Cong. Fairfield, Ct. Dec. 24.

Ct. Dec. 24.

Rev. FREDERICK T. TIFFANA, ord. priest, Epis.

Cooperatown, Otsego Co. New York. Sept. 25.

Rev. NORMAN H. ANAMS, ord. priest, Episc.
Unadilla, Otsego Co. N. Y. Sept. 27.

Rev. EDWARD ANDREWS, ord. priest, Episc.
Unadilla, Otsego Co. N. Y. Sept. 27.

Rev. — KISSAM, inst.pastor, Frest. Bethlehem,
N. Y. Sept. 30.

Rev. ANTOINE VERREW, ord. priest, Episc.
New York city, N. Y. Sept. 30.

Rev. ISAAC M'ILLVAINE, inst. pastor, Presb.
Lansingburg, N. Y. Oct. 2.

Rev. ORSAMUS ALLEN, ord. pastor, Baptist, Sencea Falls, N. Y. Oct. 8.

Rev. PETER P. ROUSE, inst. pastor, Ref. Dutch,
Brooklyn. N. Y. Oct. 12.

Rev. SAMUEL PARKER, inst. pastor, Presb. Fabius, Onondaga Co. N. Y. Oct. 22.

Rev. WILLARD JUDO, ord. pastor, Baptist, Salisbury, Herkimer Co. N. Y. Oct. 22.

Rev. WALTER COVEY, ord. past. Baptist, Worcester, Otsego Co. N. Y. Oct. 28.

Rev. HORATIO J. LOMBARD, ord. pastor, Presb.
Orville, N. Y. Nov. 12.

Rev. A. G. FRAZER, inst. pastor, Presb. New York
city, N. Y. Nov. 26.

Rev. WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS, ord past., Presb.
Albany, N. Y. Dec. 9.

Rev. HERRY G. LUDILOW, inst. pastor, Presb.
New York city, N. Y. Dec. 25.

Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, inst. pastor, Ref. Dutch,

Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, inst. pastor, Ref. Dutch, Pompton, New Jersey. Oct. 7. Rev. JOSEPH -M. OGDEN, inst. pastor, Presb. Chatham, N. J. Nov. 11.

Rev. F. W. M'NAUGHTAN, ord. pastor, Presb. Mercersburg, Pennsylvania. Aug. 20. Rev. JOHN KENDALI, ord. missionary, Presb. Mercersburg, Pa. Aug. 20.

1080. BIST OF ORDINATI	one and bearne. 100
Rev. PETER HOSSINGER, ord. pastor, Prosb. Rockdale, Pa. Sept. 24.	
Rev. SAMUEL AARON, ord New	QUARTERLY LIST
Britain, Pa. Sept. 27. Rev. THOMAS H. SKINNER, D. D. inst. pastor,	OF
Presb. Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 19. Rev. DAVID STEVENS, ord. pastor, Presb. Pitts-	DEATHS
burgh, Pa. Nov. 7.	of Clergymen and Students in Theology.
Mr. FRANCIS H. L. LAIRD, ord. deacon, Episc. Norristown, Pa. Nov. 9.	
Rev. JAMES ALEXANDER, ord. pastor, Presb Sa-	Rev. ASAPH MORGAN, mt. 54, St. Albans, Vt.
Rev. THOMAS BROWN, ord. pastor, Baptist, Great Valley, Pa. Nov. 19. Rev. ALEX. C. MPBELL, inst. pastor, Presb.	24th year of his ministry, Essex, Vt.
Rev. ALEX. CAMPBELL, inst. pastor, Presb.	Rev. JOHN MELLEN, set. 76, Cambridge, Mass.
United Cong. Buckingham and Blackwater, Del- aware. Sept. 29.	Sept. 19, 1828. Rev. STEPHEN BEMIS, et. 51, Cong. Harvard,
Rev. PIERCE CONNELLY, ord. priest, Episc.	Ms. Nov. Rev. TIMOTHY ALDEN, 2t. 92, Cong. Yarmouth,
Kinsessing, Del. Oct. 5.	Ms. Graduate of Harvard, 1762. Nov.
Rev. JOHN GOODALL, ord. paster, Baptist, Hamp-	Rev. JUDE DAMON, set. 78, Cong. Truro, Ms.
ton, Virginia. Nov. 10. Rev. N. H. HARDING, ord.	Rev. ROBERT F. JONES, et. 44, Meth. De Kalb, New York. Oct.
Va. Nov. 10.	Rev. DANIEL H. BARNES, Baptist, N. York city,
Rev. WILLIAM S. WHITE, ord. evang. Presb.  Amelia Co. Va. Nov. 16.	Associate Principal of High School. Killed by leaping from a stage. Oct. 25.
Rev. JOHN BARKSDALE, ord. evang. Presb. ————————————————————————————————————	Rev. CHARLES MOSHER, Presb. Junius, N. Y. Died at Reading, Steuben Co. Dec. 5.
Rev. DAVID H. RIDDLE, ord. pastor, Presb. Win- chester, Va. Dec. 4.	Rev. ABRAHAM J. KEYES, act. 48, Jew, Philadel-
Capaton, Va. Dec. 1.	phia, Penn. pastor of the Hebrew cong. Oct. 18.
Rev. P. I. SPARROW, ord. pastor, Presb. Lincoln-	Rev. NOEL ROBERTSON, æt. 22, Cong. Manyunk, near Philadelphia, Penn. Oct. 21.
ton, North Carolina. Nov. 14.	Rev. MAYER ULMAR, set. 72, Jew, Philadelphia, Penn. Past. of the Hebrew Germ. ch. Nov. 5.
Rev. RICHARD B. CARTER, inst. pastor, Presb.	Rev. JAMES ROOKER, mt. 78, Press. Germantown
Abbeville, South Carolina. Oct. 24.  Mr. A. W. MARSHALL, ord. deacon, Episc.	Penn. Dec. 1.
Charleston, S. C. Cot. 15.	Rev. DANIEL STANSBURY, Meth. Baltimore, Marvland. Oct. 26.
Rev. W. J. CLARNEY, ord. priest, Rom. Cath. Charleston, S. C. Oct. 15.	Maryland. Oct. 26.  Rev. JAMES A. LYNCH, et. 26, Rom. Cath. Emmitsburg, Md. Prof. Math. St. Mary's Col. Nov.
Rev. R. S. BAKER, ord. priest, Rom. Cath. Charleston, S. C. Oct. 15.	12.
	Rev. OTHO L. WILLIAMS, st. 45, Meth. Win-
Rev. SAMUEL DAVIS BLYTHE, ord. evan. Presb. Frankfort, Kentucky. Oct. 2.	chester, Virg. Local Preacher. Sept. 25.
A lauxiois, montucky. Oct. 2.	Rev. ASBURY MORGAN, et. 31, Meth. Charleston,
Rev WING, ord. priest, Episc. Gambier,	S. C. Sept. 25.
Ohio. Oct. 12. Mr. ————————————————————————————————————	Rev. JOHN F. JEFFERS, æt. 24, Columbia Co. Georgia. A native of Ireland.
bier, Ohio. Oct. 12.  Rev. JOEL TALCOTT. inst. pastor, Presb. Wel-	Rev. CHARLES S. ROBINSON, set. 35. Cong. St.
Rev. JOEL TALCOTT, inst. pastor, Presb. Wellington, Lorain Co. Ohio. Nov. 29. Rev. MYRON TRACY, inst. pastor, Presb. Claren-	Rev. CHARLES S. RORINSON, et. 35, Cong. St. Charles, Mo. A graduate of And. The. Sem- in 1819, native of Mass. Oct. 25.
don, Geauga Co. Ohio. Nov. 13.	
Whole number in the above list, 104.	Rev. NATHAN B. DERROW, set. 56, Presb. Vien- na, Ohio. Nov. 18.
SUMMARY.	Whole number in the above list, 19.
Ordinations 74 STATES.	SUMMARY.
Installations 30 Maine 8 New Hampshire . 7	AGES. STATES.
OFFICES. Vermont 8	From 20 to 30 3
Pastors 65 Massachusetts 21 Cul. Pastors 1 Rhode Island 2	30 40 2 Vermont 1 40 50 3 Massachusetts 4
Evang. & Missiona. 22 Connecticut 15 Priests 9 New York 15	50 60 3 New York 3 60 70 0 Ponnsylvania 4
Deacons 4 New Jersey 2	i 70 80 4 Maryland 2
Delaware 2	90 100 1 South Carolina 1
DENOMINATIONS. Virginia 5 North Carolina 1	Not specified 3 Georgia
Congregational 43 South Carolina 4	es specified Ohio 1 Average age 52
Raptist 19 Ohio 4	
Dutch Reformed 2 DATES.	DENOMINATIONS. DATES. Congregational 5
Unitarian 2 1828 August 2	Presbyterian 3 1828 September 3
Roman Catholic	Methodist 4 November 6
Former Beneficiaries ) 10 November 27  Former Beneficiaries ) 10 December 11	Jews
	Not specified 3
23	

#### INTELLIGENCE, JAN. 1829.

CORRESPONDENCE.

#### Concert of Prayer.

Our limits permit us to give only the following extracts from the correspondence of the last quarter. The first is from the Secretary of a Praying Circle of Females connected with one of the Presbyterian Churches, in New York City. The second is from an Association of students in Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J., who observe the Tuesday after the first Monday of each month, as a Concert of Prayer.

New York, Dec. 21, 1828.

#### Nassau Hall, Princeton, N. J. Dec. 19, 1828.

Respected Sir,-I beg permission, though an entire stranger to you, to acquaint you with the existence of an association in this College, for the purpose of observing a monthly season of prayer, in accordance with the plan suggested by the Directors of the American Education Society. There is, I believe, but one student connected with this College, who has even a remote connection with the Society of which you are Secretary. But on the Tuesday evening immediately succeeding the first Monday of the present month, the pious students of this Institution convened, at the suggestion of one who had a slight acquaintance with your operations, and an association was formed, a constitution adopted. and signed by eighteen individuals. this number, nearly one half receive no assistance in their education from any charitable fund. The subjects of the several prayers were read from the eleventh Report of the American Education Society previously to their being made. The meeting was one of deep interest and great solemnity, and the importance of its object was apparently appreciated by the members. Indeed, Sir, it is difficult for us to conceive how any pious student, in a course of preparation for the Gospel ministry, can cherish indifference to this object, and at the same time possess the most essential qualification for the work which he has in prospect, viz. a heart glowing with love to the Redeemer. We were induced to forward this notice, by the hope, that it would afford you some little gratification, and, perhaps encouragement.

In behalf of the Association.



STATE OF BELIGION IN COLLEGES,

viewed in connection with the Concert of Prayer, Feb. 26, 1829.

It is now six years since the last Thursday of February has been observed by Christians, as a season of united and special prayer for our Literary Institutions. About fifteen Colleges, and a large number of Academies have, within that time, enjoyed the reviving influences of God's Holy Spirit. From an accurate examination, we have ascertained, that not less than four hundred and fifty members of our Colleges have been made the subjects of renewing grace within that period. At one institution sixty individuals were hopefully converted in one revival; at another, in three successive revivals, seventy individuals.

The amount of good, which will be accomplished through time and through eternity, by means of these revivals, is immeasurable. At least four hundred individuals will, in consequence, preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to four hundred thousand immortal beings. Not less than thirty are already in the field; several of whom are rejoicing in the fruits of extensive revivals of religion; while thirty more are pursuing their studies at one Theological Seminary.

But it is a most disastrous and lamentable fact, that during the last year, the special influences of God's Holy Spirit have been almost teholly withdrawn. There has been, probably, within one year an actual decrease of between one hundred and one hundred and fifty pious students at our Colleges.

Now, is not this prospect dark and appalling? Does it not call for deep humiliation and earnest prayer, and conscientious effort on the part of the whole Christian Church? It is the tendency of every thing human to go downward. Nowhere is this more true than in Literary Institutions. From the continual changes which they are undergoing, a vigorous tone of piety may be almost immediately succeeded by languor, and darkness, and death. There is now an unquestionable and rapid approximation towards this fearful result. But shall all which has been done towards rendering our Colleges great sources of evangelical influence be lost? To our Colleges, the Church of Christ and a dying world are looking for help. After all the efforts of Education Societies, and after all the efforts from every other quarter, thousands of congregations, and hundreds of thousands of souls in this country, will live and die without the Gospel. There are now at least two thousand young men in our Colleges, whom the grace of God can qualify to go forth and proclaim the messages of salvation. Let these facts be examined and pondered well. Let them be made the subject of intense and persevering prayer.



## OPERATIONS OF THE AMERICAN EDUCA-TION SOCIETY.

Meeting of the Board of Directors. The regular Quarterly meeting was held in Boston, on the 14th of the present month. The following list contains the number of applicants admitted on trial by the Parent Society and its Branches.

Un. Theol. Sem.,	Hampd. Sidney,	Va.	2
Theol. Sem.	Princeton,	N.J.	2
Theol. Sein.	Bangor,	Me.	2
Theol. Sem.	Andover,	Ms.	6
Dickinson College	Carlisle,	Fenn.	1
Union Coll.	Schenectady,	N. Y.	1
Amherst Coll.	Amherst,	Ms.	2
Dartmouth Coll.	Hanover,	N. H.	1
Pittsfield High Sc	hool	Ms.	1
Amherst Acad	emy	Ms.	2
Monson De	o.	Ms.	3
Phillips De	D•	Ms.	3 3
Groton De	D.	Ms.	1

Bridgton	Academy	Me. 1
China	Do.	Me. 1
Pinkerton	Do.	N. H. 1
New Haven	Do.	Conn. 1
S. Hartford	Do.	N. Y. 1
Potsdam	Do.	N. Y. 1
Steuben	Do.	N. Y. 1
Clinton	Do.	N. Y. 2
Franklin	Do.	N. Y. 2
Ogden	Do.	N. Y. 1
Rochester	Do.	N. Y. 2
Bloomfield	Do.	N. J. 1
New York	ity	N. Y. 2
		_

Two others were received, by transfer, from Societies recently united with the American Education Society; and one youth was restored to its patronage, who had been deprived of it for a season; making 47 who have thus been newly placed upon the funds of the Society. The fact which we noticed in the last number of the Journal, that a large part of the new applications are from young men in Academies, is very observable also, the present quarter. The number of beneficiaries in this stage of education has increased five fold in two years.

## Treasury overdrawn, six thousand dollars.

Notwithstanding the efforts which have been made to raise funds, the resources of the Society have fallen far short of the expenditures. The debt, for money borrowed, at the last Quarterly Meeting was \$3,500. The Directors have been compelled to borrow \$2,500 more at their recent meeting to meet the appropriations which amount to seven thousand dollars. The present number of young men, who depend upon the Society and its Branches for the means of obtaining a thorough education for the ministry, is not far from 850. An increase of fifty young men, on an average, will be made to the list every quarter, should the applications multiply no faster than at present.

#### Permanent and Temporary Scholarships.

Whatever may be the circumstances of other benevolent Societies, experience has abundantly shown that the interests of the American Education Society can in no way be so certainly and effectually promoted

work of supervision never can be performed as it ought to be, while the time and energies of the Executive Agents are absorbed in devising and executing plans for obtaining funds. That work is now in a measure, necessarily suspended, in consequence of the great and pressing pecuniary wants of the Society. Just so fast as scholarships of either of the above descriptions can be obtained, young men will be placed upon them, and time will be saved for the important service to which we have referred.

## Call for help.

Under these circumstances we again send forth our appeal to the Christian Public. A great question is at issue. Shall Pastors and Ministers and Missionaries be provided for the thousands and millions of our destitute fellow men? Shall the pledges which have been given, in the name of the community, whose servants we are, be redeemed? At a time when our hopes are beginning to revive, and the prospect brightens of speedily bringing into the whitening fields a host of devoted laborers -who is willing to check the zeal and efforts of those who are coming forward to engage in the work of the ministry? These pledges must be redeemed. They will be. We announce our wants, not to discourage applicants; -not one, whom the Directors could patronize consistently with the requisitions of the constitution, has ever yet asked in vain, and we trust not one ever will. But there must be an increase of the means of sustaining such applications. For these-friends of learning-friends of humanity-friends of the Lord Jesus Christ, we look to you. Your aid is wanted now. Our country is growing with unexampled rapidity. The world is groaning and travailing in pain for deliverance from the yoke of sin. A bright morning is approaching-and the King of Zion is coming to set up his kingdom upon the earth. To you, is given the privilege of hastening this desirable period, by multiplying the instruments whose exertions are to usher it in.—Can you not, Christian reader, by tribute to the funds of the Auxiliary.

as by means of these foundations. The your efforts, if not by your own resources, furnish the means of preparing one such instrument for the service of your Divine Redeemer? If you can, remember, that is a work for which you will be held responsible at the final judgment. If you can do more than this, your responsibility is increased in proportion.



#### Essex County, Ms. Auxiliary.

This Society was originally formed in 1816. Its operations were suspended in 1824. On the 12th of November last, the Society was reorganized at Topsfield, and a constitution adopted. The President is the Hon. William B. Banister; the Secretary, Rev. David T. Kimball of Ipswich, and the Treasurer, Joseph Adams, Esq. These officers constitute the of Salem. Board of Directors. A Resident Agent is appointed in each town, who has special oversight of the interests of the Society in the town. The annual meeting of the Society is to be held alternately, within the bounds of the North and South Conferences of the Churches in the County, at such time and place, as the Conferences shall meet, and as may be arranged by the Board of Directors.

Many of the towns in the county have recently been visited by the Secretary of the Parent Society. Rev. Benjamin H. Pitman is also employed, for a few weeks, in the service of the Society. Much interest has been manifested in the cause, and valuable aid rendered.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Resident Agents. West Bradford, Jesse Kimball, Esq. East Bradford, Mr. Nathaniel Ladd. Haverhill, Isaac R. Howe, Esq. Ipswich, 1st, Mr. Stephen Stanwood. 2d, Col. Charles Kimball. Wenham, Mr. Franklin Hadley. Hamilton, Captain Azor Brown. Rowley, Dea. Joshua Jewett. Byfield, Deacon Putnam Perley. Amesbury, 2d, Mr. James Chase. West Newbury, Deacon Josiah Parker. Boxford, Mr. Anstel Stickney. South Andover, Deacon Mark Newman. West Parish, South Andover, Mr. Peter Smith. Theological Seminary, Samuel Farrar, Esq. Marblehead, Hon. William Reed. Salem, Tabernacle church, Mr. Samuel Archer; South church, Dea. Daniel Lang; Howard Street, Mr. Elijah Porter; Essex, Mr. David Choate. Manchester, Mr. Andrew Brown. Sandy Bay, Mr. Thomas Giles. Other Agents will hereafter be appointed in those towns or parishes which may con-

### Mr. Matthews' Agency in Vermont.

Mr. Matthews has been laboring within the limits of the North' Western Branch for several weeks. Gratifying success has attended his efforts, and there is strong reason for believing that a deep and permanent interest for the cause, will be produced throughout the state. A detailed Report of the agency may be expected in a future number.

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#### PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.

Rev. Wm. T. Hamilton's Agency.

An extended Report of Mr. Hamilton's Agency was published in the New York Observer of November 22, 1828, and also in the Philadelphian. We would, however, gladly copy it, in detail, into the Quarterly Register and Journal, did our limits permit. We must content ourselves, with a brief abstract. The agency was performed, for the Presbyterian Branch of the American Education Society in the months of August, September and October. Pennsylvania was traversed by the Agent from East to West, four times, and once from North to South, making in all a distance of 2100 miles. The congregations on the borders of Maryland, Ohio, Virginia, and Delaware, were also visited. Mr. Hamilton preached fifty times, received donations amounting to \$102, and subscriptions in twenty different places, amounting to about \$1500 a year for seven years, making in the whole \$10,000. The names of the Congregations, which subscribed, are the following—Harrisburg, tempo. Scholarships 2; Gettysburg 2; Carlisle 3; Shippinsburg 1; Chambersburg 1; Green Castle 1; Hagerstown, Md. 1; Mercersburg 2; M'Connelstown 1; Union 1; Washington probably 1; Brownsville 1 1-2; Canonsburg 1; Williamsport \$16 per annum, Greensburg 1-2; Pittsburg 1st church 2; Huntingdon 1; Philadelphia, Northern Lib. 2; church in 13th street \$14 donation; 1st church 1; 5th church 5; German Reform. church 1-3; L. church \$20 donation. Wilmington, Del. 1; Milton 1; Bellesonte 1-3; Erie 1-2; Meadville 1; Mercer 1-3; Wheeling, Va. 1; Steubenville, Ohio 1; Newville 2; Rev. C. Hoover, Philadelphia 1. Making every deduction, means may be confidently anticipated for educating from twenty-five to thirty young men. Much cordial-ity of feeling was manifested, and a ready cooperation extended, almost uniformly, wherever the agent called. Important benefits will doubtless result from the dissemination of a knowledge of the principles of the American Education Society among the Literary Institutions and Religious Denominations of the important section of country visited.

#### WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

We hope and believe that the earnest and impressive appeal, which is contained in the following Circular of the Board of Directors of this Society, will be effectual. There is no part of the United States, not excepting New England, where more may he done to increase the number of pious and educated ministers, than in this favored We speak deportion of the country. liberately, and from full conviction on Ministers, Brethren, and the subject. Friends dwelling in this region, you will not suffer the talent which God has given you to lie buried, or to be forgotten and neglected.

After mentioning many facts calculated to show the great and pressing calls for ministerial labor, some of which may be found in the last number of the Quarterly Journal, the Corresponding Secretary, under date of January 7, 1829, in behalf of the Board of Directors—proceeds:

"In view of these facts, and many others of a similar nature, the Western Education Society has been greatly enlarged Since its connection in its operations. with the American Education Society, its Directors have held but two quarterly meetings. The first was in September, at which they received thirty two beneficiaries; sixteen on recommendation from Examining Committees, and sixteen transferred from the American Education Society. At their last meeting, which was in December, they received twenty one beneficiaries; nine on recommendation from Examining Committees, and twelve transferred from the American Education Society. This Society has now FIFTY FIVE beneficiaries, whose quarterly appropriations, agreeably to the Society's rules, will amount to eight hundred and ninety eight dollars. A considerable accession to this number is expected at the next meeting of the Board. And here we present the important question - What can be done to meet these necessities, which are increasing so fast, and pressing upon this Society with an overwhelming interest? Shall we say to young men of a promising character that they cannot be supported; and send them back to their farms and workshops? We cannot and dare not take this responsibility, in view of the situation of our country and of the world. Shall we depend on the Parent Society for funds? They for-warded every dollar of the appropriations in September, amounting to \$552; and

we have been under the necessity of applying to them for above \$700 of the appropriations made in the month of December last; while only \$120 were paid from our own treasury.

"SHALL WE GO ON AT THIS RATE? Shall a Society which extends over thirty counties, embracing the middle and western parts of this state, depend chiefly on the liberality of the eastern states, to educate their pious young men for the ministry? The wealth of this country; the christian enterprise of this country; the expansive views and liberal feelings which Christians here have uniformly manifested, forbid the indulgence of such a thought, The cause is manifest, why our treasury is now without funds. No efforts have been made to raise them; as the Corresponding Secretary of the American Education Society has been expected here for several months, to commence his operations for this particular, effect. But the pressure of his other avocations now imperiously require that he should spend the winter in the southern and western states. And the business concerns of this Society, which are indispensable, demand so much of the time of its Corresponding Secretary, and require that he should be so often at the centre of operations, that it will be out of his power to visit many places in the course of the present winter for the purpose of raising funds.

"What then can be done? MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS must be appropriated at the quarterly meeting of the Directors, in March next, to meet the necessities of this Society. How easily this sum, and much more, might be raised, by a little exertion in every place, where agents of this Society have been appointed. For the purpose of uniting the efforts of such agents, and of others that may be disposed to take an interest in this object, it is proposed that a collection be taken up for the Education Society, by subscription or otherwise, on the first week in February next; and where it cannot be conveniently made at that time, that it be attended to as soon after as circumstances will admit. May we not hope that every Town Agent; that every Association which has made no returns; and that every Minister of the Gospel who receives this circular, will make an exer-tion to promote this object? With how much greater ease, and how much more economy, the sum that is needed can be raised in this way, than by employing travelling agents to perform this work? The success of this application will go far in deciding the question, whether such agents must hereafter be employed by this

"Will the brother or sister who is perusing this Circular now look at the facts

ever a period when the object of Education Societies had so urgent a claim on the public? Was there ever a time when this Society had more reason to expect the support of its friends and patrons? Shall the object of this Circular be obtained in your place by the efforts you may make in compliance with this proposal? It is but a few weeks before this collection must be made. Will you now prescribe your plan; draw up your subscription paper, if this is to be the mode adopted; begin to wake up an interest in favor of this object, by circulating the substance of this communication; and fix upon the week and day when your collection shall be taken up? And will you forward the amount collected as soon as may be convenient, to James S. Seymour, Treasurer, at Auburn; to the Subscriber, at Westmoreland; or to some of the Society's Depositaries, noticed in the last annual report? You will thus participate in the peculiar enjoyments, as well as in the trials and services, of those who have lahared by this means, in turning many to righteousness.

"JAMES EELLS."



OPERATIONS OF OTHER EDUCATION SOCIETIES.

Eleventh Annual Report of the Society for educating pious young men for the Ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Oct. 1828.

This Society was established, in June, 1818, at Washington City. In 1820, the Beneficiaries of the Society were placed under the instruction of the Rev. Reuel Keith, who had been appointed a Professor of Theology at William and Mary's College, Va. In 1823, Professor Keith removed to Alexandria, Fairfax Co. Va., at a distance of six miles from Washington, where the Episcopal Convention of Virginia had established a Theological School. In consequence of this measure, fresh exertions were made in behalf of the Education Society. The receipts of the tenth year were 3,138 dollars; of the eleventh, 4,768 dollars. The Society has now 28 auxiliaries, located in the States of Virginia, Maryland, New York, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia. Nine new Beneficiaries were received during the past year, making the whole number, assisted by the Society, thirty-eight. The aid which the Society furnishes, is confined to the inhabitants of above stated a second time. Was there no territorial limits. The method of assis-

tance is the same as that of the American | Receipts into the Treasuries of the Ameri-Education Society, advantageous loans. The sum of \$215 was refunded, during the last year. Nineteen, whom the Society have aided, are now laboring in the work of the Ministry. The operations of the Society, though limited, are conducted with energy and wisdom.

#### Massachusetts Baptist Education Society.

Within the limits of the Baptist De-nomination in the United States, there are more than twelve hundred destitute churches. This alarming deficiency of the means of grace, has awakened, as well it might, considerable interest, in different portions of the Baptist church. Several State Education Societies are enlarging their sphere of operations. Among these is the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society. From the fourteenth annual Report. just printed, it appears that some measures are in contemplation for creating a deeper and more general interest in the cause. It is proposed to extend the sphere of the Society's labors over all the New England States. Students from all these states are now assisted by the Society. Fifty-three young men were aided, during the last year, twenty-six of whom were new Beneficiaries. Eleven are preparing for the Newton Theological Seminary. Eight are members of that institution; eleven are preparing for college; thirteen are members of different colleges, &c. Rev. Henry Jackson, of Charlestown, is Secretary of the Society.

#### Connecticut Baptist Education Society.

This Society as we learn from the last Annual Report, was formed in 1818, and incorporated in 1820. It has assisted several young men, in a course of regular study. The Society has a permanent fund of 1500 dollars. Other sources of income, are the annual subscriptions. All together constitute a disposable fund of 200 dollars per annum. Some more efficient measures are in contemplation to increase the usefulness of the Society. Auxiliaries in each Baptist church in the State are proposed. In their address, the Directors state as arguments, showing the importance of learning in ministers of the Gospel—that there is now among all classes a very general diffusion of knowledge—that duties of immense importance to the church of God are multiplying upon ministers,—and that there is a most urgent call for ministerial labor from destitute churches. - Rev. Barnas Sears, of Hartford, is Corresponding Seccan Education Society and of its Branches from October to Dec. 1823.

#### BONATIONS.

Berlin, Fem. Ed. Soc. by Miss Mary	
Fay, Treas. 8 26	
Essez County Aux. Ed. SocFrom	٠
2d Fem. Cent Soc. Newburyport,	
by M. C. Greenlenf, Treas. 12 00	
Salem Fem. Aux. Society, by Anna	
Batchelder, Treas. 30 00	
Haverhill, Miss Marsh, by Rev. E.	
Cornelius, 100 00	
Easton, From Mrs. Hayden 1 66	
From a friend to the Society 100 00	
Henniker, N. H. Fem. Ed. Soc. 15 00	
Legminster, Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by	
S. Lincoln, Treas. 12 23	
Lincoln, From family of Dea. Farrar 4 05	
Collection at Monthly Concert 13 32	
Middlesez Ed. Soc. by L. Shattuck, Tr. 50 00	
Newburyport, Assoc. Circle of Indus-	
try, by Helen Tracy, Sec. and Tr.	
Semi-annual payment, \$25. Bal-	
ance on the previous 6 mos. \$3 28 00	
North Andover, Female Friend 2 00	
Presbyterian Branch, New York 2000 00	
Phillipston, Fem. Char. Soc. 5 00	
Reading, So Pa. Fem. avails of labor 20 00	
Sutton, Ladies' Praying Assoc. by	
Mrs. Mary Lo B'March 7 00	
Salem, Fem. member of Tah. Ch. 3 00	
Townsend, Benevolent Society 32 00	
Woburn, Male Ed. Con. in Middle	
and New Bridge District 6.75 .	
Warwick, Monthly Concert 5 00	
West Newbury, Coll. in 2d Parish	_
on Thanksgiving, by J. Parker 10 00-2465 2	7

#### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Boston, Geo. I. Homer 30. D. W. Child 30. J. Evarts 10. Hawkes Lincoln 5. Samuel Coverly 5 Jas. Milledge 5. L.P. Grosvenor 5. Dr. G. Shattuck 5. T. Barry 5. Ezra Palmer 5. Wm. Worthington 5. Geo Murdock 5. George Odiorne 5. Tobias Lord 5. Muses Evarts 5. Aaron Everett 5. Jas. Clapp 5. Catharine Codman 5.	145	00
Henniker, N. H. Joshua Darling 5 00		••
Newbury, Samuel Newman 5 00		
Phillipston, Ms. Rev. Joseph Chick-		
ering, 5 years to 1838 15 00		
Of Tho. White, Esq. 7th pay't from		
Mrs Electa Kingsbury, towards		
\$1000 to be paid in 10 years		
from 1829 200 00-	-225	00

#### LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Rev. GEORGE W. BLAGDEN, of			
Brighton, from Ladies of his Soc.	40	00	
Rev. H. P. TAPPAN, Pittsfield, by			
Yo. Ladies' Benev. Society	40	0080	00

#### INCOME FROM SCHOLARSHIPS,

Bumstead, 1 year's interest	60	00	
Charleston, S. C. from Jasper Corning			
lst payment for 5 years	75	00	
First Dorchester, 6 mos. interest	30	00	
Dixon, Dedham, I yrs. interest	60	00	
Homes, 1 yrs. interest	60	00	
Asahel Hooker, Norwich City, by			
Ladies' Aux. Ed. Society	77	00	
Lord, Kennebunkport	60	00	
Martyn, of A. P. Cleveland, I year's			
interest on his half	30	00	
Norwich, 1st Soc 1 yrs. int 1 yrs.			
interest from Ladies of 1st Soc.	60	00	
Osgood, Springfield, int. on balance	53	75	
Ropes, 1 year's interest	60	00	
Tappan, I year's interest	60	00	
1 year's interest	60	00746	70

40,	
GRANTS REFUNDED.	Hezekiah Ufford, old subscription 2 00
From 3 former Beneficiaries refunded in part 160 00	Blooming Grove, Orange co. N. J. Presb.
Trong o rounder possession for build the park 100 of	Cong. by Dr. Cox, to constitute their
INCOME FROM OTHER FUNDS.	pastor, Rev. JAMES ARBUCKLE, a
Dividends on Bunk Stock . 150 00	Director for life 75 00 Rev. W. T. Hamilton, coll. on his Agency
Interest on Money loaned 563 94-733 94	to Pennsylvania, &c. viz.
	Subscrip. in part from 5 places 68 00
PRINCIPAL RECEIVED ON SCHOLARSHIPS.	Donations from 5 Congregations 102 81—170 81
Lathrop, West Springfield, in part 277 00	Ladies' Assoc. Rutgers St. Church, by Miss
Norwich, let parisli, in part 50 00	Hannah Goldsmith, Trens. 184 81
Saco and Biddeford, in part 103 00 Worcester, Salem, in part 85 10—515 10	D. M. Moore, former Beneficiary, amount refunded with interest 46 08
violosici, saisai, in part	Catekill, on acc. of Young Prople's Schol. 31 50
Whole amount received this quester \$5071.01	Newark, N. J. Mrs. R. Cummings, towards
Whole amount received this quarter \$5071 01	a Scholarship 10 00
WAING DOANGE	Troy, 1st Ch. S. K. Stow 5 00
MAINE BRANCH.	Connellaburg, Pa. James Agnur, Treas. be- ing half of a yearly subscription 44 00
Payson Scholarship, 1 year's interest 60 00	ing half of a yearly subscription 44 00 From a Lady, by Mr. Cory 5 00
Dividend on Portland Bank shares 32 00	Rev. C. Durfee (app. not yet made by him) 18 25
892 00	Brick Church, Fisher Howe, Ch. Com.
NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.	Mrs. Tace Patten, subscription 20 00
From sundry persons, donations 121 07	John Adams, do. 50 00
,	Moses Allen, do. quarterly pay't 50 00 John M'Comb, do. 35 00
NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.	Collections on acc. subscriptions 70 00—225 00
Dunbarton, Aux. Ed. Society 14 00	Henry M. Leeds, donation 25 00
Pelkam, Ludies, balance to constitute Rev.	Hudson, Gentlemen's Scholarship 35 00
JOHN H. CHURCH, D. D. Life Mem. 18 82	Rev. NICHOLAS PATTERSON, balance
Francestown, From Ludies 9 02	towards his Honorary Membership 20 00
841 84	<b>A</b> 0147.45
CONNECTICUT BRANCH.	<b>8</b> 2147 45
Windham Co. Ch. Soc., North Mon. Con.	Classic and a second desired the Company
hy E. B. Perkins 16 00	Clothing received during the Quarter.
Brooklyn Mon. Con. hy E. B. Perkins 17 00	Boston, Mrs. Christiana Baker, 6 prs. Socks.
Hartford Yo. Men's Scholarship, interest in	Eastport, 3 doz. shirts and 1 dozen collars, from the
part, by Richard Bigelow 13 92	Sewing Society, by Catharine Q. Kettell, Sec'ry.
Linsley Schol. int. in part, by H. Francis 64 00	Sewing Society, by Catharine Q. Kettell, Sec'ry. Henniker, N. H. 21 1-4 yds. cloth, and 2 pres. Socks from the Female Ed. Soc.
Lavenham Do. Do. J. R. Woodbridge 24 00	
	Total the Pemale Ed. Doc.
Hawes Do. Do. Do. 4.20	Leomanner, A box of Clothing valued at \$30,96
	from the Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Susan Lincoln,
Hawes Do. Do. Do. 4-20 Received on Scholarships in part, viz. Hawes 30-00 Hartford Young Men's 135-50	from the Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Susan Lincoln, Treas.
Hawes         Do.         Do.         4.20           Received on Scholarships in part, viz.         30.00           Hawes         30.00         133.50           Asahel Hooker         239.50	from the Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Susan Lincoln,
Hawes   Do. Do.   Do.   4-20	Leonander, A box of Clothing valued at \$30.96 from the Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Susan Lincoln, Treas.  Phillipston, A box of clothing, valued at \$20,30 from
Hawes         Do. Do.         4.20           Received on Scholarships in part, viz.         30 00           Hawes         30 00           Hartford Young Men's         133 50           Asahel Hooker         239 50	Leonander, A box of Ciothing valued at \$39.95 from the Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Susan Lincoln, Treas.  Phillipston, A box of clothing, valued at \$29,30 from the Fem. Char. Soc. inclosing \$5.  Winchendon, A box of Clothing from the Reading Soc.
Hawes Do. Do. Do.   4-20	Leonander, A box of Clothing valued at \$30.95 from the Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Susan Lincoln, Treas.  Phillipston, A box of clothing, valued at \$20,30 from the Fem. Char. Soc. inclosing \$5.  Winchenden, A box of Clothing from the Reading Soc.  Westminster, A Package of Clothing, valued at \$26,
Hawes   Do. Do.   Do.   20	Leonander, A box of Clothing valued at \$30.95 from the Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Susan Lincoln, Treas.  Phillipston, A box of clothing, valued at \$20,30 from the Fem. Char. Soc. inclosing \$5.  Winchenden, A box of Clothing from the Reading Soc.  Westminster, A Package of Clothing, valued at \$26, 92, from Ladies of that town.
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Hawes   Do. Do.   A 29	from the Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Susan Lincoln, Treas.  Phillipston, A box of clothing, valued at \$29,30 from the Fem. Char. Soc. inclosing \$5.  Winchenden, A box of Clothing from the Reading Soc.  Soc.  Westminster, A Package of Clothing, valued at \$26, 92, from Ladies of that town.  Rev. E. CORNELIUS, Soc'ry of the General Society, Andewer, Mass.  W. B. R. EDW ARDS, Assistant Secretary.  WILLIAM ROPES, Esq. Treas. of do. No. 84 Milk Street, near the East end of the street, on the North side, and nearly opposite to the Navy
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Hawes Do. Do. Beceived on Scholarships in part, viz. Hawes 30 00 Hartford Young Mea's 133 50 Asahel Hooker 239 50 Henry Stillman 150 00 Lavenham 50 00—605 00  **T44 12  **WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY** Omeida Asso. Norwich Soc. Sacramental col. 28 77 Genoa, Cayuga co. Fem. Boneficent Soc. 21 50 Jámes Eells, Cor. Sec'ry collected by him of sundry individ. and Soc. since 1st May 150 76 Fabius, Monthly Concert 40 Rev. Samuel C. Aikin 150 Harpersfield, Helt. Co. 30 00 1c. avails of sundry articles Oswego, Tioga co. Rev. Aaron Putnam 150 00 Sangerfield, Fem. Aux. Asso. of Waterville 50 00 Augusta, Oneida co. Winthrop Chandler 10 00 Augusta, Oneida co. Winthrop Chandler 50 00 Lafayotte, Onondaga co. Elbridge, Osoodaga ca, Nathan Monro, Esq.  **PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.** Cedar Street Cong. G. Byck, dona. 50 00	from the Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. by Susan Lincoln, Treas.  **Philipston**, A box of clothing, valued at \$20,30 from the Fem. Char. Soc. inclosing \$5.  **Winchsadon**, A box of clothing from the Reading Soc.  **Wischsadon**, A Package of Clothing, valued at \$26, \$2, from Ladies of that town.  **Philipston**, A Package of Clothing, valued at \$26, \$2, from Ladies of that town.  **Rev. E. CORNELIUS, Soc. 17 of the General Society, Andewer, Mass.  Mr. B. B. EDWARDS, Assistant Secretary.  WILLIAM ROPES, Esq. Treas. of do. No. 84 Milk Streat, near the East end of the street, on the Narth side, and nearly opposite to the Navy Agent's Office, Boston.  Rev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Soc'ry of the Maine Branch, Augusta, Me.  Rev. CHARLES B. HADDUCK, Sec'ry of the N. H. Branch, Hanover, N. H. SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq. Treasurer of Do. Concord, N. H.  Rev. CHARLES WALKER, Sec'ry of the North Western Branch, Rutland, Vt.
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## QUARTERLY REGISTER

AND

## JOURNAL

OF THE

## AMERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

No. VIII.

APRIL.

1829.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

SIR.

May I beg the liberty of a place, once more, in your Quarterly Register? I have endeavored, in a former number, (No. V.) to lay before the public such considerations as appeared to me worthy of regard, in respect to the study of the Latin and Greek languages; in particular, the study of them by young men intending to become preachers of the gospel of I would fain hope, that this important subject is beginning to attract the serious and special attention of those who are the guardians, curators, and instructors of our higher Schools and Colleges; and that the result of attention and examination will be, a deeper persuasion than ever, that the old way in regard to linguistic study, is a good way, and that it is not to be forsaken, unless some better reasons and more cogent motives are presented for so doing, than have yet been offered. It is my full persuasion, that the subject needs only to be looked at soberly, and examined impartially and thoroughly, by the test of experience, in order to satisfy the minds of most enlightened men among us.

My present object is not to pursue, to this Seminary. The natural, or or enforce, the subject on which I rather, the necessary consequence of have already touched. It were easy, such an arrangement, in respect to indeed, to say much more upon it; the young men who enter our Seminary.

and to say some things that were left unsaid in my former communication. But I have chosen a subject for the present communication, in some respects different from my former subject, although it is of the same general nature. I hope your patience, and that of your readers, will not be exhausted by my prolixity on the topic of studying the ancient languages. I promise, for the present, to be as brief as the nature of the discussion, and the object which I have in view, will permit.

It is now known to the public, in consequence of the information given at the close of our annual Catalogue, in the month of January last, that the Trustees of the Theological Institution here have required, that candidates for admission, in future, should be acquainted with the rudiments of the Hebrew language, and be able to sustain an examination in the Grammar of it, and also in the construing and parsing of a few chapters in the Hebrew Chrestomathy recently published. This requisition presupposes an attention to the study of Hebrew, during the period of collegiate life; at least, in most cases it must involve this, because in most cases, young men now come immediately from College to this Seminary. The natural, or rather, the necessary consequence of such an arrangement, in respect to

some part of their collegiate studies must be modified by the requisition of our Trustees. Of course, this requisition becomes an important matter to the colleges, and not a little responsibility devolves on the guardians of this Seminary for taking such a step, (not to mention the delicacy of the whole matter, in various respects). It is altogether proper and becoming therefore, nay, in some respects necessary, that the reasons for such a requisition should be stated somewhat at large, in order that all the officers and guardians of Colleges may fully understand the views and expectations here, and the grounds on which an appeal is made to our public Seminaries, in order that they may carry into effect the arrangements in question about Hebrew study.

I hope this subject will not be deemed one, which is incongruous with the nature and design of your Register; inasmuch as the Am. Education Society, under whose patronage this is published, now extend their aid to young men of piety, in the professional stage of their education as candidates for the ministry, as well as in the academical and collegiate stages Your Society have a deep interest, therefore, in all the questions that respect the discipline of young men for the clerical profession; and the public, it is to be hoped, will not be without sympathy, for a matter of so much importance to the welfare of the churches.

On the importance of studying the original Scriptures, I dwelt briefly in I shall not retrace my former letter. the whole of that ground, on the present occasion. I shall only advert, in a very summary way, to some of the important reasons why the original Scriptures ought to be studied.

These may be presented in the following manner.

(1) No translation does, in all respects, give a view of the Original,

inary, will be, that the direction of both in respect to sentiment and colouring; nor is it possible to make any mere translation which will do this. It is a fact, that the present translations of the Scriptures are, in some cases, (as all competent judges well know,) either inadequate, incorrect, or obscure. But a teacher of religion should have, (I mean, when it may be in his power to procure it.) more effectual helps than present translations afford, in order to understand the Original.

(2) All ultimate appeals in religious discussions and disputes, must be made to the original Scriptures, and to them only; for they only are, in the highest sense, the inspired word of God, the words of the Holy Spirit. Modern or ancient translators have not been inspired; and therefore have been liable to commit mistakes. They have actually committed some. ultimate appeal, therefore, cannot be made in religious discussion and controversy, to any mere Version, as of final and binding authority. But every teacher of religion will be continually exposed to the necessity of such an appeal; he will always be forced to it, whenever he may have an antagonist who can himself make it; and then, if he cannot sustain such an appeal, his cause must suffer, at least in the view of the world. If he can make such an appeal, and his antagonist cannot, then he has a great advantage on the side of truth, of which he may avail himself to a very important purpose.

The force of this is beginning to be extensively felt, at last, in our religious community; and few churches, at least in our older towns and among our well educated people, are now willing to settle a young minister, who has not made himself acquainted with the original Scriptures.

(3) No person can have a proper and full understanding of the best and most important commentaries on the Scriptures, who has not studied the Originals themselves. All commenwhich is fully adequate and correct, taries of the higher kind, on which

peal to the usus loquendi, the pecu-tian world, "I have but little knowliarities, the forms, the colouring, the ledge of the Hebrew; but that little power, of the Original, in order to I would not part with, for all which make out an argument in favour of any particular explanation, or to overthrow one against it. but a knowledge of the Original itself can enable any one properly to judge of such critical efforts; nothing else can enable him to see their power or weakness; or correctly to decide, whether he ought to be influenced by them or not. On any other ground, if he assent to them, he takes a leap in the dark; if he refuses his assent, his leap is equally obscure, and hazardous. The apostle Peter required of his converts, that they should be able to give "a reason of the hope that was in them;" but a teacher of the divine word, who hazards an answer to very many questions, which may be asked about the contents of the Bible, must hazard one, merely on the ground that this or that critic have thought or said thus and so; -a reason which does not seem to be satisfactory or becoming, provided he might have, and ought to have, a better one, viz. one drawn from the nature of the Original itself.

(4) The young men, who are to go on Foreign Missions, ought, in a special manner, to be most solicitous to understand the original Scriptures. To translate the Bible properly, into a foreign language, from any thing but the Original, is utterly out of question. No man, in the least degree versed in the business of translating, can for a moment assent to the possibility of this.

(5) The pleasure and profit of studying the Scriptures, is vastly increased by a knowledge of the Orig-Appeal must here be made to fact; and it may be made with conknow, that the fruit is good. Thou- is very different, in a great variety sands of gold and silver would not of respects, from that which has been purchase it from them. "I have," made in hither Asia, among the He-

any dependance can be placed, ap- of midnight darkness over the Christhe world contains." Luther was not alone in this persuasion. Those who Nothing have made progress enough in the enlightened study of the Hebrew, to see the beauties, and feel the power of this primitive (I had almost said, divine) language, will most fully accord with every word which Luther uttered in regard to it.

> This is true, also, in a great degree, of the Greek Original; but my present concern is with the Hebrew in particular, and therefore I limit

myself to this.

(6) An acquaintance with the helps necessary to a proper study of the original Scriptures, must greatly enlarge the circle of any man's acquaintance with literature, especially with ancient history, geography, chronology, and antiquities at large. The history, manners, customs, laws, climate, soil, productions, &c. &c., of all hither Asia, of southern Europe, and northern Africa, (by way of eminence the ancient world,) are all involved in the exegetical study of the original Scriptures. It is impossible for any man to engage in such a round of study, without enlarging his mind, and expanding his views, as well as greatly increasing his knowledge.

(7) The study of the Hebrew is an introduction to the knowledge of Chaldee, Syriac, Arabic, Samaritan and Ethiopic (all of these being cognate dialects); and therefore it is an introduction to the language and literature of those nations, who were the original stock from which the human race sprung, and with whose history it is a matter of deep interest

to be acquainted.

(8) The development of the human mind, in the western world, in Those who have "tasted," Greece, Rome, and Modern Europe, said the immortal Luther, in a time brews, and other surrounding nations. The philosopher, the moralist, the politician, the historian, and the divine, all have an interest in becoming acquainted with the latter as well as the former. Whoever has studied human nature only in the records of the West, has studied it but in part. The study of Oriental men is necessary to enlarge and complete his not only the natural, but the necessary introduction.

It were easy to add many more considerations to these; but the nature of my undertaking, and the occasion, forbid. May I not take it for granted, that these reasons will not be deemed, by impartial jndges, to be without some weight, in regard to the study of the Hebrew Scriptures?

But granting the importance of this; still, "How does it follow, that Hebrew must be studied in our Colleges? Is it not sufficient, that young men commence the study of it, after they leave the Colleges, and enter our Theological Seminaries? Must the Hebrew interfere with the Collegiate round of study? And if so, why may not Blackstone and Bichat as well be studied by the young men, who intend to be lawyers or physicians, as Hebrew by those who expect to be preachers? Is not Hebrew properly a professional study? And if so, how can our Colleges, (which are not *Universities*,) insist on the study of it?"

Fair questions, which require a considerate and a satisfactory answer. It becomes our duty here to inquire, whether such an one can be given.

In order to pursue this inquiry in such a manner as to arrive at some satisfactory and definite termination of it, it is proper to ask, at the outset; On what ground, and for what reasons, is the study of the Greek and Roman classics insisted on, at Colleges? The answer for substance would be, that the study of them is useful discipline to the mind; that it opens important sources of knowledge to young men; that it sets before

The philosopher, the moralist, the philosopher, the moralist, the politician, the historian, and the divine, all have an interest in becoming acquainted with the latter as well as the former. Whoever has studied adorn the walks of private life.

To all this, (as I have already borne testimony,) I do most fully and cheerfully accede; and to this, I well know, all with whom I am here connected, as fully accede. But is there any one reason here, which does not apply, in its main force, to the Hebrew Scriptures? I take it for granted, that one great object of a truly liberal education, in respect to languages, is, to lead young men to those sources of history, eloquence, style, and sentiment, which are best adapted to form their minds in such a way, that they may cherish correct and expanded views of men and things, of writing, and thinking, and reasoning.

But are the Hebrew Scriptures to be put out of the account, in this great matter? Setting aside, now, my own particular convictions, arising in part perhaps from my professional bias, let me appeal to the testimony of one of the most enlightened civilians and masterly scholars of any age or country, whose profession was that of civil law (and I had almost said, of classical literature); to the testimony of one who had all the treasures of the East and the West at his command, and who had opened and examined them all; I mean that of Sir Wm. Jones. "I have carefully and regularly perused the Scriptures, says he, "and am of opinion, that this volume, independent of its divine origin, contains more sublimity, purer morality, more important history, and finer strains of eloquence, then can be collected from all other books, in whatever language they may have been written."

Roman classics insisted on, at Colleges? The answer for substance would be, that the study of them is in this opinion. Indeed, I am at a useful discipline to the mind; that it loss how to express my feelings here, opens important sources of knowledge in an adequate manner. It is may full to young men; that it sets before persuasion, that the Bible is as much

in advance of other writings, in all the respects which are named by the admirable scholar to whom I have just appealed, as the subjects, the nature, and the object of it, are, in point of importance, beyond those of classic heathen writers. The difference does really seem to me to be as great, as one might suppose there would be, between the book of God, and the books of men.

But not to insist on this, I remark, that if antiquity be an object of research for a man of liberal education; then where is the book as ancient or authentic as the Bible? If the history of countries, which were the incunabula gentis humanne,\* is a proper and an important subject of inquiry; where is this to be found, except in the Bible? The incongruous, not to say contemptible, fables of heathen authors, in regard to this deeply interesting subject, are not even to be named, when compared with the Hebrew Scriptures. If the poetry, which animated the voice and strung the lyre, ages before Homer or Hesiod tuned their harps, is worthy of regard; in the Hebrew Scriptures, and there only it is to be found. There too it is found, not in the constrained and artificial metres and quantity of the Greek and Roman Muse, but in the moving, melting, thrilling, over-powering language of simple nature. It bursts from David's lyre, in notes sweet as angels sing; it sounds from Isaiah's voice, awful as the thunder, or ravishing as the music of the spheres. Habakkuk, Joel, Nahum, echo the lofty strains, in notes such as heavenly themes might well inspire, and which scraphs might sing before the throne of God. This saored choir, who lead the way, are followed by a numerous train, worthy of their leaders, and worthy of a place among the consecrated band of Him, who dwells enthroned in light. Compared with these, the fabled votaries of Apollo and the Muses are as inferior, as the gods from whom they professed to derive their inspiration, are inferior to the Maker of heaven and earth.

If simplicity, and beauty, and the touching eloquence of artless nature. be demanded in narration, and a part of *liberal* education be, to hold up before the youthful mind the best models of these; then the Hebrew Scriptures are to be studied. I may safely challenge all the books on earth to produce specimens of this nature, which equal those in the Hebrew Scriptures. Above all: when one reads them in the Original, the effect is irresistible. The dullest apprehension cannot avoid perceiving, that there is in the original language itself, a naïvetè, an energy, a pathos, a perfect simplicity, which renders it adapted, even to admiration, to the purposes of narration of every kind. And what may be thought peculiar, is, that with all this, the language has a brevity, an energy, a descriptive power, a flexibility, in poetry, which render it absolutely an object of wonder and astonishment to a feeling, discerning reader. It is a language worthy of the Bible; and the Bible is worthy of the language. it was not spoken in Paradise itself, the reason was not, that it was unworthy of that honour.

I know well that the Hebrew Scriptures can be studied, and have been studied, without seeing, feeling, and believing all this. But have not Homer and Virgil been read, and scanned, and commented on, ten thousand thousand times, without one feeling of their sublimity, their beauty, or their harmony? That the blind do not see the mid-day sun, argues not against his majestic march through the sky. Or if the music of heaven be addressed to him who has no ear to hear it, will it cease to be harmorious?

The only reason why every student of Hebrew does not see and feel the beauties and excellencies of this language, is, either because he does

<sup>#/</sup>Oradius of the human-rase.

not study it enough to see and feel them, or because he has no taste for any thing of this nature. So long as the student is struggling with mere grammatical difficulties, and obliged to bend all his attention to the exterior only of the language, so long he is, in a great measure, deprived of the privilege of enjoyment from the study of it, except by way of anticipation. To strip off the shell, is not to enjoy the nut; to break off by slow and laborious process, the flinty rock which surrounds the diamond, is not to see and enjoy its lustre. But who can enjoy the one or the other, unless the preparatory process be first gone through? The student who undertakes in Hebrew, and stops at the threshold, has all the labor of stripping off the repulsive and prickly husk, and then the disappointment of throwing away the whole fruit, at last, for want of a little more perseverance.

But I am wandering from my immediate object, and I hasten to return.

Need I add that, if one object of a liberal education be, to imbue youth with good moral principles; then is it certain, that this end is to be attained by no other means, so fully and perfectly as by the study of the Scriptures? I will not undertake to compare the moral principles of the heathen world, with those of the Bible. They will not bear any comparison; and this is conceded even by those who do not at all regard the Scriptures in the light of a divine revelation.

I have proceeded thus far, by comparing the Scriptures with the heathen classics assuming the like grounds, in the main, for both. The result of such a comparison must be, that the Hebrew Sciptures, in all respects, better deserve an attentive study, than the heathen classics. After what Sir Win. Jones has said, in regard to this point, I am not solicitous about being put to the blush for such an assertion.

I ask, then, why the Hebrew Scriptures are not as well worthy of a place in a plan of liberal education, as the writings of Homer and Virgil, of Xenophon and Livy?

The Germans, (those great masters of the science of liberal education,) have judged that they are. Yes, even they who have renounced the Bible as a divine book, have so They have made the study of the Hebrew Scriptures a part of their plan of discipline, in all their Universities; they have done this, in their best and most important Gymnasia. And all this, from the mere feeling of consistency and classic taste. The same enthusiasm which leads them to spend twenty years on the antiquities of Greece or Rome, leads many of them to spend the like time on those of the land of Here is consistency at least, Israel. if nothing more. But are our plans of education equally consistent?

We have surveyed the question before us, assuming for the Hebrew Scriptures a like ground with the heathen classics, as to origin and authority. But in a Christian land, and by a people professedly Christian, and above all by the heads of Schools and Colleges who are openly and avowedly the friends and believers of Revelation, the divine origin and authority of the Scriptures are not to be left out of the account. If any object is worthy of being accomplished by the education of an immortal being, it is, to train him up for a state of immortality; to acquaint him early with his duty and his destiny; and from the very morning of his days, to aim at leading him to revere and obey the commands of heaven. I will not argue this point. I need not do I am addressing those, who need nothing more than to be reminded here of these all-important truths.

Believing then, as we all do, that the Hebrew Scriptures contain a revelation from heaven, are they not to be counted worthy of our study? What! shall years of toil and expense be occupied with the study of Greek! and Roman history and mythologyshall no efforts be deemed too great to accomplish this purpose; and yet shall not even one feeble attempt be made to lead the youthful mind to the original source of all true history, and of the only true theology? We put our children to the study of the classics at the very dawn of intellectual existence; we continue it into riper years; we insist that they shall be familiarly acquainted with all the illicit amours, the base and petty artifices, the shameful falsehood and deceit, the perjury, the revenge, the cruelty, the horrible murders, in a word, the truly demoniacal characters and actions, of all the gods and goddesses of Greece and Rome; things shameful to be recorded, beyond measure shocking to be perpetrated; we insist that they shall be familiar with all these, as the very elements of their education-of a liberal education; and yet, the books which unfold to us the glorious and perfect character of Him 'in whose sight the heavens are not clean,' are not to be studied. Yes, it is a liberal education, to be made extensively acquainted with abominations, at which every mind, that is not grossly polluted, must instinctively shudder; to be taught that the gods are worse than men, in proportion as they have more cunning and more power; it is a part of a liberal education to know all the deeds worthy of being covered with everlasting darkness, which the heathen have perpetrated; and yet the character of the Maker of heaven and earth, his unsullied purity, his eternal justice, his overflowing benevolence, his unspeakable compassion, are not to be sought for in the original Scriptures; nor are the character and deeds of the only people of God, which the world once contained, to be the subject of special research in a land of Christian liberal education! Tell this not to the world. Proclaim it not among the heathen. Well may they ask, 'Where aver that they are not, in general,

is your God? And of what account is he among you? While you profess to worship him, your attention in reality is devoted to the gods whom we adore.'

As a sword in my bones. I feel the bitter reproach of such a question. Tell it not, I say again, to the world! A liberal education is, to make the unutterable abominations of the heathen world a subject of long, and laborious inquiry; while the glories of the eternal Godhead are passed by without a special regard.

"But," I shall be told, "the instruction which you demand, may be given from the English Bible?" Indeed? And may not Homer, and Virgil, and Cicero, and Livy, and Xenophon, be studied, too, in the English versions? Quite as well, I answer. Nay better. Nor is there a single argument against the study of the original Hebrew Scriptures which cannot be brought against the study of the original Greek and Latin classics.

"But the time necessary to study Hebrew," I shall be told, "is the great objection. It breaks in upon the collegiate course. It does not leave sufficient room for other studies."

Be it so. But are there not some other studies pursued in Colleges, that are less important either to the spiritual or temporal welfare and improvement of men, than the study of the Hebrew? I cast my eye, for a moment, on the catalogues of the New England Colleges, which contain Exposeés of the course of study. Here I see navigation, surveying, guaging, spherical trigonometry, fluxions, integral and differential calculus, conic sections, calculation of eclipses, chemistry, mineralogy, the law of nations, political economy, and many other studies of the like nature; and most of these pursued more or less, in nearly all the Colleges. Let us compare, then, most of these, in point of real utility, with the study of the original Scriptures. I do not

useful; nor that some of them are not highly useful, in their place, and to professional men. But as an object of liberal and general education, most of them are far from having claims as high as those of the Hebrew Scriptures. The moral education of immortal beings, ought to take precedence, in all arrangements by Christians for their instruction.

Most peculiarly true are the sentiments which I have now been exhibiting, in regard to a comparison of Hebrew study with some of the higher branches of the mathematics. honour mathematicians. I was, when young, somewhat of an enthusiast in their science. But all educated men are no more to be mathematicians, than they are all to be lawyers or physicians. Nor can I accede to the usual reasoning, about the strengthening of the mental powers by the extensive study of mathematics. a certain extent, (a moderate one,) I acquiesce in the reasoning. Beyond this, I regard it as palpably errone-Nothing can be more different than mathematical proof, from all other kinds of evidence, on every other subject. In mathematics, there is no probability; all is certainty or nothing. There is no gradation of evidence; no balancing of testimony; no comparison of witnesses; no room for judgment in regard to probabilities. All minds that can see at all. can come at mathematical evidence with equal certainty and conviction. There is no difference here between the wise man, and (I had almost said) the fool. But in respect to every thing else pertaining to this world. or to that which is to come, evidence is made up of *probabilities*; and the judgment, the reasoning powers, the logical efforts, the moral feelings, are all called into action. Can there be two things, now, more diverse?

Tell me not then, that the extensive study of the mathematics fits a man for moral reasoning. It evidently has a tendency to unfit him; so entirely different is his discipline in

useful; nor that some of them are reasoning here, from that which is not highly useful, in their place, and practised in morals.

It was this which made the late distinguished bishop Warburton aver, that the effect of mathematical studies is such as has been described. "Hence" he adds, "it comes to pass, that the best mathematician in England, is notoriously the worst reasoner in it." I do not take it upon me to vindicate this last assertion; much less to apply it to many of the excellent men, who are instructers in the science of mathematics in our country. But this, I do feel, may be safely averred, viz. that the tendency of mathematical reasoning, and the discipline of it, when carried far, can have no very favorable influence on training our mental faculties to moral reasoning and judgment.

What then if fluxions, and the integral and differential calculus, and the calculation of eclipses, and even navigation and guaging, should give way to the study of the records of heaven, in a Christian land? Where would be the loss? In the course of my life, I have studied two professions; and it is now thirty years since I left College; yet during all that time, I have never once had necessary occasion for a single principle of the kigher branches of mathematics. much for experience; and if experience has nothing to do with this question, then what is to determine it?

But as rational and accountable beings, all men, of all professions, and in every walk of life, are concerned with the Bible. A truly liberal education should be one which is adapted to prepare them for every station; and above all, it should regard them as immortal beings. This is a point, on which every Christian parent who has children to educate, must feel constrained to speak; nor can be consent, in any way, to let go his hold of this.

"But the study of the Hebrew Scriptures is professional."

ly has a tendency to unfit him; so entirely different is his discipline in Testament also is professional. And

what, moreover, is the study of naviga-|al? But besides these, I may add tion, of surveying, of guaging, of fluxions, of the law of nations, of political economy, or chemistry, or mineralogy? I may study these, if I am to be a sailor, or a surveyor, or a guager, or a teacher of mathematics, or a lawyer, or a physician, or a professor of mineralogy; but what if I am to be a divine, or a merchant, or a farmer, or a tradesman? Must I be constrained to spend my time on that which is professional? And what can be more evidently so, than most or all of these studies, and more that might be easily named? Can it be. then, that Hebrew should be objected to as professional, while such studies are admitted and pursued, because they are not so? Can it be credited, that such an objection has ever been made to the study of the Hebrew in the Colleges? How can the study of that be professional, which concerns every accountable and immortal being? I trust that it will not be believed, by the next generation, that such an objection could ever have been made to the study of the Hebrew.

But there is another appeal, which may be made to the excellent men, to whom the management of our Colleges is intrusted. In almost all of them, liberty is allowed, during some part of the course, for students to select certain studies, and omit certain others. Thus, in many Colleges, they may choose French, or Italian, or German, or Spanish, and omit some other studies which different individuals pursue. This is all well, within certain bounds. But why should the language in which the book of God is written, be excluded from becoming the object of such a choice? Is it less important than the French which is the most common of all modern languages?

"But," I shall be told, "the French introduces one to works on the mathematics, and on chemistry and medicine."

too, that the French introduces one to the works of Voltaire, and Rousseau, and La Mettrie; and to an innumerable host of worse than worthless books. Is it not as important to become acquainted with the Hebrew sacred records, as with these?

"But the time cannot be spared, for the study of Hebrew."

How then can it be spared to study French, Italian, Spanish, German, fluxions, mineralogy, conic sections? Demand higher qualifications to enter College, and then there will be time enough; and in addition to this, education will be greatly enhanced in value.

"But," I may be asked, "would you then, in earnest, have all our students at the Colleges engage in the study of Hebrew?"

I answer, that I would not make it in all cases, a necessary study; but I would give it a fair chance. I would place it on as good ground, at least, as one half of the studies which are now pursued at our public Seminaries of learning. I would permit all who intend to enter the ministry to study this sacred language, and make definite provision for it; and grant permission to as many more to study it as should desire to do so.

"But Hebrew can be read at our Theological Seminaries; why not confine it to them?"

In reply I might say; The law of nations can be read at our law-schools; and chemistry and pharmacy at our schools of medicine; and mathematics studied at our military and other schools; and navigation and surveying, almost any where. Why consume the time of Collegiate life, by obliging students to engage in these?

The real answer however, to the question is, that our Theological Seminaries are so constituted, and for this generation must remain so, that there is not time to study the Hebrew there ab initio, and make such progress in it as to answer any really important True; but are not these profession-| purpose. If the study is not begun wholly omitted. Twenty years' experiment has fully satisfied us here of this.

On this account, the Trustees of our Seminary, wishing to do all in their power to elevate the tone of theological education in our country, have thoght it expedient to require an elementary knowledge of the Hebrew, from those who are candidates for admission to the privileges of our Institution. On an examination of this whole subject, and after looking at it with the eye of Christian guardians and instructers, will not those, who manage the affairs of our Colleges, cheerfully second an effort of this natore ?

I do hope and trust, that they will. It cannot be, that the present state of things in our country should not make the want of increased knowledge among Christian ministers apparent. Better men than have been, and now are, in the ministry, we may never see; and perhaps have no good reason to expect. But the times demand a discipline different from that of former days; and we ought to aim at meeting the exigencies of the times. That the Bible should be longer studied, more thoroughly, attentively, systematically, and critically, than it has hitherto been, by young candidates for the sacred office, all Christians and all enlightened men, must judge to be desirable. And if so, the work must be begun in the Colleges. To them we look, to lay the foundation of a truly Christian, and liberal education. I trust we shall not look in vain.

The whole subject of education, in our country, is now undergoing a review, and discussion, and experiments, which must end in casting more light upon it. I am far, very far, from catching at innovations, in this important matter; I am, (at least I hope and trust I am,) equally remote from adhering to former usages merely or principally because his classmates keep themselves in they have been usages. I would not countenance, while they speak to one

earlier, it may as well, nay better, be retain the theory of any part of education, when practice contradicts it. I would give up what is imaginary, or only a deduction of theory, (it might be, a very ingenious one,) for what is real, and substantial, and Christian. Above all, and with reference to the awful day of account, I would have our youth educated in a Christian manner. I would have them taught not only to venerate the Scriptures, as a code of ancient and divine laws, but I would have them brought up to the study of the Bible; brought up with the ability to read, and examine, and judge for themselves; and this in regard to the Originals. Roman Catholics may teach a different doctrine; Protestants cannot do so with consistency. Christian parents cannot do so, with a clear conscience.

> When I pursue such a train of reflections as this, and then stop and ask myself what there is, in the present system of our collegiate education in this country, which is adapted to render the study of the original Scriptures attractive to students at large, or even feasible, I am brought to a distressing pause. Our Colleges are provided with Professors of Greek and Roman literature, who would adorn any station in life, or any places in our Seminaries. All the encouragement is, for the most part, given to the studies of their departments, which can well be given; recitations, lectures, premiums, applause-all, all stand ready to second the efforts of the industrious student, in acquiring a knowledge of what the heathen said and did. But the Bible-the book of God-the guide to immortal life and glory-where are its professors, and lectures, and recitations, and premiums, and the hearty approbation for deciphering its ancient pages? Now and then a kind of singular genius, as he is thought to be, applies himself to the study of this antiquated volume; and scarcely can

another of his oddity. The College of enthusiasm for the study of the efficers, it may be, approve, but do not take any special interest in the whole matter. Nay, some rather speak with discouragement of it, because they fear that it will interfere with other more important studies.

of enthusiasm for the study of the Hebrew, because it is a part of my professional business. That I have an ardour for this study, is one of the last things which I should wish to decause they fear that it will interfere with other more important studies.

Is this a fictitious account, or a story of reality? For the most part, of reality. There are some cheering, some hopeful incipient exceptions to it. But in the main, it is true. Are we then, I must be permitted to ask once more, are we then in a Christian land? Are we Christian parents, guardians, instructers? Have we now, such deep solicitude, that our children should know all the follies and abominations of the heathen. and is the book of God to lie buried in neglect, if not in oblivion?

I would fain hope that these questions, (though but very imperfectly expressive of the strength of my convictions and feelings,) may reach every College and Gymnasium of this land, and the ear of every Christian parent and minister in it. We have a most serious account to render to the great Author of the Bible, for the manner in which this blessed book is received and treated in the higher walks of education. The middling and lower classes of the community are far before Colleges here. Their Sabbath Schools, and their Bible Classes, show what they wish to be But the Bible, forsooth, is not to hold a place in a higher and more accomplished education, in a liberal scholar's discipline. I do hope, I must believe, that the Christian Guardians and Instructers of our Colleges will look at these considerations, with the attention which in a Christian land they deserve. It is not too much to say, that an awful responsibility devolves upon them, in regard to the part which they act, in directing the studies of the youth committed to their care.

The readers of this work may in life to engage, with any good hope be disposed, perhaps, to put much of profit, in such an undertaking; of what I have said, to the account and others in the midst of overwhel-

professional business. That I have an ardour for this study, is one of the last things which I should wish to de-I should be ashamed, (at least I ought to be ashamed,) if I had not. Nothing was ever accomplished, and nothing ever will be, as to Hebrew or any thing else, without ardour. If it were not assuming too much, I would very willingly say, that I glory in being an enthusiast for the study of the Bible; for such an enthusiast was Paul. It is an object worthy of enthusiasm; worthy of the studies, and efforts, and devoteduess, of all who teach and of all who learn: The difference between its importance, and that of other books, is great as the difference between the endless ages of a future world, and the few and fleeting moments of the present one.

But my subject is carrying me beyond the brevity which I encouraged your readers to hope for, and I must hasten to conclude.

Before I do this, however, I must make a few remarks, to prevent any misunderstanding of what has been said. I owe this to myself; it is but justice to my readers.

I trust, that nothing which I have said on the importance of Hebrew study, will be construed or can be fairly construed, as implying any reproach or disregard, in respect to the many excellent ministers and others of our country, who have no knowledge of this language. Nothing can be farther from my intention: When they came on the stage, the study of Hebrew was not only unfashionable (if I may so speak,) but next to impossible. There were no teachers, and no books; and nobody urged the importance of the study. And now when means of study have become accessible and pretty ample, some of them are too far advanced in life to engage, with any good hope of profit, in such an undertaking : ming engagements, resulting from ing on rightly in his private study of other duties, which admit of little. if any, possibility of engaging with success in the study in question. That there may be excellent, nay eminent ministers of the gospel, who are unacquainted with the Hebrew, needs no other proof than to look abroad and recognize many of the radiant stars which adorn our hemisphere. But that these good and great men, would feel their panoply to be more complete, provided they had a thorough knowledge of the original Scriptures, is what they themselves would be the first of all to avow, and which they most deeply feel. In arguing, then, on the real nature of our subject, it is proper to regard these feelings and convictions of theirs, and to reason from the nature of the case, the exigencies of the times, and the importance of the book to be studied. I trust that my beloved brethren, who have not enjoyed the privilege of being educated as young candidates for the ministry now are, will be among the last to find fault with urging the importance of this subject, and will pardon the earnestness of asseverations in respect to it.

The means of studying Hebrew are now before the public, in such a form, and at a price so moderate, that they are within the reach of all who may desire them. The Hebrew language, I venture to say, is now decidedly more accessible than Latin or Greek. Any young man in College, of moderate abilities, who will undergo a little self denial in regard to food and exercise, may find abundant time to make himself acquainted with the language, even if his College should refuse to aid him. Of course, all such as are to enter our Seminary, may become fitted to do so by their own private efforts, in case they are obliged to depend on these alone. Such is the construction of the Hebrew helps now proffered to the public, that the possibility is

the Hebrew language, but it is in fact rendered impossible for him to proceed, in any other than the right way. There is no ground then, why the Guardians of this Seminary should not persevere in their requisition as to Hebrew, even in case some of the Colleges may decline to second their efforts.

But it cannot be supposed, that such will be the case. The matter is too important to remain unconsidered, and too plain, when considered, to admit of serious doubt, among Christian guardians and instructers.

I do hope Sir, to see the day, when not only every College in the land, but every Gymnasium, every respectable Academy, will present facilities for Hebrew study, and regard it as part of their regular course. may then expect that the Bible will be more read, and better understood, by the educated classes of society. We may hope for results to the church and to the world, from such a course of truly Christian education, that will gladden the city of our God, and make the saints joyful together. May the blessed day be near, when the Scriptures shall be not only more generally read and understood, but read, revered, loved, and obeyed by all nations; so that 'the knowledge of the Lord may cover the earth, as the waters cover the seas!'

I have only to add, that it is on my own responsibility alone that I have ventured to publish the above sentiments; as no opportunity has offered of submitting them to the inspection of the Trustees. I can only say, that so far as I know, the sentiments are substantially those of all with whom I act here; while, if there be any thing in the mode of expressing them that is amiss, the fault is chargeable to me.

Wishing the best of Heaven's blessings on your labours, and on those of the excellent Society with which not only afforded, of the student's go-|you are connected, I subscribe myself, with great respect and affection | mittee of the Corporation, and coinself, with ground prother, your friend and brother, M. STUART.

Andover, 28 March, 1829.

"Reports on the course of instruction in Yale College by a Committee of the Corporation, and the Academical Faculty."

These Reports appear to have had their origin in a meeting of the President and Fellows of Yale College, September 11th, 1827. A resolution was then passed, authorizing a Committee of five, "to inquire into the expediency of so altering the regular course of instruction in the college, as to leave out of said course the study of the dead languages, substituting other studies therefor; and either requiring a competent knowledge of said languages as a condition of admittance into the college, or providing instruction in the same, for such as shall choose to study them after their admittance."

This Committee at a subsequent meeting, " after taking into consideration the case referred to them, requested the Faculty of the college to express their views on the subject of the resolution."

In compliance with this request, a report of the Faculty was presented, in two parts; "one containing a summary view of the plan of education in the college; the other, an inquiry into the expediency of insisting on the study of the ancient languages."

To those who are familiarly acquainted with the high reputation of Yale College, it may seem surprising that a resolution of the kind just recorded should ever have been passed by its enlightened Corporation; but the circumstance is not regretted, inasmuch as it led to an able vindication of the course of instruction hith-This course has been erto pursued. sanctioned by the judgment of numerous eminent men, and fully authorized by the uniform and complete success which has attended it. Report of the Faculty occupies the principal part of the pamphlet before

cides exactly in sentiment with the preceding.

The first part of the Report of the Faculty has no direct reference to the inquiry introduced into the resolution. It is however probably the best exposé of the nature and objects of a liberal education, which can be found within the same compass in this country. To speak of it in terms of the highest commendation, is only to express, so far as we have the means of knowing, the undivided sentiment of all competent judges. We hardly know from what parts to select an extract, but venture upon the following.

"In laying the foundation of a thorough education, it is necessary that all the important mental faculties be brought into exercise. It is not sufficient that one or two be cultivated, while others are neglected. A costly edifice ought not to be left to rest upon a single pillar. When certain mental endowments receive a much higher culture than others, there is a distortion in the intellectual character. The mind never attains its full perfection, unless its various powers are so trained as to give them the fair proportions which nature designed. If the student exercises his reasoning powers only, he will be deficient in imagination and taste, in fervid and im-pressive eloquence. If he confines his attention to demonstrative evidence, he will be unfitted to decide correctly in cases of probability. If he relies principally on his memory, his powers of invention will be impaired by disuse. In the course of instruction in this college, it has been an object to maintain such a proportion between as to form in the student a proper balance, as to form in the student a proper balance of character. From the pure mathematics, he learns the art of demonstrative reasoning. In attending to the physical sciences, he becomes attending to the physical sciences, he becomes familiar with facts, with the process of induction, and the varieties of probable evidence. In ancient literature he finds some of the most finished models of teste. By English reading, he learns the powers of the language in which he is to speak and write. By logic and mental philosophy, he is taught the art of thinking; by whatteris and orangery the art of sneaking. By rhetoric and oratory the art of speaking. By frequent exercise on written composition he acquires copiousness and accuracy of expression. By extemporaneous discussion, he becomes prompt, and fluent, and animated. It is a point of high importance, that eloquence and solid learning should go together; that he who has accumulated the richest treasures of thought, should possess the highest powers of oratory.
To what purpose has a man become deeply learned, if he has no faculty of communicating his knowledge? And of what use is a display of rhetorical elegance from one who knows little or nothing worth communicating?"

Every observing reader knows that us. The remainder is from the Com- within these few last years, our coun-

idle declamation, on improved modes of education. Much has been said and written concerning European universities, and eminent schools of learning. These, it is asserted, are constantly advancing in the career of improvement, while our own seminaries are stationary. Our Colleges are even charged with a determined opposition to any thing that comes to us from abroad, in the shape of improvement in the methods of instruction. That much of this declamation is well intended we have no doubt; that still more of it is vague and unmeaning, we have just as little doubt. The proof of this is found in the uncertainty in which it leaves the chief question in debate. Sometimes we are told that the colleges ought to dispense with the study of the ancient languages, and substitute something more valuable in their place. Again we are told that there is no thorough teaching in the colleges, and that those who wish to be well versed in the classics, must, after leaving college, lay anew the foundations of their education. Certainly no well digested plan of education can follow from assertions so contradictory. They are rendered the more ludicrous by the fact that in censuring the American colleges for negligence, reference is made to European diligence and success; for it is notorious that in Europe, at the present moment, almost unexampled attention is bestowed on the study of the ancient languages. Can the example of our transatlantic brethren, at the same time convict us of too much and too little attention to the learned languages? It is not true that the European universities are not the objects of study and interest in this country. Every thing valuable in them is investigated and understood on this side of the Atlantic; and, so far as it is adapted to our

try has furnished an abundance of worth imitation. The process may be slow, but it is certain; and the danger is that it will be accelerated faster than our state of society will justify.

There is one improvement alluded to, both by the Committee and the Faculty, which is too important to be passed unnoticed. "The first and great improvement," says the Report, " which we wish to see made, is an elevation in the standard of attainment for admission. Until this is effected we shall only expose ourselves to inevitable failure and ridicule by attempting a general imitation of foreign universities. For the sake of our Colleges, for the sake of our youth, for the sake of our Country, we wish to see accomplished this " elevation in the standard of attainments for admission." Multitudes of promising lads are hurried through their preparatory course and entered unseasonably at College, because it is the fashion. The evils of such a course are incalculable. They are too young to be released from that more particular care bestowed upon them at well ordered Academies: they are too young to withstand the temptations of College life; they are too young to grapple with the abstruse studies of Mathematics and Philosophy. They have not acquired sufficient general knowledge, to profit by the multiplied facilities of mental cultivation which the societies and lectures and exhibitions of Colleges present. It is not necessary to detail the disastrous results which flow from early discouragements in College. When with these considerations is connected the fact that early admissions are frequently attended by inadequate knowledge even of the books required, nothing need be added to fill up the measure of folly with which such are chargeable. Though we feel deeply, we cannot state of society, is gradually adopted. enlarge on this subject. Nothing af-Our foreign literary intercourse is fects us more than to see a youth of constantly increasing, and promises bright parts, and amiable character, to introduce amongst us, all that is against the advice of experienced and solicitous friends, enter College, without sufficient knowledge of preparatory studies, and without sufficient expansion and strength of mind to grasp those subjects which occur in the more advanced stages of education. Let the officers and guardians of Colleges speak out; let teachers of Academies do their duty, and the evil will find a sure though it may be a distant remedy.

The second part of the Report of the Faculty discusses the subject of the resolution, though with brevity, yet with ability which we have never seen surpassed. We have little to say concerning it except to express a sincere wish that it may be extensively circulated, and meet with a candid perusal.

We take this opportunity to advert to an objection to the learned languages, which though entirely without foundation, has had wide circulation. It is said that those Colleges where they are admitted into the prescribed course, exert an influence against the acquisition of modern tongues, and do not sufficiently encourage the attainment of knowledge in English literature, and the more recent discoveries in science and art. This is undoubtedly a mistake. none of our principal colleges is such an influence exerted. On this point facts are worth a thousand specula-Where are the treasures of modern literature and science, English and Continental, better appreciated than at those Colleges where the Latin and Greek classics are ad-On this subject we make the following quotation from the Re-

"But here it will be asked, is the literature of the modern nations of Europe to form no part of a course of liberal education? Is not modern literature a subject of discussion as well as ancient? Undoubtedly it is; the facilities for sequiring the more popular languages of Europe should be afforded in our public institutions. The claims of modern languages are questioned only when they are proposed as substitutes for the ascient, not when they are recommended on their own merits. If modern literature is valuable, it should be studied in that way, which leads most directly to a thorough understanding of it; and

this way lies through the literature of the ancients. If the languages and literature of Italy, France and Spain, beyond what is merely superficial, is an object with the student, they should be acquired through the Latin; nor is there reason to doubt, so far as experience affords the means of judging, that this is the most expeditious mode of acquiring a familiarity with the languages in question. To begin with the modern languages in a course of education, is to reverse the order of nature."

To the general argument in favour of the languages, nothing need be added; but the progress of political events has disclosed one consideration in favour of the Greek, to which we will briefly allude. Modern Greek is found to bear a closer resemblance to the Ancient, than was once supposed. He who is well versed in the latter, has but little trouble in getting a knowledge of the former. Greece become that free and enlightened nation, which she promises ere long to be; should she put forth anew those products of genius and learning, to which her soil is so congenial; should that intercourse prevail between her and us. which may be reasonably anticipated; what American youth of liberal education. would choose to be ignorant, either of that language which to some extent she now uses, or of that which was the glory of her ancestors and the admiration of the world; and which she will know better and adopt more nearly, the higher she ranks as an intellectual and enlightened people? If we are growing enthusiastic it is because we have touched on Classic From the very emotion ground. which the name of Greece awakens. we derive a new argument in favour of her language.

The "Report of the Committee of the Corporation" speaks a language very encouraging to the advocates of sound learning in the United States. "By the estimation in which classical literature is held in any community, its advancement in civilization and general learning may be satisfactorily ascertained. On this subject in Europe, a concurrent opinion and practice appear to prevail among

men of distinguished learning, or of views, and mistaken apprehensions, professional or political eminence; and in our own country, it is presumed, there is not great diversity of sentiment in the same class."

Many who have the interest of their country at heart, have feared that any statement like the above would not correspond with the true state of the case. From the East and the West, from the North and the South, a voice has been heard in opposition to the study of Latin and Greek. This opposition has not been confined to the ignorant. In some instances the pen of the learned has been employed, and the weapons of the wise have not always been withheld from this Gothic work. believe the representations of its warm and busy propagators, the sentiment must have made immense progress in the land. And indeed we are not yet without our fears that a 'Lombardy-poplar growth' of education, slender, frail and blighted, though it may be, will have an ephemeral We are however satispopularity. fied on farther reflection, that the language we have quoted from the Committee is substantially correct. Our most important Seminaries have maintained their ground with laudable constancy and zeal.\* The most influential public Journals of the day have fearlessly defended that course of education, without which they themselves must soon fall from their ele-The same may be said vated rank. of most of the weekly papers of similar rank. When to these facts it is added, that the most distinguished writers of the country, have either incidentally, or more at length, advocated the same course, there seems little need of qualifying the language of the Report. Notwithstanding the short-lived prevalence of superficial

sound education is safe in the hands of the enlightened and patriotic.

As conductors of this Journal, it seems appropriate for us to say that the Beneficiaries of the Am. Education Society furnish no exception to the claims of a finished education. call for immediate labour in the vineyard of Christ is great, the call for talents and learning of the highest order is equally great. An ignorant ministry cannot be a permanent blessing to an eulightened people. cannot now go into a consideration of this sentiment. The reasons of it have been frequently stated, and circumstances constantly occurring render them more and more impressive.

The battle with Infidel Philosophers is undoubtedly to be fought in this country, and it may be under new and more appalling forms of hostility than have ever yet appeared. writings of the scurrilous Paine are even now in very extensive circulation; and though they have been unanswerably refuted by Bishop Watson, the remedy is not coextensive with the evil. How poorly must he be qualified to defend the blessed Gospel against all opposition with which it may meet, who is not "a scribe well instructed." We pray the great Lord of the Harvest to raise up labourers for his vineyard, in tenfold proportion, to meet the exigency of the case, but let us not forget to mingle with these aspirations, the earnest wish that they may be such labourers as He shall approve in the sight of all men, by crowning their efforts with signal and enduring success. By means of charitable assistance the doors are thrown wide open for the entrance of indigent young men into the ministry; and the affecting entreaties for ministerial aid, which reach them from every quarter, afford but too strong temptations to a hurried course of education. But let such, before they decide, take a broad view of the whole prospect. Let them remember that they live not for the present

We are not opposed to the course of study which we are not opposed to the course of study which is pursued in some of our Seminaries, and which is confined to the modern languages to the exclusion of the ancient, when it is designed for such as are not aiming at either of the learned professions. We are glad such an experiment is going forward. But this exception we do not think applicable to a complete course of collegiate education.

time only, but for posterity. Let | them reflect that any immediate good which they may effect in any of the destitute parts of the world, will never compensate for the introduction of ignorance and unenlightened zeal into the ministry of Christ. The former may save a few souls from death; but the latter will ultimately bring such discredit and reproach upon the Christian name, as would endanger the spiritual welfare of a whole nation, and that for centuries to come. Piety we conclude then is essentially necessary in an Ambassador of Christ; but let it shine with the light of knowledge.

We would remark in conclusion, that though the reputation of Yale College cannot be affected by any remarks of ours, we cannot refrain from expressing our high gratification, that an Institution, where so many youthful minds are formed for the service of their country and the church of God, is conducted by men of such liberal principles as these Reports contain.

Nows. Yale College has been in operation more than a century and a quarter,—more than half a century less time than Harvard University, the oldest in the Union. Its graduates have held some of the most honorable and responsible stations in the United States. A very large proportion have devoted themselves to the work of the Christian ministry, not far from one quarter of the whole number of Alumni is upwards of four thousand, exceeded only by those of Cambridge; and in respect to those still living, superior to the number of graduates from any other College in the country.

To the Secretary of the American Education Society.

My Dear Sir;

You ask me to prepare, for the Quarterly Register and Journal of the American Education Society, an essay on the Ministerial character and preparation best adapted to the wants of the United States, and of the world, in the Nineteenth Century.

It is a mighty subject; fit rather to be handled by one, who stands on some high vantage ground, and is able to look through the entire state of the church and the world, than by me, who dwell in an humble and retired corner, and can just see the glancing of the light, as its rays beam over me, and just hear the report of the wonderful things which have been that they shall be able to conform to

accomplished, and of the still more wonderful, which are in preparation. Yet, to borrow the thought of Cowper, hard as the task assigned me is, it were harder still to leave it unattempted. In this difficulty, I comfort myself with the hope, that as so great a subject can only be touched in this brief Essay, it will be taken up, hereafter, by one of more leisure, and better able to handle it in a worthy manner.

It is not a little surprising, that the church has, to a great degree, overlooked the importance of forming ministerial character, and pursuing a course of preparation for the ministry of the gospel, in adaptation to the existing state of things. The groundwork of that character, indeed, must always be the same; for the religion, which it is the minister's province to teach, is unchangeable. But the varying condition of the world, renders it necessary to modify the instrumentality, by which the truth is carried to the consciences of men. The manner of the apostle Paul among people differing as much as though they lived in distant ages, affords a fine illustration of this remark. Look at him when preaching Jesus Christ in a Jewish Synagogue; next, see him standing on *Mars Hill*, among the polished, the witty, the philosophical Athenians;—then hear him, as he addresses king Agrippa; or as he reasons of righteousness, temperance, and a judgment to come, before the representative of the Cæsars; --- you find him, indeed, everywhere the same bold and dauntless teacher of righteousness; but in each particular case varying his whole manner, in adaptation to persons, times, and circumstances. Now as the Apostle Paul had a training and preparation for the ministry, which enabled him, without sacrificing one iota of religious truth, to accommodate his manner of teaching to men of all classes and nations; in like manner preachers of

the spirit of the age, and teach the whole of gaspel truth in the way most

likely to do good.

In the 19th Century, a mighty impulse has, assuredly, been given to the human intellect. There is a march of mind;—there is an energy; a business-like character, belonging to the age in which we live, and distinguishing it from times gone by.

The energy of which I have spoken, is infused into every department of human opinion; and has communicated, as might have been expected, a corresponding vigor of action. it is so in any part of the church; it is equally so, in the world; if the watchword of "the sacramental host" is "onward," the enemy has caught the same spirit, and all the leagued and disciplined legions of the prince of darkness shout back "Onward!"

The present age, moreover, is characterized, not only by vigor of action, but by enlargement and comprehension of views. The excitement has been such—the achievements of the last thirty years have been so great, that no little thing, no local, temporary interest, can fill, and satisfy the mind. Military, political, civil affairs are all conducted on a grand scale. The progress of science—the freedom of the press the facilities of intercourse between nations—the extension of education the formation of a public opinion of the civilized world—the wide circulation of news, both political and domestic, have all served to produce this reach of thought and of purpose. The foulness of a crime perpetrated in one of our western villages, or in a hamlet in some obscure corner of England, in the course of a few weeks, awakens detestation among a hundred millions of human beings. And the moral sublimity of a truly virtuous and noble action, with like rapidity of diffusion, soon thrills through unnumbered bosoms, and calls forth admiration and praise from the wise and good of half the human race. The effect of all these circum- are characterised by remarkable ear-

stances is felt on the mass of christendom's population. And the church has to do her work, amidst multitudes, whose minds are dilated with strong feeling, and filled with magnificent enterprises.

Now, as a general remark, I would say that in regard to all these movements, and the spirit which urges them forward, the church must keep before the world; and, shining in the light of heaven, she must hold forth the word of life, and show to benighted and bewildered man, the way of peace and salvation. And I should think that ministerial character ought to be formed in reference to this condition of the world.

particular,

There is an urgent call for a lofty tone of religious feeling in the ministers of the gospel. In the awakened state of christendom, when every thing is tuned to a high key, the dull and dreary monotones of listlessness will produce only disgust and contempt. Every priest and Levite must take his jubilee-trumpet, and sound such notes of heavenly melody as shall, amidst all the din and bustle and turmoil of this gross earth, be heard waxing louder and still louder, until every discordant sound shall be overpowered by the rapturous hosannas of a redeemed world. man need expect that others, in the present mighty upstirring of human nature, will sympathise with him, and be brought under the influence of truth itself, when uttered by him, if his own feelings are flat and stale. But this excitement, to be of any real value, must be well sustained, and The grand truths of the equable. gospel must apply a constant stimulus to the heart and soul of the preacher; and he must show that it is this, and nothing else which bears him on, through all his labors.

In the next place, preachers of the gospel must be trained for energetic action.—The enterprises of men of this age, in the various pursuits of life,

nestness and decision. "Their driving | Christian benevolence diffuse their is like the driving of Jehu the son of influence through all christendom. Nimshi." In the eagerness of pur- The opposition of infidelity, or bigsuit, they lean forward as they go on. otry, in the present increased and ea-Ministers of Jesus Christ must catch sy intercourse among nations, opethe same spirit.—" What their hands rates on the same extended scale. find to do, they must do with their might." Otherwise, men will never believe that they are at all in earnest. A life of feeble effort will pass off, and the world will be as though they had never lived.

But the vastness of the work affords another argument. "The harvest is great, and the laborers are few."-So much the more, then, for them to They must work while it is day -and every hour in the day-or many will at last cry out, in the bitterness of their anguish, "the harvest is past; the summer is ended, and we are not saved." O! who can look over this world, lying in all the darkness and desolation of sin, and not feel that every one who loves the Lord Jesus, and especially every one who is consecrated to the work of the ministry, ought to put forth every atom of his strength in carrying forward the great design of making known the saving health of the gospel to all nations.

It deserves to be remarked, too, that as the time approaches for the consummation of the great purposes of redeeming mercy, the Head of the church shows that he intends to use, in this high service, men whose tone of feeling, whose standard of piety, and energy of action, are brought up to the requirements of the gospel. They who, in former times, might have been to some degree useful in the performance of half service, are laid aside and rejected; while the honor and happiness of success are granted to those who give their hearts undivided to this mighty work.

Again: the present age calls for ministers of comprehensive views and enlarged feelings. The field of labor is the world. The movements of the church affect the interests of the hu- great object.

And the minister of the gospel can hardly be reckoned fit for his station. who confines his views to one little corner, or limits his feelings to one little portion of the church.

It is high time, too, that the whole moral influence of true religion should be felt by the entire world of heathens, Mohammedans, Jews, and nominal Christians. And the man. whose heart is not big enough to take in all; whose mind cannot look beyond the plans and interests of a sect; who cannot, at one hour with the deepest interest take hold of a neighboring sabbath school; and at the next, give all his soul to the business of a mission located in the islands of the sea, or on the other side of the globe, is not the man for this He has come into the world, behind his time; or has stayed in it. until such services as his seem not to be needed.

I should say, too, that the present period requires singleness of heart and purpose in the ministry; and undivided attention to its appropriate duties. A preacher of the gospel must not love money, or fame, pleasure, or power. He must love his work better than life; he must, in a peculiar and eminent degree, be ready to practise self denial; he must be willing to go any where, be any thing, do or suffer any thing, to promote the cause of the Redeemer and the salvation of souls; he must forget his own particular interest, and lose himself in the high and hallowed enterprise of evangelizing the world.

In former times, preachers of the gospel not unfrequently gave time, attention, feeling, labor, to many interests not immediately connected with the accomplishment of their But what have the The plans proposed by ministers of a kingdom which is not

mental and moral power of the counterfeits. preacher to his holy calling.

special relation to ministerial charac-States.

The Bible Society, in this country, all our churches. Now these institu- are very observable. ister to people improved and elevanecessity of becoming sound interpreters of scripture, able to prove its meaning. This, I think, will be more the case in America, than in any other quarter of the world.

But again. This highly favored land is peculiarly the land of Revivals. so understood, that farther discove-

of this world, to do with affairs of how to conduct not much better than state, and political contests? Why a landsman knows how to steer a should a man, whose office might vessel in a storm. The result is, evwell fill the hands and the heart of ery thing soon goes down. There is, an angel, occupy his time with subor- in the case now before us, most urdinate interests? If these things were gent need of much prudence, much once tolerated, they can be so no knowledge of religion, intimate ac-Now, there is a call for a quaintance with one's own heart, and concentration of energy, an undivided clear discernment of the difference attention, an application of the entire between true religion and its various

Farther: there is a peculiarity in There are two or three other par- the state of our country, which deticulars, which I wish to mention, and serves far more attention than it which I have reserved to this place, has ever received from the friends because they have a more or less of religion. Our nation, with all its complicated and immense interests, ter and preparation in the United is governed by opinion. It is this, which elects our rulers, and executes our laws. Every man is free, not onwill place the Bible in every fami- ly to have an opinion, but to mainly within our borders. The influ-tain it to the best of his ability. ence of sabbath schools-that best Hence our countrymen evince remarkof all substitutes for pious parents able independence of thought, and -will be felt, to very great extent, tenacity of sentiment. They stick by the children of this nation. Bible to it, because it is their own. In reclasses will ultimately be formed in ligion, this freedom and independence Among us tions will exert a very powerful in- there is no visible head of the church; fluence on the intellectual and mor- no human authority, to which men al character of our countrymen. The are accustomed to bow. And the teachers of religion will have to min-preachers of the gospel must go forth, prepared to deal with hearers, who ted by familiarity with the truths of are to be convinced before they can the Bible. And they will be under the be persuaded; to encounter men, who are accustomed to put every thing they are required to believe to a severe test; and who are always ready to question whatever is delivered from the pulpit. This is particularly the case in many of the destitute parts of the country. There cannot The value of these gracious visita- be a greater mistake than is committions of the Holy Spirit, is appreciat- ted by those, who say that half edued in most of our churches. But the cated men will answer well enough for manner of conducting them is not yet the south and the west. In these regions, many, indeed, know little about ries are not to be made, and greater religion; but they are, notwithstandwisdom employed in their manage- ing, very acute, quicksighted men; ment. It has very often happened able at once to take the measure of that young men, on going out to a man's talents. And, you may rely preach the gospel, have been instru- on it, my dear sir, that an ordinary, evmental in producing a powerful ex- ery day sort of a preacher, will very citement; which they have known speedily, among them, sink into neg-

lect and contempt. Send your best | dicate the course of preparation to be men to the destitute settlements:—by all means send THEM.

Besides; as religion advances, and its friends take a higher stand, the spirit of opposition will be wider awake, and more fully determined. And there is coming on, in this country, a fearful conflict between those who are, and those who are not on the Lord's side. It will be a conflict of opinion. It may be something more, but no one can tell what. The strife will be severe. And all the resources of the advocate of religion, will be put in requisition. will be tasked to the very uttermost of his power.

In a country like this, too, where religion is perfectly free; and where, humanly speaking, its success depends entirely on opinion, it is very certain that christianity can never rise higher in society, than the intellectual character of its teachers. If they are felt to be low and feeble men, of small furniture, and poor resources, they will keep religion down to their own level. But should they be master spirits, whose power is felt even by men of great and vigorous minds, religion will rise in society, and enlist the influence of those who form and regulate public opinion.

Again, in that country where religion is free, of all others, it is most necessary that its ministers should be thoroughly prepared for their work. Among us, there is nothing to regulate the religious principle, but the power of truth. And unless it is brought to bear, with all its energy, on the understandings, and consciences of the people, religion will degenerate into wild enthusiasm, and ultimately into dark, untameable fanaticism. Farewell, then, forever, to all the hopes of the patriot and the A tornado, sweeping over the whole face of the country, could not do the work of desolation more completely.

which I am most fully persuaded, in- ted classes of society? Chiefly, I be-

pursued in this country, and in this age. But before I offer any particular observations on this subject, allow me to express my high gratification that the American Education Society has taken a high stand. It is this, which more than any thing else, commends that noble institution to the intelligent members and friends of the church. I do heartily rejoice in the belief that the Society will be firm—that they will not abate one jot nor tittle of their demands for thorough preparation in their beneficiaries. And I, for one, am free to say, that, should they lower their standard, I care not how soon the Society runs down. There will be no need for it. Half formed and unformed men enough will always enter the ministry, without their aid.—In hope that you will pardon this overflow of zeal, on this interesting subject, I proceed to remark,

The present age requires a sound and thorough intellectual education for ministers of the gospel. Men to be adapted to the office, must have a large furniture of the mind, and know how to use it well. is admitted in relation to the religious teachers of that part of our country, where general education is greatly advanced. In the South and the West, it is thought that inferior qualifications will answer.—True, the people have not a great deal of book learning. But they are all accustomed to hear in their courts, and on their hustings, addresses and arguments from the foremost men among them. -They are more trained to pass judgment on the performances of public speakers, than any other people in the United States. And you may rely on it, my dear sir, that it is a very great error to send to those parts of our country "stop gap missionaries," in the hope that they will bring sheep into the fold, and scare away the wolves. Why does infidel-These remarks, of the justness of ity so prevail there among the educalieve, because the great body of the clergy consists of men no more able to teach than other farmers or mechanics. Forgive my recurrence to this particular topic; it is one of vital importance; connected with the well being of the church, and the moral influence of this great nation on the destinies of the world.

But I consider my general proposition as fully proved, by the facts already stated. In a country, and a world, where general education is continually extending; where science is making rapid progress among civilized nations; where the Bible is yet to be translated into a thousand languages or dialects, and the lights of learning and civilization are to be sent through all the dark habitations of savage man, if any one can doubt whether the ministers of christianity ought to be thoroughly trained men, he is out of the reach of argument.

2. In all our schools of the prophets, the standard of ministerial religion must be set higher than it ever has been since the days of the apostles. All the exercises of the Seminary must be made to bear on the piety of the students. This is the more important, because young candidates for the ministry often bring with them from College, much of the spirit of College. And in this, as we all know, there is often a sad mixture of vanity, pride, selfishness, and self-depen-The expulsion of this spirit, dence. and the introduction, in its place, of the spirit of the pulpit, is a most important result of the discipline of theological institutions.

It has, indeed, been generally supposed, that the critical study of the Bible exerts a deadening influence on the piety of the student: - And I wish that facts did not seem to justify the opinion. I say seem—because I am confident that it need not, and ought not to be so. And I can easily conceive that the investigation of the genuine reading, and of the true meaning of the sacred Oracles, may

the world, of "growth in grace, and in the knowledge of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ." Let a right method be steadily pursued, and we shall see the greatest adepts in biblical learning, becoming the most pious of men. For my own part, I cannot but have an unfavorable opinion of that candidate for the ministry, who can make progress in the study of the Bible, and no advances in holiness.—But however this may be, preachers must become more holy men. Education Societies, Theological Seminaries, Presbyteries and Associations, and the whole church must see to this thing. It must be understood and felt, that the world and the church, and the Head of the church demand very high attainments in ministerial piety. The world will never be converted, without great sacrifices and mighty labors. nothing is sufficient to bear men through them, but intense love to the Lord Jesus Christ.

3. Measures must be adopted to prepare ministers of the gospel for more vigorous action than the church has been accustomed to witness for centuries gone by .- The discipline to which I allude, is both physical and moral.

Thoroughly trained scholars, need not be feeble, broken down men, just prepared to go home from their places of education—and die.—They need not be consumptive, or dyspeptic or hypochondriacal. I am verily persuaded that by pursuing a wise course, by seeing to it that students daily take sufficient exercise in the open air, young preachers may be sent out from our Seminaries, with more learning than they usually acquire on the present system; and at the same time, able to endure hardness; to spend a day and a night in the deep; to bivouack in the wilderness, or perform any exploit of hardihood, which other men can perform.—In these days for laborious exertion, this is a subject of great importance, requiring the most be made the most valuable means, in serious consideration. It is mournful have been cut down, just in the begincan ill afford to bear such losses.

But mere physical strength is not We want minds trained for ac-By this I mean, minds accustomed to consider what human nature is, and how it is influenced; to lay plans for the accomplishment of important purposes; and to devise means for their execution.—In a word, we want a training for the business of the profession. In the great matter of promoting religion, there has never yet been employed half as much common sense, as the case calls for. The children of this world are wiser in their generation than the children of light. In every other profession this sort of training to business is made a primary object. But preachers of the gospel are mostly taught nothing but book learning. They have to do with minds and hearts; to find access to the inner man, to go to the very sources of human action;and in preparing them to do this work, they are made to study chiefly, old books, written by men in states of society, far different from ours.

I have lately examined with considerable care, the history of some of the most successful preachers the church has ever been blessed with. They had indeed ardent feelings, devoted piety, and indefatigable industry; but to these high qualifications they added much knowledge of human nature, and a great portion of common sense. Under its guidance, they took care not to increase the difficulties arising from man's native opposition to the gospel, by giving needless offence; they noticed and seized on thousands of little circumstances, by which human beings are actuated, and took advantage of them in their efforts to promote religion. The conduct of the apostle Paul is a from texts of Scripture. But if their remarkable instance in point: and I study of the Bible has been so thorcould easily refer you to a living ough, as to enable them to catch the preacher, who furnishes a noble ex- particular shade of meaning belongample of the same kind. To these ing to every text as it stands in scrip-

to think how many valuable men things, under the Holy Spirit, is in a great degree to be attributed, the ning of their usefulness. The church surpassing success of these highly favored men.

4. To the several particulars mentioned above. I must add one more. The state of the church and the world requires more attention to the Bible, than has usually been given, in a course of theological education. This remark may appear surprising to some; harsh and offensive to others. Of its truth and importance I have the fullest conviction. In all our preaching, there is too little scripture. We rely too much on our own reasoning, or on the authority of man, to establish the propositions, which we derive from texts of scripture; and take too little pains to prove to the people the meaning of the Bible. Too many religious orations, and too little sound, clear exposition is heard from the puipit. We thus save labor, but lose influence in our preaching.

It is the authority of the Lord of conscience, which alone lays on men the weight of irresistible obligation.

The expectations and wishes of those, who by domestic discipline, sabbath schools, and Bible classes, have been made familiar with the scriptures are not met and answered

by this mode of preaching.

It renders it necessary that pastors should spend more time in preparing new sermons, than in this age of action, can well be allowed for this purpose. If they must preach several times every week-must pay visits to families and to the sick-and bear their part in conducting the benevolent enterprises of the day, they must have more than human resources to be able to prepare for their people in sufficient numbers, an interesting and profitable variety of orations on theological topics, derived

ture, and make it give its cast and | for religious teachers able to expound coloring to a sermon founded on it, they may without difficulty find an inexhaustible supply of subjects, with all the endless variety of scriptural illustration; and thus do this part of their work to the satisfaction and profit of their people, while the other parts shall not be left undone.

But there is another view of this subject, which deserves most serious attention.-When the statements of the Bible were received as ultimate facts, and christians made no attempts to explain things, which Christ has not explained, the Church enjoyed internal peace. But as soon as the pride of human nature showed itself in constructing systems, wherewith to prove the Bible, and show how things are, then controversy began; -- and it has continued ever since. Ages and centuries of theological contention have passed away, and controversy still agitates the church, and exhausts that strength, which ought to be expended in converting sinners.—How is the peace of the church to be restored, and its divis-We must wait, it is ions healed? said, until the millennium, before these happy events can be brought to pass. But how is the millennium to be produced? Certainly by the instrumentality of christians. - Of christians too much divided, and too jealous to cooperate in this work? Can it then be the intention of the great Head of the church, that the present divisions and sects, with all their peculiarities and party feelings should be perpetuated; and the world become the theatre of Christian contention? These divisions must be edly not. healed, and the whole influence of the church be brought to bear on the whole world, before the day of glory will be ushered in. The true interpretation of the Bible, and the carrying of its meaning to the heart seem to be the only measures by which this great event can be accomplished. Throughout all christendom, then, the state of the people calls

the scriptures, and prove their true meaning. And the millions of the heathen world are put off, and the time for them to receive the blessing seems to be deferred, until christians shall be prepared to deliver an uniform testimony in behalf of their religion. The divisions, jealousies, and contentions of christians are keeping back the day of millennial triumph! How important then it is, that candidates for the ministry should universally and chiefly learn to interpret the Bible by means of common, established principles of exege-

This thorough study and sound exposition of the Bible seem to be necessary to enable the preacher to accomplish the most important point of all—to bring the tone of feeling, the purpose and conduct of the church up to the standard of the gospel. But this cannot be done without infusing into them the entire spirit of the gospel. To be prepared for effecting this, the preachers of religion must themselves so study the scriptures, as to have the full meaning enter their minds, and bear on their consciences. stead of framing systems according to the ever varying dogmas of human philosophy, and making the wisdom of man control the declarations of inspiration, they must study the Bible. so as to enter into the very thoughts and feelings of prophets and apostles, when they wrote as they were moved by the Holy Spirit.

In this way, the words of eternal truth may be made to bear with all their force on the church; and every christian, holding forth the word of life, will, by his conduct, answer the question, what is religion; and cause his daily course to point out to an erring world the way to Heaven.— So may it soon be!

> I am, Rev. and Dear Sir. most truly yours.

> > JOHN H. RICE.

Union The. Sem. April, 1829.

### NOTICES OF PUBLICATIONS.

Introductory Lecture, delivered in the Theological Seminary, Princeton, N. J. Nov. 7, 1898. By Charles Hodge, Prof. of Oriental and Biblical Literature.

This Lecture was delivered to the students of the Seminary, with which the author is connected, soon after his return from a residence on the continent of Europe. We have been so much gratified and instructed by a perusal of the Lecture, that we cannot forbear to make some brief extracts, especially as they will fall within one of the prominent objects of this number of the Register—the communication of facts on the subject of education.

Prof. Hodge remarks that one of the most obvious lessons, which an American Christian is taught by a residence in Europe, is the great importance of civil and religious liberty. On the momentous question whether the churches in this country can supply our rapidly increasing population with the blessings of the Gospel, the author remarks:

"Two centuries have elapsed since the first persecuted settlers of New-England set their feet upon these shores, to rear a church in all the liberty wherewith Christ has made us free. The population of that section of the country has increased from a few individuals to eighteen hundred thousand, and there is now one minister to every thousand souls; a proportion greater than in some of the oldest countries of Europe; and there is doubtless, no equal population upon earth to whom the gospel is administered with greater fidelity and purity. The same may be said of our own church, and of various sections of our country and denominations of Christians. In estimating the success of this experiment, there are two important circumstances which should be taken into account. The one is the rapid increase of our population. The American churches have had to supply the means of religious instruction, not merely to the regular and natural increase of their number, but to keep pace with a population which doubles itself in twenty-five years. The other circumstance is, that in many parts of our country, the population is so sparse, that to bring the ordinances of religion within the convenient reach of every family, would require one minister to every few hundred individuals. Taking these circumstances into consideration. I think that it may safely be asserted, that quite as much has been accomplished towards supplying the people with religious instruction, as in countries where this duty rests upon their governments, and quite

as much as would have been accomplished by any church establishment; and to unspeakably better purpose. Still, the experiment is but in progress, and the eyes of the friends of religion, and of religious liberty, are watching its advance with the most intense auxiety. Every effort made by the free churches in America, to supply the gospel to their destitute brethren, fills their hearts with joy. Nor are they alone in the interest which they take in the state of things in this country. Those who differ from them in opinion on this subject, are watching us too, and often appeal to what they deem the failure of the experiment, in America, of a church standing without the aid of government. The accounts so often published among us, of extensive regions destitute of the means of grace, are produced as evidence of this failure. The amount of good really accomplished, and the greatness of the task imposed on the American churches, they cannot appreciate, and are thus unfortunately led to argue, from our experience, against. the expediency of releasing the struggling church, in their own country . . . . Butlet us, brethren, awake to the full interest and importance of the task to which God has called us. If the sad tale be to be told, in. every Christian country, and at every Christian fire-side, (for the interest taken in this subject is well nigh universal,) that the American church has fallen, that the grand experiment has failed, let it not be in consequence of the remissness of the present generation. Our fathers have effected much in this work, and have left the rapidly increasing task to us; and a more sacred duty, a duty more vitally involving the interests and honor of religion, cannot be conceived, than that of supplying the ordinances of the gospel to the rapidly increasing population of our country, without being brought to the sad necessity of resigning liberty for life. For we may rest assured that, if the state support the church, she will govern it. Then, farewell to the purest glory of this-Western Hemisphere. America will have failed of her destiny, and left her grand vocation unaccomplished."

Under the second general head—the training of youth in knowledge and religion, the following instructive, and to us, surprising statements are made in regard to the great advance of common school education in Prussia.

"And first, the schools are divided into three classes; the higher schools or gymnasia, designed for men intended for one of the learned professions; the schools for merchants and higher order of mechanics; and those for the peasantry. Teachers for all these are regularly educated for their business. Those intended for the gymnasia, after having spent seven or eight years in university, where they remain from three to five years, attending the lectures on the branches in which they are to become teachers. Having completed this course, they are subjected to a rigorous examination, which, if they satisfactorily sustain, they are eligible to the office of instructers in the higher schools, commencing with the lower classes and rising according to merit. Those who are designed for the second class of schools, have an entirely different training; for this purpose, there is in each of the provinces at least one large seminary. In these institutions the future teachers are instructed, not only in the branches they are themselves to teach, but also in the art of teaching; the whole object being to prepare and discipline them for their work. It is not until they have completed this course, and have sustained an examination by the proper authorities, that they are allowed to enter upon their duties as instructers. For the preparation of teachers of country schools, for which such a thorough course of discipline is not considered necessary, there are smaller institutions, several in each province, all under the direction of government. These teachers are also examined as to their moral and mental qualifications, before they are allowed to enter even on the lowest grade of elementary instruction. With respect to the mode by which the schools are supported, it must be remarked that it is different in different cases. gymnasia, as they are designed for the higher classes of the people, are either supported by their own funds, (for some of them are very extensive establishments, which have been in operation for centuries; the one in Nordhausen being, I think, 300 years old) or by the usual tuition fees. The lower schools are supported by tax, where there is no adequate provision already existing; very much as in Massachusetts. The whole country is divided into districts, and the property in each district is assessed for the support of its schools. This is the simplest and most efficacious plan. The schools are then not only free, but every parent is required under pain of fine or imprisonment to send his children. This law extends to the Jews. Protestants, and Catholics. If the Jews in any one place be sufficiently numerous, and have property enough, they have schools of their own. If this be not the case, they must send their children to those of the Christians. The Catholics have their own seminaries for the preparation of teachers, and their own schools supported in the same manner, and under the same regulations with those of the Protestants.

As to the course of instruction pursued in these several institutions, my time will allow me to say very little. In the gymnasia, there is a very thorough course, in the ancient languages, in several of the

one of these institutions, proceed to the | phy, history, &c. The leading features of the system pursued, are, having a great number of teachers, generally in the proportion of one to every ten or tifteen students; and combining constancy with variety of occupation. During most days of the week, the pupils have from seven to eight exercises, on as many subjects, passing from one teacher to another. It is in these institutions that the German literati lay the foundation of their future eminence. The course is from five to eight years. In schools of the second class, the ancient languages are omitted, but most of the other branches are attended to. In those of the third class, only the elementary branches, reading, writing, and arithmetic are taught. In all these schools, music is a regular matter of instruction. But the most interesting feature of this whole system, is, that religion is as regularly and as systematically taught as any, other subject. Each class of schools has its regular text books on this subject; and in all, the history and leading principles, both in doctrines and morals, of the scriptures, are inculcated. The nature of this instruction, depends of course, very much on the individual character of the man to whom it is committed, and it is too often the case, that it embraces little more than the leading facts, and moral principles of the Bible; still even this is of immense advantage.

It would be interesting and instructive, did our time permit, to compare in detail the plan now described, with those adopted in different parts of our own country. We would find, I think, with regard to thorough-. ness of instruction in the higher schools, to the means taken to prepare suitable teachers, and the plan adopted for the support of the schools and securing regular attendance on the part of the children, that we have much to learn from the experience of older countries. As this is a subject which is so intimately connected with the best interests. of men, it demands the attention of all the friends of knowledge and religion.

There is one point suggested by what has been said, worthy of particular consideration. Is it not possible in this country, to have the Christian religion taught in the common schools?

Unless some plan can be adopted of introducing religious instruction into the common schools, we must consent to see a large portion of our population growing up in ignorance of the first principles of moral and religious truth. For if this matter be left. entirely to parents or pastors, it can be but imperfectly attended to. There will always be a large number of the people, who belong to no denomination, and come under the care of none. There is said to be 70,000 of such persons, in the single city of New-York; and we need not go many miles from our village to find individuals who hardly know that there is a God. What the result modern tongues, in mathematics, geogra- will be, of thus neglecting the moral education of the people, it requires no prophetic all things. Thirsting desires, and insatiable spirit to foretel. If public virtue be neces-longings, possessed my soul after perfect sary to the existence of free institutions; if reason and experience teach, that religious knowledge and culture are essential to virtue; to leave the people destitute of this knowledge and this culture, is to secure the destruction of our civil liberty. Experience has shown, that a free government cannot exist, where the mass of the population is ignorant and immoral, and the term of its continuance among us is fixed to the period, when the uneducated and vicious shall constitute the majority of the people. It is enough to contrast the degradation of men who have had no moral instruction in their youth, with the character of those who have been brought up under the influence of the gospel, to have the heart filled with zeal for the extension of the blessings of religious education, even if this world were the only theatre of man's existence. But when we consider that these men, whom we thus desert to ignorance of God and his word, are forming their character for eternity, the importance of this subject is seen and felt to be infinite.

The success which in other countries has attended the efforts to render religious education universal, should encourage us to make the attempt here. So thoroughly is the system, just detailed, carried through in Prussia, that I never met a poor boy selling matches in the streets, (and I made several experiments of the kind,) who could not answer any common question, on the historical parts of the Old and New Testaments. And one of the school commissioners of Halle, (a town containing twenty-four or twenty-six thousand inhabitants,) told me that a recent investigation led to the discovery of only fifty or sixty children who had hitherto neglected to attend the schools. Do not let us calmly sit still, therefore, and suppose that nothing can be done. If we cannot introduce religious instruction at once, into all the schools in our country, nor throughout a whole State, we may at least, endeavor to effect the object, in our own immediate neighborhoods.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

### SPIRIT OF BRAINERD.

"I withdrew, to my usual place of retirement, in great peace and tranquillity, spent about two hours in secret duties, and felt much as I did yesterday morning, only weaker and more overcome. I seemed to depend wholly on my dear Lord; wholly weaned from all other dependences. I knew not what to say to my God, but only lean on his bosom, as it were, and breathe out my desires, after a perfect conformity to him in his alphabet."

longings, possessed my soul after perfect holiness. God was so precious to my soul, that the world, with all its enjoyments, was infinitely vile. I had no more value for the favor of men than for pebbles. The LORD was my ALL, and that he over-ruled all. greatly delighted me. I think that my faith and dependence on God, scarce ever rose so high. I saw him such a Fountain of goodness, that it seemed impossible I should distrust him again, or be any way anxious about any thing that should happen to me. I now enjoyed great sweetness in praying for absent friends, and for the enlargement of Christ's kingdom in the world. Much of the power of these divine enjoyments remained with me through the day. In the evening, my heart seemed to melt, and I trust was really humbled for indwelling corruption, and I mourned like a dove. I felt that all my unhappiness arose from my With resignation, I could being a sinner. bid welcome to all other trials; but sin hung heavy upon me; for God discovered to me the corruption of my heart. I went to bed with a heavy heart, because I was a sinner; though I did not in the least doubt of God's love. O that God would purge away my dross, and take away my sin, and make me ten times refined!'



We are just to the south of all Europe, and I bid adieu to it forever, without a wish of ever revisiting it, and still less with any desire of taking up tny rest in the strange land to which I am going. Ah! no,—fare-well, perishing world! To me to live shall be Christ. I have nothing to do here, but to labor as a stranger, and by secret prayer and outward exertion, do as much as possible for the Church of Christ and my own soul, till my eyes close in death, and my soul wings its way to a brighter world. Strengthen me, O God, my Saviour; that whether living or dying, I may be thine.

Journal of Henry Martyn.



Usefulness. On the day of his death, in his eightieth year, Eliot, the apostle to the Indians, was found teaching the alphabet to an Indian child at his bed side. Why not rest from your labors now? said a friend. "Because," replied the venerable man, "I have prayed to God to render me useful in my sphere, and he has heard my prayer, for now that I can no longer preach, he leaves me still strength enough to teach this poor child

# Table 1. Statistics of the theological seminaries in the united states,

Containing the name or title; Location; Denomination; Date of going into operation; whole number educated; finished the course in 1828; number of students in 1829; number aided by Seminary funds; number aided by Education Societies; volumes in Seminary libraries; vols. in the social libraries of the students; names of the Professors; and titles of the Departments.

Name or With	Lossion	O notinational	Com No. Left	iled .		denis	in 1828	ار. ا	Students in 1829.   Aided   Aided	inled	Vol. in Vol. in	Vol.in	Name of the Perference and High of the Dance
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Bangor Theolog. Sem. Bangor, Me.	Bangor, Me.	Congregational 1816	816 51	1 5		9			-	꺜			John Smith, D. Theol. and Past, Duties. George E. Adams, Bibl. Crit. and Sac. Rhot.
Andover Theol. Sem. And	Andover, Ms.	Congregational 1808	808 444	8	36	4	8	137	2	21	0009	2340	E. Porter, D. D. Pres. Prof. Sec. Rhet. L. Woods, D. D. Chr. Theol. M. Stuart. Sec. Lit Ecc. Hist.
Newton Theol. Institu. Newton, Ms.	Newton, Ms.	Baptist 11	1825	<u>,</u>	4	6	80	75					Irah Chase, Bibl. The. Henry J. Ripley, Bibl. Lit. and Past. Duties.
Theological School   Cambridge, Ms.		Unitarian	9181	-6	6	<b>®</b>	-6	8					H. Ware, D. D. Div. S. Willard, Heb. and Orien. Lan.
The. Dep. of Yale Col. New	New Haven, Ct.	Congregational 1823		18	7	90	18	8				8	Lit. E. T. Fitch, Comp. Serm. C. A. Goodrich, Oratory.
Gen. The. Sem. Prot.   New Epis. Ch. in U. S.	New York City	Prot. Epis.	1819	9	~	23	<b>6</b> 0	23			3600		J. H. Hobart, D. D. Past, Th. Pol. Elo. S. H. Tupner, D. D. Bib. Lit. B. Wilson, D. D. Syat, Div. B. T. Order, don, D. D. Ch. Polity, C. C. Moore, Orient, and Gr. Lik.
Theol. Sem. of Auburn Auburn, N. Y.	Auburn, N. Y.	Presbyterian 1	1821 106	11	16	58	88	99	ಷ	88	3200		J. Richards, D. D. Ch. The. M. L. R. Perrine, D. D. Ecc. Hist and Ch. Gov. Henry Mills, Bib, Crit.
Hamilton Lit. & Th. Ins.   Hamilton, N. Y.	Hamilton, N. Y.	Baptist 18	1820 20	11				15	15		1260		N. Kendrick, D. D. Th. and Ment. Phil. D. Bascall, Nat. Phil & Sac. Rhet. S. S. Whitman, Bibl. Lit. B. Scars, Lang.
Bartwick Theol. Sem.   Hartwick, N. Y.	Hartwick, N. Y.	Evan. Luth. 13	1816	13	CN.		9	6			006	900	E. Hazelius, D. D. Syst. Th, Ch Hist. Past, Theol. G. B. Miller, Jew. and Ch. Ant, Heb. Lang.
Th. Sem. Ref. Dutch Ch. New Brunswick, N. J. Ref. Dutch Ch. 1784	New Brunswick, N. J.	Ref. Dutch Ch. 1	784 147	3	9	6	9	EZ.			1500		P. Milledolfer, D. D. Did and Pol. Th. J. DeWitt, D. D. Bibl. Lit. J. S. Cannon, D.D. Ec. Hist. Ch. Gov. & Pas. Th.
The Sem. Pres. Ch. U.S. Prit	Princeton, N. J.	esbyterian	1812 470	0 15	8	4	8	113	88	8	000	55	A. Alexander, D. D. Did & Pol. Th. S. Miller, D. D. Ec. Hist. and Ch. Gov. C. Hodge, Orient, and Bibl. Lit.
Sem. Gen. Syn. Evan.	Gettysburg, Pa.	ran. Luth.	888					8	<u>е</u>	9	0009	3	S. S. Schmucker, Ch. Th. & pro tem. of other Branches.
Th. Sem. Ger. Ref. Ch.	Carlisle, Pen.	er. Ref. Ch.	500	-		4		4	9				Lewis Mayer.
The Search Series Alexandria Va. E.	Alexandria, Va.	piscopal			-	19	200	28	. "	~5	8		Renel Keith, D. D. Syrt. Div. E. R. Lippitt, Sac. Lit.
South, & West, Th. Sem. Maryvi Rock spring Th. School   Illinois	Maryville, Tenn.	esbyterian resbyterian		- জ - জ	3	•	=	18	,=	•	969		I. Anderson, D. D. Did. & Pol. Th. W. Eagleton, Sa. Lit. J. M. Peck, Ch. Theol.
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TABLE II.

RESIDENCES OF STUDENTS AT THE VARIOUS THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES

IN THE UNITED STATES.

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### TABLE III.

Showing the times of the Anniversaries or Commencements; the Public Examinations; and the vacations or recesses, at the

### Theological Seminaries.

NAMES.	NAMES. ANNIVERSARIES.	EXAMINATIONS.	FIRST VACATION.	FIRST VACATION.   SECOND VACATION.	THIRD VACATION.
	Fourth Weds. in Sept.	Fourth Weds. in Sopt. At the close of each term.	Five weeks from Anniversary.	Five wike from last Wed. in Apr.	
Cambrilge New Hayen	Thur, af. 2d Wed. Sept. In July.		Six weeks from Anniversary.	6 w. fr. Thurs, after 3d Wed. Apr.	[May.
Prot. Epis. N. Y.	Frid. after examination.	Last week June, Wed. and Thurs. From Friday pre. to com. day.	Any from Com., till 1st. Mon., in Oct. Recess of few days at Christmas. Recess of a few days at Easter.  4 w. fr. Wed, pre. let Thurs. May, 8 w. fr. Thur, suc. 3d Wed, Aug.	Recess of few days at Christmas, 8 w. fr. Thur. suc. 3d Wed. Aug.	Recess of a few days at Easter.
Hartwick .	Wed. af. 1st Tues. June. Last weeks in May at Last Tues, in August. Last Tuesd, in Aug.	d Nov.	Second week in June. Fr. 3d Wed. Ap. to 3d Mon. May.	Second week in Sept. Fr. last Wed. Au. to 1st Mon. Jan.	Twelve weeks from Dec. 1st. From Dec. 21, to 1st Mon. in Jan.
Princeton	rinceton	Last week in Sept.; 2d week May, Six weeks from middle of May. Six weeks from middle of May. Six weeks from middle of May.	From Com. to Sept. 13. Six weeks from middle of May.	From Dec. 21, to Jan. 7. Six weeks from last of Sept.	Two weeks at Md. Winter.
Evan. Luth.	Wed, bef. 3d Thur. May.	Wed, bef. 3d Thur. May. Immediately preceding vacation.	I have weeks from zu weg. in April, 5 werr, weg. pre. last Sun, S handeliately after commencement. Begins on last Wed, of Sept.	Begins on last Wed, of Sept.	Recess 1 W. R at Christmas and 1st [w'k May.
Epis Va. Union Pr.Edward South. & West. Rock Spring	Epis Va. Union Pr. Edward South, & West. Fifteenth of Sept.	Second Weds, in May. Two examinations. Last of March and 15th Sept.	Fr. 2d Wed. July to 2d Wed. Oct. Six weeks beginning May. Month of April. From Christmas to Jan. 1st.	Six weeks beginning October. From 15th of Sept. to let Nov. Months of Aug. and Sept.	

TABLE IV.

COLLEGES WHERE THE STUDENTS NOW IN THE SEMINARIES WERE EDUCATED.

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## STATISTICS OF COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES.

## OBTAINED BY SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM AUTHENTIC SOURCES, APRIL, 1829.

### TABLE I.

Containing the proper title of each college; the place of its location; when founded; the name of the President or Provost; the number of academic instructers; the whole number of alumni; the number of alumni living; the number of alumni who have become ministers; the number of the same, living; the number of graduates at the last commencement; the present number of undergraduates in the respective classes; the number of professors of religion in each college; the number of indigent students assisted by College funds, and by Education Societies; number of medical students connected with the Institution; number of law students thus connected; number of volumes in the college libraries, and in the social libraries of the students.

Vols. Vols.	1700 500	8500 8000			2100 1660		3 30000 4600	6000 5750	5000 1200	0 8500 6500		8000 0000
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PRESIDENT OR PROVOST.	Rev. Jer. Chaplin, D. D.	Rev.	800 Rev. Joshua Bates, D. D.	Rev. James Marsh	1793 Rev. E. D. Griffin, p. p.	Rev. Heman Humphrey, D. D.	1638 Hon. Josiah Quincy, LL. D.	1764 Rev. Francis Wayland, D. D.	Ö.	1700 Rev. J. Day, D. D. LL. D.	1754 Rev. William Harris, D. D.	1 M 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
foun- ded.	1820	1769	1800	1621	-	1831	1638	1764	1826	1700	1754	
LOCATION.	Waterville Me.	Hanover N. H.	Middlebury Vt.	Burlington Vt.	Williamstown Ms.	Amherst Ms.	Cambridge Ms.	Providence R. I.	Hartford Ct.	New Haven Ct.	New York City	Cabanana N V
NAME.	Waterville											

Hamilton	_	18121	1812 Rev. H. Davis, D. D.	ris, D. D.	_	160	_	20	16	14	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
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	N. Brunswick, N.J.	1770	Rev. P. Mill	1770 Rev. P. Milledoller, D. D.		-		_	_	200	20 23 14		8	11	_		_		
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U. Pennsyl.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1755	Rev. Wm. F	1755 Rev. Wm. H. De Lancey, D. D.						Ξ		_	2	_					
Jefferson	Canonsburg, Pa.	1805	1802 Rev. M. Brown, D. D.	NWD, D. D.	_	83	172 71	126	117	28 32	312	7 9	33	40	က	6 110	-	600 1700	38
Dickinson	Carlisle, Pa.	1783	1783 Rev. Wm. Neill, p. D.	Veill, D. D.	_					22 34 24 14	2	7	62	12		_	_	2000 5000	900
Washington	Washington, Pa.	1806				_	143 133	8	24	8	8	8	31	-		_		400	525
Western U.	Pittsburg, Pa.	1820	1820 Dr. R. Bruce, Prin.	e, Prin.		4			10	6	9 10 14 17	-	4	_				8	525
Madison 5	6		Rev. Henry B. Bascom	B. Bascom		_				-		_	_	_		_			
Alleghany	Meadville, Pa.	1815	1815 Rev. Timothy Alden	y Alden			10		_	-			12	_				2000	
St. Mary's	Baltimore, Md.	1802	Rev. E. Dar	1805 Rev. E. Damphoux, D. D.		13				_							=	10000	
Columbian	Washington, D. C.	1821	Rev. Stephe	Rev. Stephen Chapin, D. D.	ņ							_	9	_				3000 1000	000
ri	Charlottesv., Va.	814	Hon. J. Mac	1814 Hon. J. Madison, Rector		80	538						131	က			_	8000	
Hamp, Sid.	Prince Edward Co.		Rev. J. Cushing	hing			_	_			_			_	_			_	
Wm. & Mary	. Williamsburg, Va.	1691	Rev. A. Empie	pie		~	_			ಣ		_	103	-			-	3400	8
Washington	Lexington, Va.	1812	Rev. G. A.	1812 Rev. G. A. Baxter, D. D.		*	380 870	6	<b>a</b>	17	7 10	9	ន	61		_		700 1500	200
Univer. N. C.	Chapel Hill	1791	Rev. J. Caldwell, D. D.	well, p. p.	-	9	434 400	-	10	13 18		6	54						
Univer. S. C.	Columbia	802	Thomas Cooper, M. D.	Der. M. D.	_				;	<u>-</u>	_	_	_	_					
Charleston	Charleston, S. C.	1785	Rev. Jasper	1785 Rev. Jasper Adams, D. D.			10 10		87	9	8	81018	42	89	6			1000	
Uni. Ga. or Fr. C.	. Athens, Ga.	1786	1785 Rev. M. Waddel, D. D.	ddel, D. D.					7	282	28 21 32 19 33 1	933	105	29	10	90		2000 1820	820
U. Nashville	Nashville, Tenn.		Rev. Phillip	1806 Rev. Phillip Lindsley, D. D.			99		<u> </u>	1617	16 17 17 30	0		-	,			<u> </u>	
E. Tennessee	Knoxville, Tenn.	_	Rev. Charle	Rev. Charles Coffin. p. D.		- 21	_	`		80	4	5	2	10	_			340	200
Augusta	Augusta, Ky.	_	Rev. Martin Ruter	Ruter							2	A.	85	88	9		_		400
Greenville C.	Greenville, Tenn.	1794	Rev. Henry	. Hoss			_			_	_	_	22		_		_	8500	
Uni. Ohio	Athens, Ohio	1802	Rev. R. G.	1802 Rev. R. G. Wilson, D. D.			41 39	11	11	10 12		7 22 19	3	18	10	81	_	1842	808
Miami Uni.	Miami Uni. Oxford, Ohio	1824	Rev. R. H.	1824 Rev. R. H. Bishop, D. D.		9				6		:	45				-		
Transvlv. U.	Lexington, Kv.		Rev. Alva Woods, p. p.	Woods, D. D.		_				_		_	3	_			-		
West. Res. C	. Hudson, Ohio	1828		•		_				_	_	_	30						
Blooming. C.	Bloomington, Ind. 1828 Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D.	1828	Rev. Andre	w Wylie, D.	_ _	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_		-	
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### TABLE II.

## RESIDENCES OF STUDENTS AT VARIOUS COLLEGES.

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States & Cos.	Maine	N. Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	N. York	N Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	rginia	Dist. Col.	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Kentucky	Ohio	Other States	Consisse Courts

TABLE III.

Showing the time of Commencement in the various Colleges in the United States; the Number of Vacations; and the time of their occurrence.

COLLEGES.	TIME OF COMMENCEMENT.	No.vac.	FIRST VACATION.	SECOND VACATION.	THIRD VACATION.
Waterville	Last Wed. in Aug.	20	Four weeks from Com.	Eight weeks from the last Wed. Dec.	Two weeks from last Wed. May.
Bowdoin	First Wed. of Sept.	8	Three weeks from Com.	8 w'ks from Fri. after 3d Wed. in Dec.	Two wiks fr. Fri after 3d Wed. May.
Partmouth	Wed. pre. last Wed. in Aug.	2	Four weeks from Com.	Six and a hulf w'ks from last Wed. Dec. 2 and half w'ks fr. Thurs, next pre. last	2 and half wiks fr. Thurs next pre. la
University of Ver.		C1	Four weeks from Com.	8 weeks from 1st Wed. in Jan.	[Wed. in May
Middlebury	Third Wed. in August	3	Four weeks from Com.	Seven weeks from 1st Wed. in Jan.	Two weeks from 3d Wed. May.
Williams	First Wed. in Sept.	3	Fuur weeks from Com.	Six weeks from 4th Wed. in Dec.	Three weeks from 3d Wed. in May.
Amberst	Fourth Wed. of Aug.	3	Four weeks from Com.	Six weeks from 4th Wed. in Dec.	Three weeks from 2d Wed. in May.
Harvard Universi.	Last Wed. in Aug.	3	Two weeks Wed. pre. 25th Dec.	Two weeks from 1st Wed. in April.	Six weeks next pre. Com.
Brown University	First Wed. in Sept.	8	Four weeks from Com.	Six weeks from lust Fri. in Dec.	Three weeks from 2d Fri. in May.
Washington, Ct.	First Wed. in Aug.	3	Six weeks.	Two weeks.	Three weeks.
Yale	Second Wed. in Sept.	3	Six wecks from Com.	Two weeks from 2d Wed. Jan.	Four weeks from 1st Wed. in May.
Columbia	First Tuesday in Aug.	1	From Com. to first Mon. in Oct.		
Union	Fourth Wed, in July	6	Seven weeks from Com.	Three or four w'ks from mid. Dec.	Three w'ks from about 1st of April.
Hamilton	Fourth Wed. in Aug.	8	Six weeks from Com.	Three weeks from 2d Wed. in Jan.	Four weeks from 2d Wed. in May.
Geneva	First Wed. in Aug.	8	Five weeks from Com.	Two wiks at Christmas and New Year.	Three weeks from about 10th April.
Rutgers	Third Wed. in July.	8	From July 15, to Sept. 15.	From Dec. 21, to Jan. 7.	From April 7, to May 1.
rinceton	Last Wed. in Sept.	63	Six weeks from Com.	4 w'ks from Thurs af 3d Thurs. April.	
University Penn.	Last day of July, day pre., if Sunday.	3	From Dec 23 to Jan. 6, inclusive.	From Apr. 16, to Apr. 30, inc.	From Aug. 1, to Sept. 14.
efferson	Last Thurs. in Sept.	Q1	Four weeks from first Mon. Oct.	Four weeks 1st Mon. in May.	
Dickinson	Fourth Wed of Sopt.	CO1	Five weeks in Sept. and Oct.	Five weeks in April and May.	
Washington	Last Thurs. in Sept.	O1	Month of Oct.	Month of May.	
est. University	First of July.	1	Months of July and Aug.		
Alleghany	First Wed in July.	63	Six weeks from Com.	Not determined.	Not determined.
Columbian	Fourth Wed. in December.	cz	From Com. to 2d Wed. in Jan.	From 2d Wed. June to 2d Wed. July.	
University of Va.	No commencement.	-	From July 20, to Sept. 1.		
Wm. and Mary	Fourth of July.	-	From Com. to last Mon. Oct.		
Hampden Sidney	Fourth Wed. in Sept.	O1	Month of Oct.	Month of May.	
Washington, Va.	Third Wed. in April.	ct	From Com. to 3d Wed. in May.	From 3d Wed. Oct. to 3d Wed. Nov.	
	Fourth Thurs, in June.	C4	Six weeks from Com.	Four weeks from Dec. 15th.	
	About Dec. 15.	1	From July 15, to Oct. 15.		
	Last Tues. in October.	CN	Three weeks in April.	Month of December.	Also each Saturday in term time.
	First Wed. in Aug.	3	One week from Com.	Fr. Wed. bef. 2 Mon. Nov. till Jan. 1st. From April 1st to April 15th.	From April 1st to April 15th,
9	First Wed. in Oct.	61	Five and a half weeks in Spring.	Five and a half weeks in Autumn.	
	First Thurs. in Oct.	G\$	Four weeks from 1st Thurs, April.	Four weeks from 1st Thurs, in Oct.	
Augusta, Ky.	First Wed. in Aug.	ct	Six weeks from Com.	Six weeks from close of 1st term, Feb.	
Centre		-	From mid. July, to 1st Oct.		
Fransylvania Miami Obio	Last Wed in Sont	0	Prom Com to let Mond in Non	From last Wad March to I Mon Mos	
Athene Ohio	Wed 64 21 Tree in Sant	90	From Com to let Wed in Nov.	Four weeks from 9d Tues, in Auril.	

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## VIEW OF THE COURSE OF STUDY

PURSUED IN VARIOUS COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH THE PREPARATORY STUDIES, ETC.

We are able to present but an imperfect view of this subject at the present time, not having received recent returns from many of the Colleges. shall hope to present a full, and accurate statement another year.

## PREPARATORY STUDIES.

MIDDLEBURY DARTMOUTH WILLIAMS AMBERST

BOWDOLK

HARVARD UR. WASHINGTON BROWN UN.

COLUMBIA UNION YALR

- HAMILTON GENEVA

English, Latin, and Greek Gra:nmars, including Prosody; Virgil; Cicero's Select Orations; Sallust; Four Gospels; Jacob's Greek Reader, or an equivalent; Arithmetic, Geography, Algebra to the end of Simple Equations; Rhetoric; History U. S. Latin and Greek Grammars, including Procody; Virgil; Cicero's Select Orations; Greek Testament, Graca Minora or Greek Reader; Arithmetic; Geography; English, Latin, and Greek Grammars; Virgil; Cicero's Select Orations; Cæsar's Comm.; Gr. Test.; Græca Min. or Gr. Reader. Geography, Arithmetic, Cicero's Select Orations, Four Gospels, Jacob's Greek Reader, Sallust; also required to write Latin Gram-Ancient and Modern Geography; Arithmetic.

COLLEGES. Cicero; Clark's Introduction; Virgil; Sallust; Greek Reader; Four Gospels; Goography; English Grammar; Arithmetic; Algebra Latin and Greek Grammars, including Prosody; Greek Reader; Four Gospels; Virgil; Sallust; Cicero's Select Orations; Arithmetic; Algebra to the end of Simple Equations; Geography.

Geography; Arithmetic; English, Latin, and Greek Grammars; Colburn's Algebra as far as Quadratic Equations; Four Gospels; Greek Reader; Cæsar's Commentaries; Virgil; Cicero's Select Orations. Cicero's Select Orations, Clark's Introduction, Virgil, Sallust, Greek Testament, Greca Minora, Adams' Latin Grammar, Goodrich's Greek Grammar, Latin Prosody, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Gr. Read. sub. for Min. & Epis. in Gr. Test. Eng. Gram., Geog. and Arith.; Casar of Sallust; Cicero; Virgil; Gr. Reader; Gospels of Luke, John, and Acts of the Apostles; to the end of Simple Equations. Latin and Greek Gram. &c.

APRIL Eng., Lat., & Gr. Gram. & Pros.; Geog., Casar; Arith., Cic. against Cataline, &c.; eight books Æneid; Sal.; Goep. of Joha & Lake; Gr. Reader; first 3 books Hom. II.; 3 Xen. Cyrop.

Rigg's Lat. Gram., Farrand's Lat. Course, Selectee, Eutropius, Clark's Introd., Corn. Nepos, Cæsar's Comm. Virgil, Cicero's Orations, Gram. and Test.; Greek Int. and Gr. Minora; Arith., Eng. Gram., and Goog.

Virgil, Cicero's Select Orations, Four Gospels, Prose part of Gr. Minora, or intend of it, the Gr. Read., Clark's Introd., Arith.

Classical Course, Lat., Gr., and Eng. Gram., Mair's Int. Cæsar's Com., Buc. & En. of Virg. Ci. Four evang. first half of Gr. Read. Prose part of Gr. Minor.

RUTGERS COL.

Arith, Four books Cessr's Com, Sal., Four Cic. Orst. against Cataline, 6 books Æn. Four Evan., Gr. Min., Mair's Introd.
U. Pernsklya.

V. Pernsklya.

Virg., Sal., Hor. Odes, Gr. Test., Lucian's Dial., Xen. Cyrop., Gr. Min., Eng. Gram., Arith., and Geog.

Dial., and Gr. Gram., Geog., Arith., Four first books Æn. Orst. against Cataline, Four Évang., and Gr. Min.

Charlestow. c. Class. Department, 5th Class. Read., Spell., Writ., Arith., Geog., Lat. Gram., Lat. Reader., Pheadrus.

UNIV. NASHVILE Lat. Gr. and Eng. Gram., Mair's Int., Arith., Geog., Virgil, Cicero, Gr. Test. and Min., Cessr.

TRANSKLANIA U. Arith., Eng., Lat. and Gr. Gram., Geog., Cicero, Virgil, Saliust or Cæsar; Four Gospels; Gr. Reader.

## FRESHMAN STUDIES.

First Term, Sallust; Cicero's offices; Eng. Gram.; Porter's Anal.; Arith. Review; Alg.; Gr. Maj. Second Term, Gr. Maj., Cic. Frant and Sen., Alg., Jam., Rhet. and Livy; Third Term, Livy; En. Gr., Web. Arith.; Gr. Maj., Day's Alg., Geog. Third Term, Livy; Gr. Maj., Roilson's Gr.; Rom. Ant. Second Term, Livy; En. Gr., Web. Arith.; Gr. Maj., Day's Alg., Geog. Third Term, Class C. Livy, Gr. Maj., Rom. Ant.; Par. Cour. Fr. and Span. Gram.; Voltaire's Charles XII. Col. Esp. Phil. of Arith. 2d Term, Livy, Gr. Maj. Far. Course. Ch. XII.; Col. Espan.; Henriade, Bk. Keep. 3d Term, Euc., Gr. Maj. Hor. Par. Course, Gr. XiII.; Col. Espan.; Henriade, Bk. Keep. 3d Term, Euc., Gr. Maj. Hor. Par. Course, First Term, Alg.; Livy; Pros. and Lat. Comp., Gr. Maj. ad Term, Alg., Tac., Plane Geom. Tac., Gr. Maj. First Term, Livy; Rom. Ant.; Lat. Comp., Gr. Maj., Gr. Ant.; French. 2d Term, Hor., Lat. Comp.; Gr. Maj., Gr. Comp. Hist. 3d Terni, Gr. Maj. Gr. Comp., Alg.,
First Term, Livy; Rom. Ant., Arith.; Alg., Gr. Maj. 2d Term, Livy, Gr. Maj.; Alg. 3d Term, Hor.; Hom. II., Rob. ed.; Euc.,
Livy; Hor.; Cic. Orat.; Gr. Maj.; Lat. Comp.; Rom. Ant.: An Geog.,
First Term, Cic. de Off. amicit, &c.; Hor.; Lat. Pros. Gr. Maj., 2d Term, Xen. Cyr.; Hor., Rom. Ant., Livy. 3d Term, Sal.; Gr. Class C. Virgil's Georgics; Poet. part of Min. or last half of Gr. Reader; Geog.; Lat. and Gr. Prosody; Livy; Arith. reviewed, Eng. Gr.; Sal.; Ant., Gr. Maj., Gr. Tent.

1. Hornes; Pros.; Rom. Ant.; Gr. Maj.; Neil. Gr. Ex.; Pros.; Arith., Geog., Gram., Comp. &c. II. Hor., Rom. Ant., Gr. Maj., Gr. Ex., Alg., Geog., &c.

4. Arith., Alg., Euc., Hor.; Epic.; Gr. Maj. and Ex.; Cic. Orat.; Gram. Ant. &c.

1. Arith, Alg., Govid Metam., Xen. Cyrop., Gram., Reading; Comp. &c. II. Sal., Hom. II., Alg., Geog. &c. Græ. Maj.; Legendre's Geom.; Logic, Excerp. Lailin.

First Term. Livy; Rom. Ant.; Gr. Maj.; Second Term, Hom. in Gr. Maj.; Hor. Ant.; Porter's Anal.; Third Term, Heslod; in Maj., Xen. de Oratore. I. Livy; Gr. Maj., Rom. Ant.; Gr. Ant.; Eng. Gr. II. Livy; Gr. Maj.; Arith. Reviewed; Book Keeping. III. Livy; Gr. Maj., First Term, Gr. Maj.; Livy; Lacroix's Arith.; Alg.; Rom. Ant. Second Term, Græ. Maj.; Livy; Alg.; Rom. Ant. Third Term, Virg., Hor., Cic. Sel. Ora.; Gram., Rom. Ant., Gr. Gram. Gr. Maj.; Hor.; Arith. reviewed, Algebra. Jamieson's Rhet.; Geog. WASHINGTON MIDDLEBURY DARTMOUTH BROWN UMI. DICKINSON COLUMBIA Un. Penn. JEFFERSON WILLIAMS - HAMILTON AMHERST Bownoin RUTGERS GENEVA YALE UNION

First Pr. I.at. Gram. and Hist. Soc.; French Gram. & Read., En. Gr., & Read. Geog., & Wri. 2d Fear, Hist. Sac., Hist. Rom. French Gram., Ex.; and Fontsine's Fables; En. Gr., Arith, Geog. and Writing. CHARLESTON Class Dep. Lat. Gr.; Selectæ, Cæser, Turner's Ex., Cic. Orat., Arith., Writ., Geog., Chronology, &c. Frans. Univer. Lat and Gr. Lang., Arith., Alg., Geom., Geog., Hist, Eng. Gr., Porter's Anal. MIAMI UNIV. En. Gr., and Pros.; Mair's Int., Cæser; Virgi; Mineralogy, Arith., Alg., Geog., Penmanship. Bloomington, Ia. Cic. Orat., Virg.; Gr. Maj., Rom. Ant., En. Gr., Geog., Alg., Geom., Eng. and Lat. Composition. TRANS. UNIVER. -CHARLESTON ST. MARY'S

## SOPHOMORE STUDIES.

I. Term, Gr. Maj., Ex. Lat., Alg., Trig., Geom. II. Gr. Maj., Hor., Cam. Math., Geom. III. Gr. Maj. Hor., Math., Rhet., Gram. I. Gr. Maj. Cic. de Orat., Geom., His. II. Gr. Maj., Hist., Ex. Lat., Day's Math. III. Day's Math., Geom., Ex. Lat. Rhet. Log. I. Hor. Geom., Geog. II. Hor. Gram., Geog., Rhet. II. Gr. Maj. Tac., Log. Day's Math., Paley's Eviden.
I. Grass Course, Geom., Hor., Geom., Gr. Waj. Course, Geom., Gr. Maj., Cic. de Orat.
I. Grass Course, Geom., Hor., Gr. Maj., Par. Course, Geom., Day's Math., Log. Geog., III. Class. C. Cic. de Orat. Gr. Maj., Par. C. Cal., Fr. Lan., Span. Lan. Nav. & Mil. Tactics. In Com. Day's Math., Log. Geog., III. Class C. Cic. de Orat. Gr. Maj. Par. C. Chi., Fr. Lan., Span. Lang., Prac. Math., Drawing. In Com. Day's Math., Dutton's Math, Geog.
I. Geom., Hor., Gr. Maj., II. Trig., Hor. or Juv., Rhet. III. Conic. Sect., Gr. Maj., Log.
I. Geom., Hor., Gr. Maj., Math. Aig. and Geom., Appl. of Alg. to Geom., Trigon., Surv., Mens., Sph. Geom. and Trig., Cic. de Or. and de Off., Terence, Hor., Gr. Maj., Iliad, Lat. and Gr. Exer., Mineral. and Geol., Nat. Phil., Hist., Geog., Rhet.
I. Geom., Eneld, Gr. Maj., Geog., II. Geom., Alg., Ter. or Livy, Gr. Maj., Hist., Chron. Gr. and Rom. Antiq.
S. Geog., Gr. Min. and Maj., Illad, An. Geog.
S. Geog., Gr. Min. and Maj., Illad, An. Geog., Hierocles, French, Ex., Telemaque, Rousseau, Eng. Gr., Alg., Justin, Caes., Curt., Ov., Virg., Lat. Pros., Gr. Gram., Esop., Hierocles, French, Ex., Telemaque, Rousseau, Eng. Gr., Alg., Class. Dep. Virg., Lat. Pros., Gr. Gram., Gr. Reader, Sall., Cic. de Sen. et de Am., Chron., Geog.
Lat. and Gr. Lang., Book-keeping, Trigon. &c., Logic, Fr. Lang. or Hebrew, or Calculus, at option.
L. Gr. Antiq., Hor., Gr. Maj., Cic. de Orat., Longinus, Camb. Math., Book-keeping. II. Gr. Maj., Cic. Orations, et de Off., Camb. I. Hor., Gr. Maj., Geom. II. Hor. Gr. Maj., Day's Math. III. Gr. Maj., Cic. de Orat. de Off, &c. Day's Math., Dut. Math., Rhet. I. Class. C. Tac., Gr. Maj., Log. Scien. C. Hist., Arith., Log. II. Class. C. Alg., Gr. Maj., Tac. Scien. C. Alg., Nat. Theol., Nat. Hist. III. Class. C. Rhet., Geom., Fr. or Span. Lan. Ext. Alg., Geom., Gr. Maj. Gr. Ex. Alg., Geom., Geog. II. Hor. Gr. Maj., Gr. Ex. Alg., Geom., Day's Math. En. C. Ge., Rh., Alg., Men., Diaw., Eng. Gr., Fr. Lan. Class C. Hor., Gr. Maj., Al., Gr. Ex., Rhet., Ge., Men., Sp. Pro., Gr. Tes. I. Virg. Buc. et. Georg., Gr. Maj., Geom., Rhet. III. Hor. Gr. Maj., Day's Cic. de Orat., Hor., Rhet. Gram., Geog., Logic, Rhet., Gr. Maj., Gr. Antiq., Hist., Hutton's Math. Math , Rhet. TRANSYLVANIA WASHINGTON MIAMI UNIV. MIDDLEBURY CHARLESTON DARTMOUTH UNIV. PENN. Sr. Mary's HAMILTON DICKINSON EFFERSON WILLIAMS AMHERST BOWDOIN RUTGERS GENEVA INDIANA UNION BROWN YALE

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## JUNIOR STUDIES.

de Orat, Astron. Fluxions, Nat. Theol., Mineralogy.

I. Class. C. Gr. Maj. Par. C. Phil. of Hist. Politics of An. Greece. In Com. Dutton's Math., Chem., Hist. II. Class. C. Gr. Maj. Par. C. Phil. of Hist. Politics of An. Greece. In Com. Phil. of Nat. Hist. Math. Phil. Phil. Chem., Int. Class. C. Gr. Maj. Tacit. Par. C. Appl. of Sci. to Arts, Ferg. on Civ. Soc. In Com. Nat. Phil., Geol., Botany.

I. Gr. Maj., Day's Math., Chem., Nat. Phil. II. Exc. Latina, Paley's Evid., Analyt. Geom., and Conic Sec., Nat. Phil., Chem. III. Exc. Lat., Gr. Maj. Nat. Phil. Phil. Phil. of Nat. Hist. II. Calcu., Iliad, Rhet. III. Elem. of Crit., Am. Const., Nat. Phil. Gr. Maj., Gr. Comp., Day's Math., Con. Sect. Sph. Geo. and Trig. or Mod. Lang. II. Tacitus, Lat. Comp., Chem., Fluxions, or Mod. Lang. III. Mor. Phil., Min. and Geol., Nat. Phil., Bot. and Nat. Hist. I. Gr. Maj., Exc. Latina, Hor., Appl. of Alg. to Geom., Camb. Mechanics, Fr. Lang. II. Calculus, Nat. Phil., Intel. Phil., Fr. Lang. III. Calculus, Camb. Mechanics, Gr. Maj., Hor., Mor. and Polit. Phil.
I. Gr. Maj., Tacitus, Dutton's Math., Chemistry. II. Gr. Maj., Nat. Phil. and Astron., Nat. Theol. III. Gr. Maj., Nat. Phil. and . Cic. de Orat., Tacitus, Gr. Maj., Nat. Phil. II. Tacitus, Gr. Maj., Nat. Phil. III. Astron., Logic, Hist., Fluxions, Gr. Maj., I. Class C. Rhet., Day's Math., Gr. Maj. Scient C. Rhet., Geom., Alg. II. Class C. Cic. de Orat., Nat. Phil., Con. Sec. Sci. C. Trigo., Nat. Phil., Geom. III. Class. C. Polit. Econ., Gr. Maj., Nat. Phil. Sci. C. Analyt. Geom., Nat. Phil., Fr. or Span. I. Cic. de Orat., Gr. Maj , Day's Math., Webber's Math. II. Cic. de Orat., Tacitus, Chem., Webber's Math., Day's Math., Nat. Phil. III. Tacitus, Gr. Maj , Hist., Nat. Phil. Gr. Maj, Tacit., Trigon, Con. Sec., Aug. de Civ. Dei., Logic, Cic. de Off., Math., Mor. Phil., Paley's Evid., Iliad, Calculus.
I. Livy, Gr. Maj, Day's Math., Con. Sec., Fluxions, Rhet. II. Horace, Gr. Maj., Conics and Spherics, Flux., Rhet., Mor. and Intel. Phil., Rhet.
Persp. Geog., Alg., Analyt. Geom., Calculus, Juvenal, Persius, Livy, Gr. Maj., Nat. Phil., Chem., Logic, Gen. Gram., Mor. I. Trigon., Mens., Surv., Nav., Con. Sec., Quinct., Virg. Georg., Gr. Maj., Gr. and Lat. Comp., Rhet., Logic. II. Fluxions, Mechanics, Hor., Demosth., Gr. and Lat. Comp., Mor. Phil. Stron., Chem., Lat. and Gr. Lang.

Ghom. Mens., Trig., Surv., Ag., Flux., Geog., Nat. Phil. Astron., Chem., Lat. and Gr. Lang.

Ghom., Priv., Sall., Cic., Ov., Virg., Gr. Gram., Locian, Xen., Fr. Comp., L'art Poetique, La Henriade, Geom., Span. Lang., Gh. year, Cicero, Liv. Tacit., Suet., Paterculus, Quinct., Hor., Juvenal, Pers., Lucan, Lucr., Sen., Ter., Xen., Isoc., Hesiod., Theoc, Bion., Trig., Con. Sec., Calculus, Mechanics, Span. Lang., Geog.
Virg. Georg., Hor., Gr. Maj., Iliad, Livy, Arith., Chronól., Geog.
Lat. and Gr. Lang., Nat. Phil., Rhet., Nat. Hist., Intel. Phil.
Gr. Maj., Cic. de Nat. Deorum, Juvenal, Con. Sec., Fluxions, Geog., Rhet. II. Hebrew, Gr. Maj., Virg., Lat. and Gr. Comp.,
Nat. Phil., Hist. Gr. Maj., Tacitus, Dutton's Math., Nat. Phil., Chemistry. II. Gr. Maj., Cic. de Orat., Nat. Phil., Chem. III. Gr. Maj., Cic. Astron. Nat. Theol., Mor. and Polit. Phil. Heb. Fr. or Span. at option. - TRANSTLVANIA WASHINGTON CHARLESTON MIDDLEBURY DARTHOUTH UNIV. PENN. ST. MARY'S JEFFERSON DICKINSON WILLIAMS - HAMILTON - Bowdoin RUTGERS AMHERST GENEVA BROWN UNION YALE

## SENIOR STUDIES.

 Rhet., Mor. Phil., Vattel, Locke. II. Stewart's Phil., Brown's Phil., Butler's Anal. III. Brown's Phil., Butler's Anal.
 Brown's Phil., Stewart's Phil., Paley's Evid. Anat. II. Class. C. Heb. or Gr. at option. Par. C. Mod. Lang. or Math. at option. In Com. Phil. of Rhet., Polit. Econ. III. Butler's Anal., Mor. Phil.
 Foli of Rhet., Stewart's Phil. II. Butler's Anat., Nat. Theol., Leslie on Deism, Moral Phil. III. Polit. Phil. Vattel.
 Nat. Phil., Intel. Phil., Evid. of Chry. II. Astr., Chem., Polit. Econ. III. Heb. or Fr. Lang., Pol. Econ., Nat. Phil.
 Elem. of Crit., Logic, Polit. Econ., Nat. Phil. II. Gr. or Lat. Lang. and Comp., Elem. of Crit., Stewart's Phil. III. Appl. of I. Rhet. Logic., Locke. II. Moral Phil., Elem. of Crit., Stewart's Phil. III. Butler's Anal., Polit. Econ.

Cic. de Orat., Stewart's Phil., Nat. Phil., Astron., Kames' Crit., Butler's Anal., Chem., Min. and Geol., Polit. Econ., Const. of U. S.,
Kent's Leet., Rutherford's Institutes, Juv., Persius.

I. Cic. de Orat., Hor. Ar. Pe., Longinus, Nat. Phil., Mor. Phil., Intel. Phil., Logic. II. Tacitus, Gr. Test., Nat. Phil., Evid. of Rev.,
Int. Phil., Hist. and Chronol. III. Tacitus, Gr. Test., Polit. Econ., Evid. of Rev., Hist. and Chron. Evid. of Nat. and Rev. Rel., Metaphys., Nat. and Pol. Law, Calculus, Analyt. Dynamics, Longinus, Astron., Nat. Phil., Chem.
I. Exp. Phil., Chem., Cic. de Off et Nat. Deor., Longinus, Gr. and Lat. Comp., Univ. Gram., Intel. Phil., Evid. of Rev. II. Astr.,
Tacit., Hor. Art. Po., Eurip. Medea, Soph. Œd. Tyr, Gr. and Lat. Comp., Crit., Polit. Econ., Evid. of Rev., Mor. Phil.
Rhet., Logic, Stew. and Reid's Phil., Mor. Phil., Nat. Theol., Polit. Econ., Hist., Evid. of Christianity, Lat. and Gr.
Mor. Phil., Nat. Phil., Plato, Esch., Demosth., Long., Theoph., Hom., Soph., Eurip., Rhet., Elocution. Juv., Pers., Tacit., Cic de Öff., Gr. Maj., Chronol., Grog.
Mor. Phil., Elem. of Crit., Astron., Chem., Const. of U. S., Polit. Econ., Gen. Law.
I. Hebrew, Gr. Maj., Cic. de Senect., French, Lat. and Gr. Comp., Mor. and Int. Phil., Astron., Chem. II. Hebrew, Gr. Maj., French, Logic, Polit. Econ., Evid. of Rev., History. Astron., Math., Nat. Theol., Paley's Evid., Burlemaqui. II. Chem., Polit. Econ., Butler's Anal. III. Nat. Hist., Mineralogy, Sci. to Arts; Vattel, Am. Const. Nat. Theol., Paley's Evid., Buller's Anal.
I. Rhet., Nat. The., Stewart's Phil., Brown's Ph., Gr. and Lat. II. Paley's Mor. Phil., do. Evid., Gr. and Lat. III. Pol. Econ.
I. Class. C. Stewart's or Brown's Phil., Nat. Phil., Elem. of Crit. Scien. C. Calculus, Nat. Phil., Elem. of Crit. II. Class C. Asi. Locke's Essays, Butler's Anal., Stewart's Phil. II. Stewart's Phil., Cic. de Off., Gr. Test., Edwards on the Will., Polit. Econ. tron., Mor. Phil., Elem. of Crit. Sci. C. Astron., Mor. Phil., Elem. of Crit. III. Class. C. Hebrew. Sci. C. Anat. or Blacket. Paley's Evid. III. Federalist. Physiol. or Kent's Lectures. - TRANSYLVANIA MIDDLEBURY WASHINGTON CHARLESTON DARTHOUTH UNIV. PENN. BT. MARY'S EFFERSON WILLIAMS HAMILTON **Д**јоктиво**и** AMHERST RUTGERS -BOWDOIN GENEVA BROWN Union YALE 1

### NOTES

ON THE TABLES OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

- 1. Bangor. We have received no return from this Seminary since the present year commenced. We learn from the Christian Mirror that a special effort is now making to raise a fund of \$50,000; \$12,000 for the support of the Professor of Bib. Lit.; \$12,000 for buildings; and the remainder for current expenses.
- 2. Baptist Academical and Theological stitution at New Hampton, N. H. The Institution at New Hampton, N. H. whole number of students in this Institution is 204. A course of theological instruction has been adopted during the last year. One half of the overseers and trustees are appointed by the Baptist convention of the State. Rev. B. F. Farnsworth, is Principal and Professor of Christian Theology. The Institution was first incorporated as an academy in 1821. It is represented as in a very flourishing condition.
- 3. Andover. The number of students at this Institution is greater than at any for-mer period. The first year is devoted to Sacred Literature; the second to a course of Christian Theology; and the third to Sacred Rhetoric. Courses of lectures are given by the Professors in the respective departments. A weekly exercise is held, in which the subject of Pastoral Duties, among others, is discussed. The Professorship of Ecc. Hist is vacant. Candidates for admission to the Seminary are now required to sustain an examination in Heb. Gram., and in the Hebrew Chrestomathy of Prof. Stuart, so far as the extracts from Genesis and Exodus extend.

The Athenæum, or Reading Room, is a most valuable appendage of this Institution. Between seventy and eighty weekly, monthly, and quarterly papers are received, besides five or six of the ablest Reviews in the world. Most of them are furnished gratuitously by the Publishers. By means of this collection of papers, very valuable, general information is rapidly diffused among the students.

- 4. Newton. The regular course embraces three years, and is devoted to Bib. Lit., Ecc. Hist., Bib. Theol., and Past. Duties. The Institution, though under the parti-cular superintendence of the Baptist Denomination, is open to individuals of any Denominations, who possess the requisite religious and literary qualifications.
- natural theology; the second on the doc- of students is 66.

- trines of revealed theology. In the Department of Sacred Literature, about equal attention is paid to Greek and Hebrew. Themes are also occasionally given out. The Professors of Divinity and Rhetoric also give Lectures. The students have access to the Lectures in College, and to the college Library, and Reading room. Previously to 1822, the President of the College, as Professor of Divinity, discharged the duties of teacher of Didactic Theology. The tuition in the Theological Department is entirely gratuitous. Most of the students board in the college commons, at an expense of from \$1,25 to \$1,37 1-2 per week.
- 6. Episcopal Seminary, New York city. Bishop Hobart attends to the composition of sermons, and gives instruction in the Pastoral duties, using selections on the subject from various authors. Dr. Turner instructs in the Old Testament History, using the English version, and the New Testament in Greek, with more or less reference to various commentators, Prideaux's Connexions, Jahn's Introduction, and Archaeology, &c. Lectures on the criticism of the text are also given. Ernesti's Elements of Interpretation is used as a text book in this department. Prof. Wilson uses Pearson's exposition of the creed as a text book. Also the class study Burnet and Tomline on the 89 Articles; Jones on the Trinity; Horsley's Tracts; Magee on the Atonement; Lawrence's Bampton Lectures, &c. Prof. Onderdonk uses Potter on Church Government as a text book; Hooker's Ecclesiastical Polity, &c. Prof. Moore confines himself to He-The class read a portion of Genesis, Psalms, Isaiah, Job, &c.

Every Monday evening, a meeting of the students is held—a Professor presiding, -for practical, and critical purposes, alternately. The object of the first is the promotion of personal piety; at the other, two Dissertations are read, and freely criticised. A service is held in the chapel every Sabbath.

7. Baptist Seminary at Hamilton. This Institution is both Literary and Theological, adapted exclusively to the education of those intended for the ministry. In the Preparatory Department, the common English Branches are taught-The first year, the text books are Porter's Analysis; Kaime's Elements of Criticism; Church History; Languages. Second year, Hebrew; Lowth's Lectures; Jahn's Archaeology; Ernesti; Camp. Prelim. Dissertations. Third year, Exegesis of Sac. Scrip., Horne's 5. New Haven. The Professor of Theology delivers two courses of lectures—the first on mental and moral Philosophy and strength of the professor of the professo

- 8. Lutheran Seminary at Hartwick. Connected with this Seminary is an Academical Department, where the students are instructed in the Latin, Greek, German and French Languages; Mathematics; Natural Philosophy; History, &c.
  The Divinity students receive their tuition gratis. A small fund is provided for paying the board of those who are very indigent.
- 9. Auburn Theol. Seminary. course of study at this Seminary does not vary materially from that pursued at Andover, except that a separate course on Poleinics is given, in the Senior year. Lectures are occasionally delivered on subjects connected with Biblical Science, and also on the leading topics embraced in the Didactic course.
- 10. Seminary of the Dutch Reformed Church at New Brunswick, N. J. This Seminary went into operation in 1784 by the appointment of John H. Livingston D. D. as professor of Theology. Rev. Drs. Derick Romeyn, and Solomon Freeligh were afterwards associated with him. In 1810, the Seminary was removed from New York to New Brunswick. The text Book used by the Professor of Theology is Mark's Medulla.
- 11. Princeton Theol. Seminary. First Year, Original Languages of the Scriptures; Sacred Chronology and Geography; Biblical and Profane history connected; Jewish Antiquities and Exegetical Theology. Second Year, Bibl. Crit., Did. Theol. Eccl. History and Hebrew Lang. con. Third Year, Bib. Theol., Polemic Theol., Eccles. Hist., Church Government, Composition and delivery of Sermons: Pastoral Care.
- 12. German Ref. Sem. at Carlisle. A course of Lectures in Bibl. Theol. is delivered to the Students who understand the English Language. The German students use Mursinna's Dogmatik as a text book, with the reading of other suitable works. There are Exegetical exercises on some books of the Old and New Testaments, both critical and practical. No regular course has yet been pursued in Bib. Crit. Eccles. Hist, is a part of the course with Mosheim as a text book, Pastoral Theology is taught in oral Lec-tures, on Paul's Epistles to Timothy and Titus. In Moral Philosophy Paley is used In the Evidences, Paley and Alexander. The students write Essays regularly. The plan for raising \$10,000 for a Professorship is nearly completed.
- 13. Evang. Luth. Sem. at Gettysburg. The studies of the first year are Greek, and Hebrew philology; Sac. Geog. and Chronol. Bib. and Prof. Hist. connected, view of the state of our colleges. La regard

- and Bib. Ant., Horne's Int., Jahn's Archael., Prideaux, Winer, Stuart, &c. are used. A manuscript Gram. prepared by Prof. Schmucker, and containing the most re-cent improvement in Hebrew, is also used. A course of Exegetical Lectures on the N. T. is also given. The studies of on the N. I.; saiso given. The studies of the second year are Philosophy of the Mind; Nat. Theol., Evidences of Christ. Bib. Crit., Hermeneutics; Bib. Theol; Prac. Divin., and Eccles. Hist. The textbooks are Locke, Reed, Stewart, Brown; also, Paley's Nat. Theol; Mosheim; Schmucker's translation of Storr and Flatt, Executive with a swing of Lecture Strength of Store and Store and Stor Ernesti; with a series of Lectures, &c. The studies of the third year are Bib. Theol., Lectures on systematic and controversial Theol. con.; with a series of Lectures on the Church Government adopted by the Lutheran Church; also Composition and delivery of sermons; and Past. Theol. in a series of Lectures. An effort is now making to establish a Professorship of Bib. and Orient. Lit., which it is hoped will succeed.
- 14. Union Theol. Seminary. The prevailing features in the plan of education are the cultivation of practical religion; criti-cal study; and the discipline of the mind. Course of study first year. Hebrew, 35 Chap. of Genesis and 50 Psalms; Greek Gospels, of Genesis and 50 Psalms; Greek Gospels, Jahn's Archaeology, Alexander on the Canon, Evidences of Christianity, weekly Lectures on Bib. Crit., Lit., &c. Second year, Hebrew, remainder of Psalms, and Isaiah. Greek, Epistles, Nat. Theol., Bib. Theol., essays by students and lectures by Professors. Third year, Hebrew, Job; Greek, Epistles. Theol. connected with analysis of faith. Hist. of the religion and Polity of the Church, with Lectures by the Professor. The text books in Church Hist. are Mosheim. Milner. Ech-Church Hist. are Mosheim, Milner, Echhard, &c. At each recitation on the Scriptures, the students, in order, present a short analysis of a sermon, or a lecture on some text. This analysis is subject to the remarks of the Professor. The study and practice of Rhetoric and elocution is rendered somewhat peculiar, from the fact that the Southern portion of the Church demands extempore preaching. The Students have a semi-monthly Philological Society; A Society of Inquiry on missions, &c.
- 15. Southern and Western Theol. Sem. The course of studies embraces the following-Greek Test., Hebrew Bible; Eccles. Hist., Ch. Gov., Jewish Antiquities; Sac-Chronol., Bib. Crit., Hermen., Did. and Pol. Theol., Comp. and delivery of sermons, &c.

Notes on College Statistics.

to Waterville college we were obliged to copy from the returns in 1827-8.—Hamilton, 1826-7.—Columbia, 1827-8.—Nassau Hall, 1827-8. About one half of the colleges South and West of Pennsylvania must be considered as having made some advance from our statements copied from the returns, which were made one year since. The general result however will not be materially affected.

It will be observed that the aggregate number of undergraduates is larger than the sum of the four classes. This is accounted for, as several of the Colleges do not make any division in their number of students corresponding to classes.

The whole number of Colleges mentioned in our list is 43. Probably the whole number is not far from 50.

Bowdoin. Medical school. The first Medical graduation, 3 persons 1821. Total graduates, 163, deceased 9. The library of this school consists of 2500 vols. of modern and valuable works. It is said to be the best in N. E. The expenses of the library are moderate. This, together with the anatomical preparations render this school attracting to students in Medicine.

Dartmouth. Its permanent funds are small, and while its literary advantages have enabled it to hold an honorable rank among the Colleges of our land, its accommodations for students have hitherto been inadequate. But during the past year the old buildings have been much improved, and in the course of the present season, two new brick edifices will be completed for the accommodation of students, Libraries, apparatus, &c.

The Trustees are making an effort to raise a fund of \$50,000 for this institution before the next commencement. It is hoped that the numerous alumni of Dartmouth will each lend his aid, and that the Christian public will not withhold its charities from a college which has borne its full share in advancing the cause of religion and human happiness.

Middlebury College. Considerable progress has been made in preparing a mechanic's shop for the use of the students. The funds of this College are small, depending entirely upon private munificence. Among its most liberal Benefactors were the late Hon. G. C. Painter, who bequeathed \$13,000; Gen. Arad Hunt, who gave between 5 and 6000 acres of wild land, which is beginning to be leased; and Jos. Burr, Esq. who gave \$12,500. There is a small Society connected with the College, which have funds to a small amount, which are lowned without interest to indigent students—there is also a charitable society in town, which furnish aid in clothing, &c.

Williams. A very commodious chapel has recently been erected, furnishing recitation rooms, room for Libraries, &c.

Amherst. The Bible, in the English translation, is now one of the regular studies of the classes, though it is not mentioned in the statement printed with the last Catalogue. A large part of the present senior class are engaged in the study of the Hebrew, in conformity with the plan recommended by Prof. Stuart, in the present No. of the Register.

Harvard. We have not stated the course of study at this University, with the exception of the preparatory studies, as we understand that some changes are to be soon made.

Yale College. A Gymnasium and wood yard furnish means of exercise to the students. About \$490 per annum are earned by indigent students in preparing wood for the fire. The seventeen Instructors of this Institution, named in the list, are exclusive of three medical, and two law professors.

University of Pennsylvania. There has recently been a reörganization of the Collegiate department of this University. It is now represented as in a very flourishing condition.

Dickinson. This College receives \$2000 per annum for 7 years, from the State, beginning with 1826.

Jefferson. The general fund given by the State, and by individuals, amounts to \$9000; and a fund by legacy, for the support of pious young men intended for the ministry, amounts to \$6000. About 50 graduates of this Institution are now studying theology, who, with the number stated in the table, as ministers, show that almost two thirds of the alumni have devoted themselves to theology. This Institution has been in a remarkable manner the child of Providence. It has grown up gradually out of the first grammar school erected weest of the mountains. It has enjoyed several times the special influences of God's Spirit.

William and Mary. This Institution is in a flourishing condition. The number in the Scientific Department is 67, and in the classical 36. The productive funds of the College amount to shout \$120,000, a sum not sufficient for its full endowment.

Charleston Callege. This College is not organized by the usual division of four classes. It is adapted to the wants of the city. The College is divided into an English, Classical, and Scientific department. Over each of these is placed an

experienced Preceptor, with assistants. This plan is found very successful. One advantage is that boys are taken at an early age and trained in a uniform manner, till they receive their degrees. A very handsome and commodious edifice has recently been erected for various public objects. Elias Horry, Esq. gave \$10,000, last year, in aid of a Professorship of Moral and Political Philosophy. The faculty and students have access to the Charleston city library amounting to 12,000 volumes. In our view of the studies, we have only presented those of the Classical Department, not being able to make an arrangement to introduce them all.

Greenville, Tenn. This College owns no land, except a very small lot on which the College buildings stand. Its funds are about \$5600. The College has hitherto been under the necessity of conducting students through the preparatory studies, owing to the existing state of academies in the region. This College is entirely indebted to private bounty for its existence.

Augusta College. This Institution is in Bracken Co. Ky. on the Ohio river. It was first established in 1822, as an academy. Its first commencement as a College will be held in August next. Connected with the College is an academic Department, conducted by three Instructors. The tuition in College is \$15 per ann.; in the academy \$12. The income from the funds is equal to the current expenses. The college edifice is 3 stories in height, 80 ft. by 40, and finished with great neatness. The College is represented as in a very flourishing condition.

Ohio University. This Institution is supported by lands leased, and by tuition fees. The lands yield annually \$2500 or 3000.

### Medical Schools.

The principal medical schools in the United States are at Brunswick, Me.; Hanover, N. H.; Castleton, Vt.; Boston and Pittsfield, Ms.; Providence, R. I.; New Haven, Ct.; at Fairfield and New York city, N. Y.; at New Brunswick, N. J.; at Philadelphia and Canonsburg, Pa.; at Baltimore, Md.; at Washington, D. C.; one in N. Carolina; one in S. Carolina; at Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Lexington, Ky. About 20 in all—The whole number of students is not far from 1800.

### Law Schools.

The principal Law schools are at Cambridge and Northampton, Ms.; Litchfield and New Haven, Ct.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Williamsburg, Va.; Charleston, S. C. &c. The number of students in law is probably about 1200.

### Academies in New England.

We intend to give a more full account of the Academies, at least in New England and New York, in our next year April No. than we are able to do at present.

At the time of the separation of Massachusetts and Maine, the No. of incorporated academies in Maine was 25, and in Massachusetts 38. Since that time about 20 have been incorporated in Massachusetts, making 58 in all. For support of these institutions about 24 townships of Maine land have been given by the Legislature; and one lottery was granted to Leicester academy in 1785. Phillips academy is the oldest in the State, and in-corporated in 1780. The number of in-corporated academies in Vermont is about 40; of which one half are in operation.

### QUARTERLY LIST

OF ORDINATIONS AND INSTALLATIONS.

Rev. JAMES GOOCH, ord. pastor, Cong. West Minot, Maine. Dec. 25, 1828.

Rev. BENJAMIN P. WINCHESTER, ord. pastor, Baptist, Corinns. Dec. 26.

Rov. CLEMENT PARKER, ord. pastor, Cong. Shapleigh, West Parish, Me. Jan. 28.

Rev. ISAAC ESTY, ord. pastor, Cong. Cape Elizabeth, Me Jan. 29.

Rev. WILLIAM CLARK, ord. pastor, Cong. Wells, Me. Feb. 18.

Rev. DAVID SHEPLY, ord. pastor, Cong. North

Rev. DAVID SILEPLY, ord. paster, Cong. North Yarmouth, Me. Feb. 18. Rev. CLEMENT JONES, Instit. Rector, Epis. Sa-

co, Me. Feb. 26. Rev. GEORGE E. ADAMS, ord. Evang. Cong. Bangor, Me. Feb. 26.

Rev. REUBEN PORTER, inst. pastor, Cong. Meredith, 3 div. New Hampshire. Jan. 1, 1829.
Rev. ASAHEL DAVIS, ord. pastor, Unitari. Portsmouth, New Unit. ch. Jan. 1.
Rev. SAMUEL KINGSBURY, ord. pastor, Cong. Andover, N. H. Jan. 14.
Rev. SAMUEL KIRKLAND LATHROP, ord. pastor, Unit. Dover, N. H. Feb. 18.
Rev. MONES G. THOMAS, ord. pastor, Unit. Concord, N. H. Feb. 95.
Rev. LEONARD TRACY ord. pastor, Rap. Claresey.

Cord, N. H. Feb. 25.
Rev. LEONARD TRACY, ord. pastor, Bap. Claremont, N. H. Feb. 28.
Rev. SILAS AIKEN, ord. pastor, Cong. Amherst, N. H. March 4.

Rev. ELIJAH PAINE, ord. pastor, Cong. Claremont, N. H. April L.

Rev. DANIEL SABIN, ord. evang. Cong. Fairfax, Vermont. Dec. 17, 1898. Vermont. Dec. 17, 1828.
Rev. MERIT HARMON, ord. evang. Cong. Addison,

Vt. Dec. 31.

Rev. AMI f. PARKER, ord. evang. Cong. Addison,
Vt. Dec. 31.

Rev. JOHN F. STONE, ord. evang. Cong. Barre,
Vt Jan. 21.

Rev. GEORGE W. RANSLOW, ord. pastor, Cong.
Cambridge, Vt. Feb. 4.

Rev. JOHN SCOTT, ord. pastor, Cong. Ecoeburgh,
Vt. March 5.

Rev. JOHN STORRS, ord. pastor, Cong. Barre, Masachusetts. Jan. 14.

Rev. SPENCER F. BEARD, ord. pastor, Cong. Methuen, Ms Jan. 21.

Rev. LEVI SMITH, ord. pastor, Cong. East Sudburg Ms. In 21.

Rev. LEVI SMITH, ord. pastor, Cong. East Sudburg Ms. In 21.

Whole sumber in the charge list 51.

bury, Ms. Jan 21.
Rev. MONSON C. GAYLORD, inst. pastor, Cong.

West Stockbridge, Ms. Feb. 3.
Rov. JOHN BROWN, D. D. mat. pastor, Cong. Pine
St. ch. Boston, Ms. March.
Rev. RALPH W. EMERSON, ord. Coll. pastor, 2d.

Unitarian, Boston, Ms. March.
Rev. SAMUEL WILLIS, inst. pastor, Universalist,
Salem, Ms. March 25.

Rev. DAVID BRADLEY, ord. evang. Baptist, Hamden. Connecticut, Nov. 13. 1828.
Rev. ERASTUS DENNISON, ord. pastor, Baptist, Stonington, Conn. Nov. 13.
Rev. HERMAN L. VAILL, inst. pastor, Cong. East Lyme, Conn. Dec. 10.
Rev. PRINCE HAWES, inst. pastor, Cong. Woodbridge, Conn. Dec. 31.
Rev. FRANCIS L. HAWKES, ord. priest, Epis. New Haven, Con. Jan. 24, 1829.
Mr. WILLIAM CROSWELL, ord. deacon, Episc. New Haven, Con. Jan. 24.

New Haven, Conn. Jan. 24.
Rev. BENNET F. NORTHROP, inst. pastor, Cong.

Manchester, Conn. Feb. 4.

Rev. CHESTER COLTON, inst. pastor, Cong.
Lyme, 1st Soc Conn. Feb. 12.

Rev. HENRY A. RAYMOND, ord. pastor, Ref. Dutch, United Congregations of Sharon, Patten and Colleskill, New York, Jan. 7, 1829. Rev. BENJAMIN C. CRESSEY, ord. evang. Presb.

Avon, N.Y. Jan. 91.

Rev. NATHANIEL W. FISHER, ord. evang. Presb.
Avon, N.Y. Feb. 4.

Rev. LEVERETT HALL, ord. Evan. Presb. Utica,

N. Y. Feb. 4.
Rev. THEODORE S. WRIGHT, ord. evang. Presb. Schenectady, Colored man, from Princeton The. Sem. to labor in colored Presb. Ch. City New York, Feb. 5.

XOFK. Feb. 5.

Rev. DEXTER CLARY, ord. evang. Presb. Watertown, N. Y. Feb. 12.

Rev. EDWIN BARNES, ord. pastor, Cong. Boonville, Oncida Co. N. Y. Feb. 25.

Rev. TILLINGHAM GREEN, ord. pastor, Baptist,
Program N. V. Ech. 95.

Rev. VILLIAM M. SMITH, ord. evang. Baptist, Cong. Pompey, Onondaga Co. N. Y. March 4.

Rev. WILLIAM M. SMITH, ord. evang. Baptist, Aurora, N. Y. March 5.

Page 160 BGR HOLT It. ord. evang. Baptist, Otage.

Rev. GEORGE HOLT Jr. ord. evang. Baptist, Otse-

go, N. Y. March II.

Rev. STEPHEN HUTCHINS, ord. evang. Baptist,
Otsego, N. Y. March II.

Rev. JESSE STETSON, ord. evang. Baptist, Otsego,

N. Y. March 11.

Rev. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, inst. pastor, Presb. Trenton, New Jersey, Feb. 11.

Mr. RAYMOND A. HENDERSON, ord. deacon, Epis. Southwark, Pennsylvania, Dec. 25, 1828. Rev. JOSEPH SANFORD, inst. pastor, Presb. 2d ch. Philadelphia, Pa. Jan. 21, 1829.

Rev. HENRY C. KNIGHT, ord. priest, Episc. Rockville, Montgomery Co. Maryland, Dec. 25,

Rev. JESSE S. ARMISTEAD, ord. pastor, Presb. Marysville, Virginia, Dec. 25. Rev. EDWARD PEET, ord. priest, Episc. Rich-

mond, Va. Dec. 28.
. WILLIAM F. LEE, inst. rector, Epis. St. John's Ch. Richmond, Va. Dec. 28. Rev.

Rev. SAMSON BURCH, ord. pastor, Baptist, Great Crossings, Scott Co. Kentucky, a full blood Cherokee, Dec. 28.

Rev. WILLIAM M. ADAMS, inst. paster, Cong. Painesville, Ohio, Feb. 1, 1829.

Whole number in the above list, 61.

### SUMMARY.

				, mr m	IAM I .
Ordinations				48	STATES.
Installations				11	Maine 8
Institutions				2	New Hampshire . 8
					Vermont 6
OFFIC	E	3.			
Pastors	-		_	38	
Col. Pastors	:	•	:		
Evangelists			•	15	
Rectors			٠		
Priests				3	
		•	٠	2	Maryland 1
Deacons	٠	٠	٠	×	Virginia 3
				~	Kentucky 1
DENOMIN.					Ohio 3
Congregations					
Preshyterian			•		Dates.
Baptist		•	٠	10	1828 November 2
Episcopal .					December 12
Dutch Reform	100	l		1	1829 January 15
Unitarian .				4	February 18
Universalist				1	M 11
Former Benef	ici	ari	86	1	April 1
of the Am. E	d.	80	œ.	∫ 124	Not designated 2
	_•			,	Dies Cosignator is

### QUARTERLY LIST

OF

### DEATHS

Of Clergymen and Students in Theology.

Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, st. 88, Cong. South Berwick, Ms. Sixty-first year of his ministry— oldest minister in the State. Jan. 20, 1829. Rev. NATHANIEL WALES, st. 36, Cong. Belfast,

Me. Jan. 20 JOHN BISBEE, set. 36, Universalist, Port-and. Me.

land, Me.

Rev. THURSTON WHITING, set. 80, Warren, Me.
March 8.

Rev. GEORGE RICHARDSON, set. 33, Episc. North Charlestown, N. H. Rec. of chs. in N. Charlestown and Drewsville, March 16.

Rev. RUFUS CUSHMAN, æt. 52, Cong. Fairhaven, Vt. Feb. 3.

Rev. JOHN H. FOWLER, at. 58, Cong. Montgomery, Ms. March 12.

Rev. WILLIAM WILCOX, set. 39, Meth. Norwalk, Conn. Nov. 12.

Rev. ISAAC CANDEE, set. 64, Methodist, Somers, New York, Dec. 22, 1828. Rev. ELIAS LEE, set. 62, Baptist, Baliston Spa,

N. Y. Dec. 26.

Rev. PETER P. ROOTS, Baptist, Mendoa, N. Y.
Missionary, Dec. 26.

Rev. ALBERT HOYT, Episc. Walden, Orange Co.
N. Y. Jan. 23, 1839.

Rev. BERIAH HOTCHKIN, Presb. Plattsburg,
N. Y.

Par. CAVE IONES, et. 50. Fairs Brooklyn, N. Y.

N. Y.

N. Y.

Rev. CAVE JONES, set. 59, Epise. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, Jan. 29, 1829.

Rev. HENRY AXTELL, D. 1J. set. 56, Presb. Geneva, N. Y. Ordained in 1818, Feb. 11.

Rev. I. P. GEORTNER, Canajoharie, N. Y. Feb. 37,

1829.

Rev. EPHRAIM EVELETH, Baptist, N. Y. City, Agent for the Am. Sun. School Union, March 5. Rev. JOHN DUNLAP, et. 71, Presb. Cambridge, N. Y. March 7.

Rev. ROBERT GIBSON, st. 36, Presb. Princeton, original letters and documents in our pos-

. JOHN CHESTER, D. D. est. 44, Presb. Philadelphia, Pa. Pastor 2d Ch. Albany, N. Y. Jan. 12.

Rev. JOHN F. GRIER, D. D. Presb. Reading, Pa.

Rev. BENJAMIN ALLEN, Episc. at Sea, on board Brig Edward, Rector of St. Paul's Ch. Philadelphia, Jan. 27. . JAMES II. STUART, æt. 25, Presb. Mifflin

Rev. JAMES BABCOCK, Meth. Butler, Pa. Feb. 8.

Rev. THOMAS KEYS, set. 58, Metb. Jefferson Co. Va. Nov. 22, 1828.

Rev. BENJAMIN MILNER, Baptist, Jones Co. Ga.

Dec. 14.

Rev. JOHN M'VAIN, Fourteen Mile House, Ga.
native of Scotland, 30 years resident in U.S.

Rev. FRANCIS FLOURNOY, Baptist, Covington Co. Ga. Murdered Jan. 31, 1829.

Rev. FATHER ANTONIO DE SEDELLA, et. 88, Rom. Cath. New Orleans, La., Curate of the Parish of New Orleans, Pastor of the Cath. Ch. 50 years, Jan. 19.

Rev. ALEXANDER TEMPLETON, Ind. formerly of Rockbridge Co. Va. Feb. 14.

Rev. TRUMAN BISHOP, Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 12.

Whole number in the above list, 31.

### SUMMARY.

AGES.			STATES.
From 20 to 30		1	Maine
30 40	: :	5	
40 50		. 1	
50 60		. 5	Massachusetts
60 70		. 2	Connecticut
70 80	٠.	ī	
		3	
80 90			
Not specified .		13	Pennsylvania
Sum of all the a	res )		Virginia
apecified	• }	965	Georgia
	,	55	
Average age .		33	
			Indiana
DENOMINAT	10I'	vs.	Ohio
Congregational		4	
	٠.	7	DATES
Baptist		. 5	1828 November
Methodist		. 4	December
Episcopal	•	. 4	1829 January
	• •	5	
Universalist .			February
Roman Catholic		. 1	March
Not specified .		. 3	Not specified .

### OBITUARY NOTICE OF

### MR. SAMUEL MOSELEY.

Several individuals, who had enjoyed the patronage of the Am. Ed. Soc. have been called away from their labors on earth. We think that it will contribute to the gratification of the friends of the Society, and illustrate the grace of that Saviour, who called them into his service, and into his kingdom, to record a few of the more prominent facts in their brief history. We shall be enabled to do this,

session, as well as from other sources.

Mr. Moseley, whose name stands at the head of this article, was the first individual, who enjoyed the patronage of the Am. Ed. Soc. He was a native of Montpelier Vt. and entered Middlebury College in 1815. In February, 1816. he was recommended to the bounty of the Am. Ed. Soc., in a letter from President Davis. from which we make the following extracts: "Moseley is a member of our Sophomore class, and possesses, in my opinion, the qualifications contemplated in your constitution. He wishes to be qualified, as I am informed, for a foreign mission. He is thought by his Instructors to have no superior in his class. He is a discreet young man, amiable in his natural disposition, of unquestionable piety, and wholly dependent on charity."

After leaving College in 1821, Mr. Moseley repaired to Andover, where he received a regular theological education. In the winter of 1821-2 he was employed as a missionary in South Carolina, and in the following summer as an Agent of the American Board of Misssions in New Hampshire and Vermont. The greater part of the year 1823, he spent in the service of the Domestic Missionary Society. The people of one of the congregations in Gloucester, Ms. where he preached for some time, to great acceptance, would have made some special efforts to unite and support him, had he not been allotted to the Missionary work. He had kept his eye steadfastly fastened on this great enterprise from the commencement of his preparation for College. In October, 1823, he left New England for Mayhew, in the Choctaw nation, where he arrived in December, and entered, with earnestness, upon the duties of his work. We gather the following particulars from a letter of Mr. Byington, his fellow laborer, to the Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Missions, published in the Missionary Herald, in December, 1824. "Mr. M. had long been affected with pulmonary difficulties. He probably carried with him to the Mission the seeds of death. Soon after this he went to Emmaus, in the south part of the nation, where he labored as a preacher of righteousness. While on his return, he was much exposed. Two nights he lay out in the

Early in March, he and Mrs. M. rode to Bethel, about sixty miles. They were exposed to heavy rains and suffered severely in passing creeks and swamps. During the summer months, he was able to preach not only to the missionary congregation, but to the people in the neighboring white settlements. The last serhistory. We shall be enabled to do this, mon, which be preached, was on the Sabwith considerable advantage, from the bath, Aug. 22. Two days after this he had symptoms of fever. He was visited by physicians from Columbus, and received the kindest attention from his missionary associates. After Sept. 6th, he rapid-ly declined. Though exceedingly weak, he enjoyed, for the most part, special manisestations of the Divine presence. Once when observing his wife in tears, he intreated her not to weep, as it was painful to him; adding, I wish you not to feel distressed any more on my account. She replied that she would do all that she could to please him; "but you know" said she, "that when one half of the heart is torn away, the other half will bleed." To her answer he seemed to assent with a peculiar look of affection.

On the evening of Sept. 10th, as his strength failed, his nerves were much excited. Some of the time he was delirious. But near his last moments, when he was held by the hand, and asked, if the Saviour still appeared precious, he replied by a motion of his hand, that he was so. He fell asleep, on the next morning, in the 34th year of his age, and at the close of

a mission of only nine months.

The basis of Mr. Moseley's character, remarks the Editor of the Missionary Herald, was solid piety. He engaged in the work of missions from a settled and sober conviction of duty. To aid in the deliverance of the heathen from their load of guilt and misery, he cheerfully consecrated his talents and attainments, which were very respectable. Though permitted to labor but a short time on earth, yet we doubt not his reward is great in heaven.

### INTELLIGENCE, APRIL 1829.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

From a former beneficiary of the Society.

- N. Y. April, 1829.

The tenth of May next will complete three years since I was licensed. From the most accurate calculations which I am able to make, I have preached more than five hundred sermons in that time. It is impossible for me to give the definite number of those who have made a profession of religion during that time. The number of those, where I have labored, whom the churches have considered as converts, is not far from one hundred and twenty. Whether God has made use of me as an instrument in converting a single soul, will remain a secret to us, till the judgment day.

### From another beneficiary.

– Ms. Feb. 29, 1829.

Two years have not yet elapsed since I first came among this people. Their congregation then amounted to about half the present number of our church. Between four and five hundred have been hopefully born again by the Holy Spirit. We have received to our communion since the commencement of my labors, an average of nearly twenty a month, and the whole fruits of this work of God, still nearly as promising as ever, cannot be numbered at less than five hundred hopeful converts from sin unto holiness. I cannot, however, claim much honor for my public instru-mentality in this progress of religion among us, for you know very well that my enfee-bled health has permitted me for more than a year past to do but little, and that little I have attempted with great difficulty and still greater hazard. But I rejoice to consider God as all in all to his church, and I trust that the helm, which I have held with so feeble a grasp, will soon pass into abler hands, and this ark of God be seen floating onward under auspices still more cheering than ever.
Yours, &c.

From another beneficiary on refunding.

-, Ms. Feb. 9, 1829.

It has been my determination from the commencement of my studies to refund all that I received, with interest, if I could do it; and after all, there remains a weight of obligation on my part, for inestimable are the privileges of an education, which I could not have enjoyed, had it not been for the benevolence of the Am. Ed. Soc. I have been teaching since I left College, and on account of the weakness of my lungs, my friends have advised me to make teaching my business. Whether I shall do this or not, I cannot now certainly sav. I desire to pursue a course, by which I can most benefit myself and be most useful to others.

Yours, &c.

From the Secretary of a Female praying Circle.

N. J. Feb. 26, 1829.

This important object engages some of the tenderest sympathies of our hearts. We long to see those "fields now white for the harvest" filled with active, industrious respers; And on this auspicious day, more particularly set apart for prayers in behalf of our Literary Institutions, our feeble prayers have mingled with that cloud of incense which has gone up as a memorial before God. We would not offer to the Lord, "that which cost us nothing," and humbly desire this day to throw into this treasury, through this blessed channel, our little mite.—That blessings abundantly above all we can ask or think may daily above all we can ask or think may daily be poured out upon all connected with the Am. Ed. Soc., is the constant prayer of my sister pilgrims, and the most ardent prayer of Yours, &c.

### Every church may become an auxiliary.

Extract from a letter of the Pastor of the church in Longmeadow, Mass. Dated Feb. 17, 1829.

I have just received your circular, and perhaps I ought to have informed you before now of our operations in favor of the A. Ed. Soc. A few weeks since I brought the subject before our church; where it was discussed at length. The result of the discussion was, a nearly unanimous vote to raise for the Society seventy five dollars annually. The mode is by contributions after the communion service. They call this a scholarship, and perhaps they may be disposed to attach to it a name. This is probably as much as can be expected from us at present. I hope a part of the sum will be transmitted to your Treasurer soon. The Society must be relieved and sustained in its extended operations. And the principal dependence is to be placed, I apprehend, upon the churches. Every evangelical church in the land ought to be an auxiliary to the Am. Ed. Soc.—an auxiliary, pledged to raise for the Society a definite amount.

With best wishes for yourself and the object of your official labors.

### QUARTERLY VIEW

Of the state of Religion in Colleges.

Nothing specially interesting has taken place, the last quarter, in any of our Literary Institutions. To the pious soul, this must be a painful truth. It should lead all who love the cause of Christ, and pray for its prosperity, to inquire seriously why God withholds from our Colleges the sacred influences of his Holy Spirit. Whope there are many Christians in our country, who feel a deep interest in this subject, and are daily offering fervent prayers to God, that he would purify these fountains of human science, and write upon them. "Holiness to the Lord." On the last Thursday in February, after weeping "in secret places," they went up to the courts of the Lord, and unitedly spread the great subject before the king of Zion.

prayer has been, "O Lord, revive thy work" in our Colleges. They look with trembling anxiety to all intelligence respecting these Seminaries, and the news of a revival would be to them, "as cold waters to a thirsty soul." They feel that their prayers are not the ground of de-pendence, but all reliance is upon Him only, who hears prayer; and this feeling brings them spontaneously into the dust before the mercy seat. Is this true in regard to all Christians? Whence then this spiritual calm; this portentous stillness, which reigns in our Colleges? Has the Almighty discovered something wrong in all Christians? The fact should excite alarm, and make them search the secret chambers of their hearts to find the cause. This is a subject worthy of all, and more than all the solicitude that has yet been felt respecting it. We greatly fear that Christians as a body are not awake to its importance; that they are not aware of the momentous consequences depending upon the religious state of our public Seminaries, nor of the amazing influence they must exert upon the destiny of a perishing world. We speak advisedly, when we say, that a revival in College takes hold on the dearest interests of our country, and on the everlasting welfare of millions of immortal beings. A few months more will decide the great question whether five hundred young men shall go from these seats of science, strangers to the love of Jesus, or, with all their talents and energies, enlisted in his service. Let ministers set forth this subject before their people in all its important bearings. Let Christians of every class feel that they have individually, a share in the duties, and responsibilities, which rest with mountain-weight upon the Christian church in regard to this subject; and let them remember it daily in their closets. Finally, "will not all Christians hold up this great object, in all its relations, before their minds? Will they not pour forth from their hearts, united, humble, persevering prayer? Will they not draw in with them every Christian? Will they not enlarge their views, and enlarge their desires, and bring in one petition, all the Colleges, and Seminaries of our own land, and all the Institutions of other lands? Let them think of these thousands of cultivated minds; of what they are about to do; of what, through divine grace, they might do—and resolve, with the Patriarch, that they will not let the Angel of the covenant go without a blessing." This is a glorious object—the consecration of all our Literary Institutions to the service of Christ. We are permitted to see its commencement, and we do believe that we shall yet see greater things than these.

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### MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS.

At the late Quarterly Meeting of the Directors of the American Education Society, the following applicants were admitted on trial, by the Parent Society and its Branches.

Union Theol. Sem. Theol. Sem. Theol. Sem. Jefferson College Transylvania Univ. West. Reserve Col. Yale College Amherst College Maryville Bangor Prep. School Limerick Academy Middlebury Acad. Phillips Academy Amherst Academy ` Monson Academy Providence Academy Litchfield Academy Newburg Academy Brooklyn Academy New York City Governeur High Sch. Governeur, N. Y. Remsen Academy Oneida Academy Milton Academy

Pr. Edward, Va. Princeton, N. J. Andover, Mass. Canonsburg, Pa. Lexington, Ky. Hudson, Ohio New Haven, Ct. Amherst, Mass. Maryville, Tenn. Bangor, Me. Limerick, Me. Middlebury, Vt. Andover, Mass. Amherst, Mass. Monson, Mass. Providence, R. I. Litchfield, Ct. Newburg, N. Y. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Remsen, N. Y. Whitesboro', N. Y. 1 Milton, Pa.

### Treasury overdrawn nine thousand dollars.

Only about eighteen hundred dollars were received by the Parent Society for immediate use, during the last quarter, and the Directors were again compelled to resort to the unpleasant necessity of From five to six thousand dollars will be necessary to meet the demands of the next quarter. Nearly four hundred young men are now dependent upon the funds of the Society and its Branches. In this emergency we earnestly call upon all the friends of the cause, and upon all the friends of the Gospel of Christ, to render prompt and efficient aid. The Society is engaged in a great work, and funds must be furnished adequate to the exigencies of the case. The call for the preached Gospel, from every direction is loud and imploring. Thousands of ministers of Christ are now, or will be soon wanted in our own land; while hundreds of millions of the human race, in heathen lands, are perishing in deep and dreadful darkness. Where shall the dying nations look for the waters of life, if not to this country, favored by Heaven above all other countries?

### Western Education Society.

This Society embraces within the sphere of its operations all that portion of the state of New York, which lies west of the Eastern boundary of the Counties of St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Otsego, and Broome; embracing thirty Counties.—
It has now under its patronage sixty Beneficiaries, requiring in conformity to the Society's rules, an appropriation of \$966, quarterly.-Many other young men are expecting to apply for its patronage.

The plan which this Society is endeav-

oring to establish for raising the means of meeting its current expenses, in patronizing all deserving young men, within the sphere of its operations, is substantially the same which the General Assembly recommended, at their last session, relating to this subject.-Each Presbytery will assume the responsibility of endeavoring to raise, in their respective Congregations, the means of supporting a given number of Beneficiaries, at \$75, annually, for each.—For this and other purposes, they will appoint an Executive Committee. with authority to employ an Agent, and provide for his support;—whose duty it shall be to visit all their churches, so far as it may be needful to carry the resolutions of the Presbytery into effect and to aid in promoting the several benevolent objects;—and who shall devote all the time, that can be spared from this service, to the duties of a Domestic Missionary in building up the waste places, and doing all that can be done to bring the whole field, within the limits of the Presbytery, into a state of regular, moral cultivation.

In each Congregation there will be an Agent of the Education Society, whose duty it shall be to make a collection, annually, of all that shall be subscribed, and all that may be obtained by donation for the Society; and forward the same to the Treasurer or some other person appointed for deposit; - and who shall be the organ of communication between the Society and its patrons in that place.—The efficiency of such agents is of vital importance to the success of all the Society's operations. -In each Congregation it is proposed to form a Female Association, for observing the Monthly concert for prayer, appointed by the American Education Society; who will endeavor to raise \$5, or more for Education Society annually; and who will receive a copy of the Quarterly Journal for gratuitous circulation.-But in case the number in any place should be so small, or their circumstances such that an attempt to raise \$5, annually would operate as an objection against their associating for this object, they will be received as Auxiliary, and have the Quarterly Journal sent them, by observing the concert, and contributing, annually, for the benefit of the Society, any sum | that may suit their convenience.—About 150 such Associations have been formed within the field which this Society propo-

ses to occupy.

All the Agents of this Society will be Agents for the Quarterly Register and Journal; to obtain subscribers, receive payment, and transmit the same to the Cor. Sec. of the Western Education Society, at Westmoreland, Oneida Co., or Auburn, Co. of Cayuga.—Every such Agent will be entitled to one copy of the Journal gratis.—Should any Agent decline further service for this Society, or remove from the place where he has acted in this capacity, he is requested to give notice of this to the Cor. Sec. of the Western Education Society .- Should the Quarterly Journal be sent to any lady for the benefit of an association, where such association has failed, and there is no prospect of its reviving; and should no person choose to take the Journal thus forwarded as a subscriber;—the Lady who receives such copy will please to give information of this fact to the Society's Agent in that place, or to the Cor. Sec. of the Society.

Communications to the Cor. Sec. for the coming season will be directed to the village of Auburn.-Subscribers who are still in arrears for the Journal are earnest. ly requested to make payment as soon as practicable. Payment may be made to any

regular Agent of the Society.

### GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Laborers wanted for the harvest.

The whole number of ministers in the six western synods of the Presbyterian Church does not exceed 337. The number of organized congregations, 685. It may be safely asserted that five hundred educated ministers would be necessary for the west to supply our vacant congregations; to organize others, and to cultivate the vast fields that are white for the barvest. But how shall this demand be supplied? a demand which will be increasing every hour in a country in which one thousand souls are added to its population every day. This is an important question, and it is one which ought to come home to the feelings and consciences of every Christian, and of every patriot in our country. The harvest is indeed great, but the laborers are few. The number of young men pre-paring for the ministry in the western churches is alarmingly small. It will by some be thought incredible, that in all the western presbyteries, composing the Synods of Pittsburg, Western Reserve, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky and West Tennessee, Wesham, Edmund Kimball

the whole number of candidates is but 29, with an equal number of licentiates. Now what is to be done? Unless our churches wake up to this subject, unless a much greater number of young men of talents and piety be provided, the desolations will continue, and they will increase, and they are increasing every day, for while we slumber the enemy soweth his tares.

Dr. Brown, at Prof. Janeway's Inaug.

Receipts into the Treasury of the American Education Society and of its Branches, from Dec. 1828, to March 1829.

### DONATIONS.

Ashby, From Ed. Soc. in Rev. Mr.

22000 95 2 10111 1241 2001 12 20011 2211		
Camp's Par.	3	75
Acton, Monthly Prayer Meeting by O.		
	10	00
Boston, Of Emily Higgins	z	00
Boston and Vicinity of Miss M. A. E.		
	85	00
	28	00
From a Friend		00
Boscawen, N. H. Ladies' Ass. E. Par.	~	•••
	٠.	
by Miss Greenough	15	
From W. Par. by Rev. S. Wood	11	00
Beverly, from a Friend	3	00
Berkshire, Ed So. by J. W. Robbins		00
Bridgewater, Fem. Ed. So. by Clem-	•	•••
Driagewater, Pour Ed. 50. by Clem-		
entine Leonard, Treas.		00
Cornish, N. H. Collect. at Mon. Con.	3	50
Charleston, S. C. Juv. As by Charles		
	40	M
	20	•
Essez Co. Aux. Ed. So. of Joseph	-	
	82	
Frieud	16	67
Ludlow, Cont. in So. of Rev. E. B.		
Wright	7	00
Lowell, Fem. Ch. Soc. in Cong. Ch.	00	00
Middlesex, E. So. of E. P. Mackintire,		
Treas.	94	22
Do. Do of W. Jackson, Treas.		
	25	00
De Of Pau W Creenensh	~	••
Do. Do. of Rev. W. Greenough,		
W. Par. from a few individ.	30	00
Medford, avails of a cont. box, by the		
late Mrs. G. Brooks	3	00
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	-0	•••
Norwalk, Con. Aux. Ed. So. by Geo.		
St. John, Sec. and Treas.	45	00
Do. Ladies' Ben. As. by Miss		
Mary A. Miller, Sec. and Treas.	12	00
N. Ipswich, N. H. Cont. in So. of Rev.		-
7) 187-16		40
C. Walker		
	16	
New York, of P. Roberts, Moffit's store		50
		50
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con.	5	50 00
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin	5 2	50 00 50
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seekonk Centre, Rev. J. O. Barney	5	50 00 50
Pembreke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seckonk Centre, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by	5 2 14	50 00 50 00
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seekonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas.	5 2 14	50 00 50
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seekonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas.	5 2 14	50 00 50 00
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seekonk Centre, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas. Fem. Ed. So. 1st Par. by Mrs. R. W.	5 2 14 7	50 00 50 00 62
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seckonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas. Fem. Ed. So. 1st Par. by Mrs. R. W. Hurd, Treas.	5 2 14 7	50 00 50 00 62 00
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seekonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas. Fem. Ed. So. 1st Par. by Mrs. R. W. Hurd, Treas. W. Neubwry, do. of 2d parish	5 2 14 7	50 00 50 00 62
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. 1. of John Perrin Seckonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas. Fem. Ed. So. 1st Par. by Mrs. R. W. Hurd, Treas. W. Newbury, do. of 2d parish Woburn, 1st Gent. Mon. Con. in Rev.	5 2 14 7 34 8	50 00 50 00 68 00 58
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Scekonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas. Fem. Ed. So. 1st Par. by Mrs. R. W. Hurd, Treas. W. Newbury, do. of 2d parish Woburn, 1st Gent. Mon. Con. in Rev. Mr. Bennett's par.	5 2 14 7	50 00 50 00 68 00 58
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Scekonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas. Fem. Ed. So. 1st Par. by Mrs. R. W. Hurd, Treas. W. Newbury, do. of 2d parish Woburn, 1st Gent. Mon. Con. in Rev. Mr. Bennett's par.	5 2 14 7 34 8	50 00 50 00 68 00 58
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seekonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas. Fem. Ed. So. Ist Par. by Mrs. R. W. Hurd, Treas. W. Neubury, do. of 2d parish Woburn, 1st Gent. Mon. Con. in Rev. Mr. Bennett's par. Willstown, Cher. Na. fr. Fem. Ed. So.	5 2 14 7 34 8	50 00 50 00 68 00 58 39
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seekonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas. Fem. Ed. So. Ist Par. by Mrs. R. W. Hurd, Treas. W. Neubury, do. of 2d parish Woburn, 1st Gent. Mon. Con. in Rev. Mr. Bennett's par. Willstown, Cher. Na. fr. Fem. Ed. So.	5 2 14 7 7. 34 8 61 6	50 00 50 00 62 00 58 39
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seekonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas. Fem. Ed. So. 1st Par. by Mrs. R. W. Hurd, Treas. W. Newbury, do. of 2d parish Wobbur, 1st Gent. Mon. Con. in Rev. Mr. Bennett's par. Willstown, Cher. Na. fr. Fem. Ed. So. Wilmington, Del. Fem. pr. Soc. by Miss A. M. Jones	5 2 14 7.34 8 61 6 90	50 00 50 00 62 00 58 39 06
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seekonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas. Fem. Ed. So. Ist Par. by Mrs. R. W. Hurd, Treas. W. Neubury, do. of 2d parish Woburn, 1st Gent. Mon. Con. in Rev. Mr. Bennett's par. Willstown, Cher. Na. fr. Fem. Ed. So.	5 2 14 7.34 8 61 6 90	50 00 50 00 62 00 58 39
Pembroke, N. H. Mon. Con. Providence, R. I. of John Perrin Seekonk Centro, Rev. J. O. Barney Worcester County, Rel. Ch. So. by Rev. J. Goffe, Treas. Fem. Ed. So. 1st Par. by Mrs. R. W. Hurd, Treas. W. Newbury, do. of 2d parish Wobbur, 1st Gent. Mon. Con. in Rev. Mr. Bennett's par. Willstown, Cher. Na. fr. Fem. Ed. So. Wilmington, Del. Fem. pr. Soc. by Miss A. M. Jones	5 2 14 7.34 8 61 6 90	50 00 50 00 62 00 58 39 06

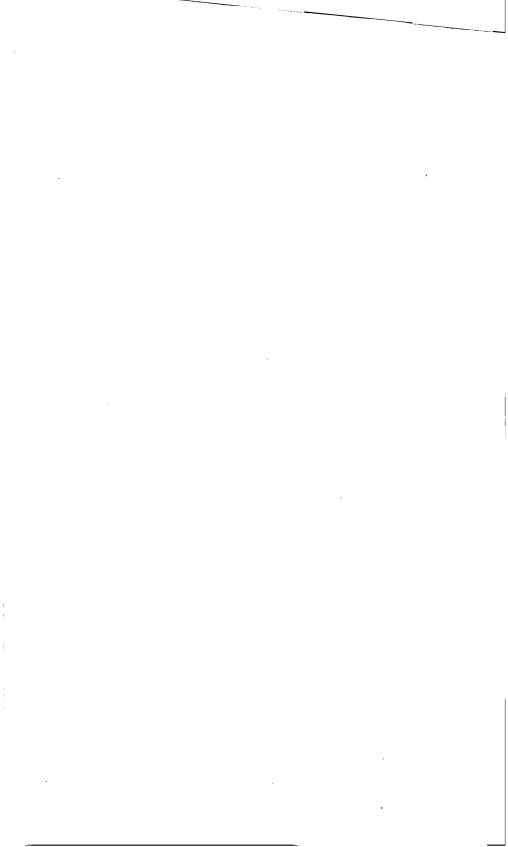
### ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

5 00----10 00

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LIFE SUBSCRIPTIONS	NEW HAMPSHIRE BRANCH.
Belchertown, Rev. Lyman Coleman,	
from Ladies and Gent. of his So. 40 00	Dunbarton, Aux. Ed. Society 7 00 Hampstead, from Ladies, to constitute Rev.
Wercester, Rev. Rodney A. Miller, by members of 1st par. 40 00—80 00	J. Kelley a life member in part 19 00 Concord, Fem. Aux. Ed. Soc. 14 50
•	·
INCOME FROM SCHOLARSHIPS. Cutler, 1 year's interest 40 00	<b>\$40</b> 50
First Dorchester, 6 mos. int. 30 00	CONNECTICUT BRANCH.
Lathrop, rec. of Ezekiel Bagg, int. on his sub. 3 87	New Canaen, Lydian Soc. to complete the
- do. of Horace Smith, on sub. 1 80	first annual payt. of a Scholarship, by Rev. E. W. Hooker 21 00
Vose, l'year's interest to Jan. 1, 60 00-135 67	Norwalk, ladies' Benev. Assoc. a dona. 15 00
GRANTS REFUNDED.	Farmington, Con. in the 3d Soc. by Rev. B. Kellogg 5 46
By a former ben, whole am't granted 33 00	Torringford, Soc. by Rev. E. Goodman 19 80
Do. in part 50 00 Do. in part 6 00	West Hartford Cent society, by Miss M. W.
Do. Do. 85 00-174 00	Goodwin 10 00 Donation from J. Danforth, by S. Southmayd 1 00
COMPANDA A DAY COMOT A DOTTING	Interest on Wilcox Schol. in part 23 40
TEMPORARY SCHOLARSHIPS.  Baltimore, Roswell L. Colt, by Mr. Cornelius 75 00	Interest on Funds loaned 180 78 Rec. on Schol. in part, viz.
	Lavenham, by J. R. Woodbridge 100 00
INCOME FROM OTHER FUNDS. Interest on Funds loaned 221 05	Lavenham, by J. R. Woodbridge 100 00 Hawes, by Miss M. J. Chester 62 00
Interest on Punds loaned 221 05	Wilcox, by D. P. Hopkins 130 00 Linsley, by Henry Francis 17 83
LEGACY ON ACC'T OF CURRENT FUND.	Middletown, S. Southmayd 41 00
Bequest of Mrs. Sarah M. Swift, of Derby, Con. by Simeon Baldwin of N. Haven 100 00	<b>2626 47</b>
Con. by Simeon Baldwin of N. Haven 100 00	\$020 T
Amount rec'd for immediate use \$1878 67	WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY, NEW
LEGACY ON AC. OF PERMANENT FUND.	YORK STATE.  Aurora, Fem. As. by Rev. Mr. Nichols 5 00
Bequest of Mrs. Sarah Jaquith of Wilmington,	Aurora, Fem. As. by Rev. Mr. Nichols 500 Allen, From Silas F. Littlejohn 50
Ms. by Dea. Joel Adams 600 00	Alexander, O. Stone, Ag. 100
PRINCIPAL REC'D ON SCHOLARSHIPS.	Augusta, Cong. ch. by J. J. Knox, Agt. 15 26 Binghampton, Fem. Ed. So. 14 08
Lathrop, W. Springfield, of Ezekiel Bagg on account of his sub. 16-13	Asso, for Prayer in part to constitute Rev.
Do. of Horace Smith do. 15 00	P. Lockwood a life Director 3 92 Berkshire, Presb. Cong. 4 50
Springfield, from Gent. in part sub. 141 25	Boonville, by Mrs. Edwin Barnes 5 00
Do. from Ladies, in part do. 38 00 Dartmouth, rec. of R. D. Mussey, sub.	Chittenango, col. in Ref. Dutch ch. 15 70
in part 142 80	Canajokarie Centre, Fem. Ben. Soc. 10 00 Clinton, Fem. As. 7 44
Dwight, rec. of Mrs. W. A. Jenkins, 121 00 Marblehead Union, one half by bequest	Candor, Fem. Aux. Soc. 5 00
of Miss Nancy Ingersol, late of	Constantia, From J. Bernhard & wife 2 00 Cicero, Fem. Aux. Soc. 6 39
Reverly, rec. of her sister, Mrs. 8.	Danby, Col. by Chester Lord 6 56
Hooper of Marblehead, Ex. one h'f sub. by members of let Cong. ch.	Fabius, Rec. of B. Hannum, Agt. 9 31
Marblehead, under the pas. care	Floyd, Fem. Aux. So. 94 Friend, unk'n by the Rev. Dr. Richards 50 00
of Rev. S Dana 1000 00 Worcester, of Mr. J. Adams, sub. part 122 41	Genoa, a leg. from Cyrene Isaacs, by W.
by Hon. W. B. Banister of New-	Bradley, Ex. 25 00   Fem. Aux. So. in 1st Soc. 3 25
buryport, thro' the Essex co. Aux. Ed. So. by Mr. Cornelius 1000 00-2596 59	Groton, Cong. ch. by Rev. M. Harrison 12 54
•	Fem. Aux. Soc. 2 94
WOODMAN FUND. Rec. of D. Noyes and W. G. Lambert,	Homer, Con. of Prayer 10 00   Middlefield, Dea. John Parshall 3 00
Ex'rs, bal. of the Bequest \$3000 1500 00	M'Donough, Mrs. Rebecca Gould 3 00
<b>3</b> 4696 59	Manlius, Fem Aux. 88 Mt. Morris, Fem. Aux. by O. Stanley 5 00
Whole amount rec. this quarter \$6575 26.	Madison, From a sewing Soc. to con. Rev.
	G. Spaulding a life mem. 30 00 other ind by C. Whitcomb, Ag. 20 61
MAINE BRANCH.	Mexico, Fem Aux. by Dea. Labin Wood 5 24
Thomaston, life membership of Me. Branch	and by other individ. by do. 7 68 Ogdensburg, Fem. Aux. So. 12 00
of Rev. I. H. Ingraham, by ladies in that town 25 00	Otisco, Ed. So. by A. Horton, Treas. 50 00
Augusta, Dividend on Bank Shares 20 00	Ladies of Cong. of Rev. R. S. Corning, \$12
Annuities from B. Davies & Bridge, Jr. 4 00	of which to con. him a life Director 31 45 Oswego, From J. Pompells, 5. W. Pompells,
Donation from Rev. Asa Mead 12 00 Interest on money loaned 5 00	Oswego, From J. Pompells, 5. W. Pompells, 10. W. Platt, 15. L. Reenes, 2. Juv. Ben.
Refunded by a former Benefic. 12 00	Aux. So. by Miss M. Dana, 5 37 00 Ogden, Fem. Aux. So. by L. Wilcox 7 00
Received on the scholarships Ellingwood, rec in part 270 00	Onondaga, 1st Presb. Soc. 2 00
Saco and Biddeford . 187 31	Prattsburg, Col. in ch. af. Lord's Sup. 14 06
Halloweil 58 00 of Gentlemen in Portland 101 00	Remsen, J. Owen, by Parmelee & Brayton 7 00
or contiemen in Loitified 101 oc	Sempronius, Rev. George Taylor 2 00
<b>\$</b> 616 31	Z. Cady, by Rev. Wm. Harrison 1 00 Smithfield, Fem. Aux. So. by Mrs. L. Beek-
NORTH WESTERN BRANCH.	man 3 25
Sundry Donations rec'd during the quarter 314 90 Clothing received 18 00	Presb. ch. by Owen Stevens, Treas. 15 25 Sandy Creek, Fem. Aux. by O. Ayer 5 00
	Sackett's Harbour, do. E. Burchard 5 00
392 90	Sangerfield, de. Tower 500

244	DONA	Tions.	APRIL
Smithville, do. Smith	5 00	Hunter, Green Co. from Rev. C. Durfoe, 2d	ı
Volney, do. A. Caldwell Weedsport, Fem. Ed So. Mon. Con. Coll.	1 31	pay't. Pres. Ch. for 1 Ben.	18 2
from Aug. 1, 1828, to Feb. 1, 1829, by		Poughkespeis, from Rev. A. Welton, 1st	: 41 00
Mrs. Frances Booth, Pres. Watertown, From that town, at the ord.	g 3 35	From Rev. Wm. Patton, thro' his hands	1
Rev. Dexter Clary	17 <b>3</b> l	1-10 profits on a branch of business pursued by the Donor	97 83
Fem. Aux. by Elizabeth Carroll Ben. As. by Rev. G. S. Boardman	12 00 10 00	From H. Holden, part of J. Willard's Subs.	,
Mary Goodell, dec. by her Father	1 58	for 5 Scholarships	100 90
Westmoreland, from Fem. Ben. Soc. by M A. Cram, Treas.	rs. 20 00	Clothing received this quarter.	_
Weston, do. Aux. So. by Miss S. Brayton	5 00	Ashby, Ed. So. in Rev Mr. Camp's Par. 1 Bridgewater, Fem. Ed. So. 6 pr. shoes.	pr. shoes.
	\$564 22	Grafton, Fem Kead. So. a bundle of clothi	ing.
Clothing received.	<b>V</b>	N. Ipswick, do. & ch. so. a large Box val. Newton Branch of Middlesex Ed. So. a bo	at \$28. x do. #20.
Adams, sundry articles estimated at	14 38	Worcester, Fem. Aux. Ed. So. a large bun	ıdle.
Cicero, do. Cherry Valley, do.	1 38 9 90	Clothing from an ass. of Ladies in Braint ed without the work at \$18 23.	ree, valu-
Denmark, do.	6 78	Through the kindness of Female Frier	ids of the
Groton, do. Manlius, do.	20 76 29 87	Education Soc. the stock of shirts, wool sheets and pillow cases, is ample. Fla	ien gočks, innel and
Mount Morris, do.	5 00	Fulled cloth are needed more than any o	ther arti-
Mexico, do. Onendaga, do.	35 31 4 57	cles, at present.	
Smithfield, do.	11 25	····•	
Salina, do. Spring field, do.	8 75 19	Rev. E. CORNELIUS, Sec'y of the Ge	neral So-
Springfield, do.  Volney, do.	7 49	ciety, Andover, Mass.	
•	8155 63	Mr. B. B. EDWARDS, Assistant Secreta WILLIAM ROPES, Esq. Treas. of Do. No.	
All the above are received from Fem.	•	Street, near the East end of the street	
excepting those from Onondaga, which	were from	North side.	
the 1st Presb. Soc.			
PRESBYTERIAN BRANCH.	,	Bev. BENJAMIN TAPPAN, Sec'ry of the	e Maine
Newark, N. J. 1st Presb Ch. from Rev. V T. Hamilton, in part of Subscription	V. 88 00	Branch, Augusta, Me. Rev. SAMUEL P. NEWMAN, Treasure	n of Do
2d Presb. Ch. from Miss Frances Forma		Brunswick, Me.	ir ot Do.
Donation	5 00	Par CUADI ES D HADDICE Sealer of	Alea NY EF
From Four young ladies of the Cong. fo Temp. Schol. viz. Matilda Ward 50, J	u-	Rev. CHARLES B. HADDUCK, Sec'ry of Branch, Hanover, N. H.	me N. H.
lia Ward 10. Charlotte Ward 10. a	.nd	SAMUEL FLETCHER, Esq. Treasurer of	Do. Con-
Ann E. Ward 5, Carliele, Pa. From Rev. G. Duffield the f	75 00 ol-	cord, N. H.	
lowing, viz To constitute nimsei	18.	Rev. CHARLES WALKER, Sec'ry of ti	he North
life member Do. Rev. Alexander McClelland	40 00 40 00	Western Branch, Rutland, Vt.	
In part of Subs. for 7 years	157 70	IRA STEWART, Esq. Treasurer of Do.	Middle-
Do. to constitute himself a life member of this Branch	21 50	bury, Vt.	
Neuville, Cumb. Co. From John M'Keeht	ın,	Prof. DENISON OLMSTEAD, Secretary Branch, New Haven, Ct.	of Conn.
on account of Subs. for 7 years, payal ann. I Jan. by Soc. at Neuville, an	DI <del>O</del> .	ELIPHALET TERRY, Eaq. Treasurer of	Do Hart-
119 50	73 00	ford, Ct.	DU. 1141 (-
From Do. Donations at do.  Milton, 1st Semi. an. payt. from the Pres. Co.	7 00 nng. 35 00	Rev. HENRY WHITE, Sec'ry of the Pres	- <b>L</b>
New York city, Laight St. Ch. from La. of		Branch, No. 34 Beekman st. New York	
the Ch. 2d payt. for 3 Benefi's Central Pres ch. from Oliver Wilcox, or	75 00	PETER LUDLOW, Esq. Treasurer of D	o. No. 50
account of Subs. for 10 Beneficiaries	375 00	Franklin street, New York.	
Brick Ch. from Silas Holmes, an. Subscr "J. D. Holbrook Do.	ip. 75 00 37 50	Rev. JAMES EELLS, Westmoreland, Or	neida Co.
" Rev. Gardinor Spring, adv. pays	i.	N. Y. Sec'ry Western Education Socie	ety, Aux.
on his Sub. Cedar St. Ch. from Henry Young. his Su	100 00 hs.	to the Presb. Branch of A. E. S. JAMES S. SEYMOUR, Esq. Treas. of Do.	Anhara
Members of the Cong. viz. Joel Post, F. Walker, 75, J. C. Johnson 37 50,	75,	N. Y.	- zzuouru,
F. Walker, 75, J. C. Johnson 37, 50, Ruteers at ch. Suha, viz. O. Peck 25, Wi	187 50	, <del></del>	
Rutgers at ch. Subs. viz. O. Peck 25, W. Hall 25, T Pierce 25, Gaius Fenn 25,	<b>s</b> .	THIRTEENTH ANNIVERSA	RV.
C. Syens 15, J. Vandebit 10, Jno. Co ger 10, Wm. L. Hallock 10, W. Wou hull 10. Wm. E. Lewis 5. L. Mead	n- d-		
hull 10. Wm. E. Lewis 5. L. Mead	5.	The 13th anniversary of the	
E. Platt jr. 5. S. Golder 5. J. Horn 5. A. Frost 5. J. Brimmer 5 E. Houghton	D.	Ed. Soc. will be held in the C	
and from G. Hopkins, a donation 10,	205 00	Boston, on Monday, May 25th	
Newburgh, from a lady, a donation Jamaica. L. I. from an Ed. Soc. by Rev. E.	10 00	ing the week of General Electi	
W. Crane, for the sup. of Ben. now in		the vestry of Hanover Church	
Princeton Sem.	40 00	o'clock, P. M. The Public m	eeting
Pleasant Valley, from the following person by Rev. J. Clark, viz Miss M. Clark 5	, 	will be held, on the same eveni	
Miss Kuth Ety 5. Given McGiven 5 at	. 1	the Hanover Church, at half	
Mrs. Smith 2 50. Miss A. E. Buchana 5. Miss S. M. Newcomb 5. Ladies sew	n -		. Past
ing Society 5.	<b>3</b> 3 09 <sup>1</sup>	seven o'clock.	





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